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1888

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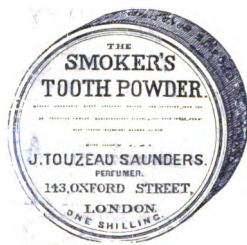
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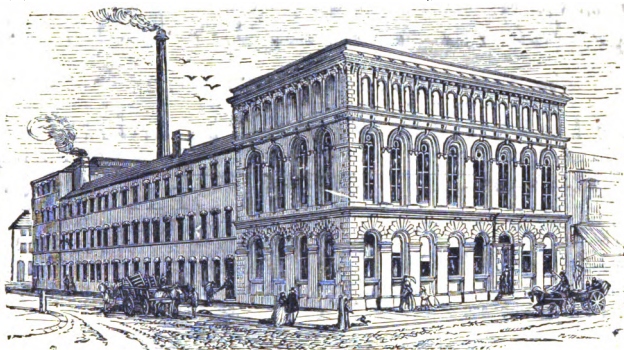


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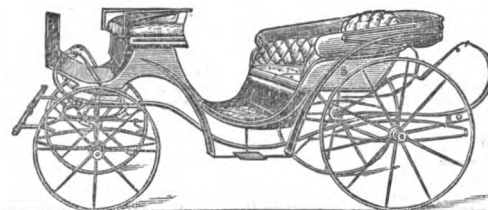
His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany,
&c., &c., &c.

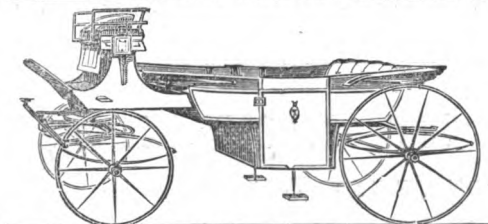
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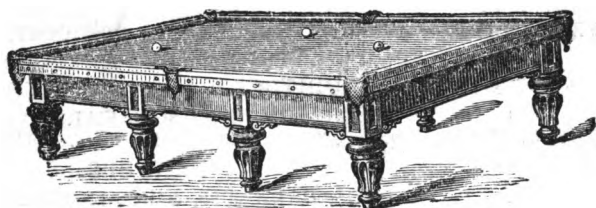
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RESERVE FUND, £130,000.

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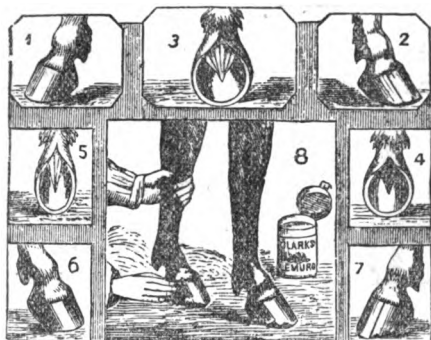
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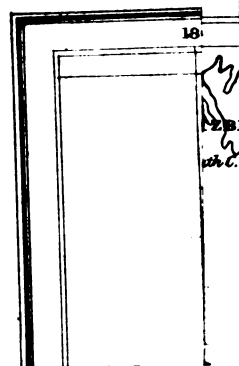
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THE
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FOR
1888:

COMPRISING
Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE
COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE
COLONIAL SERVICE,
A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, THE CUSTOMS TARIFF
OF EACH COLONY, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH 28 MAPS.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES,

BY

JOHN ANDERSON AND SIDNEY WEBB,

OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present Edition of the Colonial Office List has been thoroughly revised throughout, and the Editors desire to express their thanks for the ready co-operation and assistance which every Colonial Government and their colleagues in the Office have accorded to them. They will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered, and to have notified to them any alterations or additions to be made in the biographical portion of the work. All matter intended for publication should be placed in their hands by the end of August in each year.

The Trade Statistics have in most cases been revised and amplified so as to indicate the direction of the traffic, and particulars have been given as to the shipping tonnage for the last ten years, and the number of vessels registered at each Colonial port of registry. A description has also been added of the climate and the inhabitants of each Colony, and particulars of the chief towns are given in most cases, with information where procurable as to the finances of the various local authorities. A complete geographical index has been added. The list of parliamentary papers relating to the Colonies has been thoroughly revised by Messrs. C. Atchley and J. Russell, of the Colonial Office Library, to whom the Editors' thanks are specially due.

Some account will now be found in the work of nearly every Dependency of the British Empire (except those administered by the Secretary of State for India), but the enormous number of the isolated and often uninhabited islands throughout the ocean which form part of the Empire, necessarily makes it uncertain whether everyone has been included.

DOWNING STREET,

December, 1887.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1888.

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE first separate organisation for the central administration of Colonial affairs in this country, was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed 4th July, 1660, by the King's order, "for the Plantations." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate Council for the Plantations was created by Letters Patent. In 1672 this Council was united to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the Board of Trade and Plantations. It was suppressed in 1675, and its functions transferred to the Privy Council, but was reconstituted in 1695. This Board continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament. The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 the Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed, dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but this office was abolished in 1782 by Statute 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

In 1782 the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies devolving on the Home Department: those of the Colonies being placed in the charge of a separate branch of the Department called "the Office for Plantations," managed by a separate Under-Secretary, and supervised by a Committee of the Privy Council. In 1786 the Board of Trade and Plantations above mentioned was re-established, but it gradually ceased to have any special connection with Colonial affairs.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 a principal Secretary for War was appointed, and the business of the Colonies was, in 1801, transferred to this new Department, which thenceforth was generally known as the Colonial or Colonial and War Department.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created, for War, and the affairs of the Colonies have since constituted the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown at page 10. The Under Secretaries and Assistant Under Secretaries are Staff Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited after competitive examinations (Class I, and Lower Division) held by the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W., from whom particulars can be obtained.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1795.

1768, Feb. 27. Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1783, April 18. Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27. William Earl of Dartmouth.	1783, Dec. 23. Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 25. Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22. Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8. Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5. William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15. William Earl of Shelburne.	1792, March 28. Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17. Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7. William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5. Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).	

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT FROM 1795 to 1854.

1795. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1804. Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.	1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	Earl of Aberdeen.
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant (late Lord Glenelg).
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839. Marquess of Normanby.
1809. Earl of Liverpool.	Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1812. Earl Bathurst.	1841. Lord Stanley (late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1827. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846. Earl Grey (K.G., G.C.M.G.).
1828. Sir George Murray.	1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., (afterwards Lord Hampton).
	1852. Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1887.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).	1867, March 8. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
1855, May 15. Lord John Russell (late Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).	1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1874, Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby).	1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P.
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).	1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1882, Dec. 16. Earl of Derby, K.G.
1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).	1885, June 24. Right Hon. Colonel F. A. Stanley (now Lord Stanley of Preston).
	1886, Feb. 6. Earl Granville, K.G.
	1886, Aug. 3. Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
	1887, Jan 14. Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1845. Lord Lyttelton (K.C.M.G.).
1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.
1834. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1855. John Ball.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1839. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES—*continued**Parliamentary.*

1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (now Lord Norton).	1881. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell (now Lord Emly).	1882. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1871. The Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugosen, M.P. (now Lord Brabourne).	1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1874. Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.	1886. The Rt. Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P.
1878. Earl Cadogan.	1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
	1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.

Permanent.

835. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1871. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, LL.D., D.C.L., K.C.B.
847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	
859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (now Lord Blachford).	

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1871. The Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B.
1868-70. The Right Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B.	1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L. (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.)	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-4. The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. (now M.P.), G.C.M.G.	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.
	1878. Edward Wingfield.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart.,
G.C.M.G., M.P.

14 Jan., 1887.

Under-Secretaries { Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
Sir Robert Geo. Wyndham Herbert,
D.C.L., LL.D., K.C.B.

16 Feb., 1887.

Assistant Under-Secretaries { Hon. Robert H. Meade, C.B.
John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.
Edward Wingfield, B.C.L.

21 May, 1871.

21 May, 1871.

30 June, 1876.

19 July, 1878.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, W. A. Baillie
Hamilton, C.M.G.

14 Jan., 1887.

Assistant Private Secretaries { H. W. Just
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, Bart.

14 Jan., 1887.

Dec., 1887.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Richard P. Edden, M.A.	18 Jan. 58	—	30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74	1 July, 79
John Hales, M.A.	20 Sept. 58	—	} 30 Sept. 72	{ 2 April, 79	
Edmund Burke Pennell, C.M.G.	9 April 59	—		{ 1 May, 79	
A. W. L. Hemming, C.M.G.	1 Feb. 60	} 30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74	1 July, 79	
Ernest H. Wedgwood, B.A.	1 April 60		27 Aug. 76		
Frederic W. Fuller	28 April 62		2 April, 79		
W. A. B. Hamilton, C.M.G. §	2 May 64		1 July, 79		
Edward Fairfield, C.M.G.	29 Oct. 66		1 Oct. 80		
Arthur A. Pearson	2 July 67		1 Jan. 81		
F. R. Round, M.A., C.M.G. †	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81		
F. Graham	30 May 70		9 Dec. 87		
C. P. Lucas, B.A. †	30 April, 77				
R. L. Antrobus, B.A.	3 May, 77				
H. W. Just, B.A. §	3 June, 78				
John Anderson, M.A.	} ... 30 June, 79				
W. H. Mercer, B.A.					
C. A. Harris, B.A.	1 July, 79				
G. V. Fiddes, B.A.*	} ... 25 Mar. 81				
Sidney Webb, LL.B.					
G. W. Johnson, M.A.					
Sydney Olivier, B.A.	28 Mar. 81				
	17 April, 82				

(One vacancy).

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† Private Secretary to Sir R. G. W. Herbert.

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Down to 1883 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments. The Colonies which have received responsible Government have all, with the exception of Newfoundland, which still employs the Crown Agents, established agencies of their own, the addresses of which will be found on the next page.

OFFICES:—Downing Street, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G. } *Crown Agents*
 Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E., C.M.G. } *for the*
 E. E. Blake. } *Colonies.*
Accountant, J. W. Leonard.
Registrar, J. Chadwick.
Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch,
T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Assistant ditto, W. H. Lancaster.
Clerks, N. Hardingham, W. H. Weir, Louis Adams,
Thos. Dunn, M. Kirby, S. Stephens, J. Fry,
R. Sanderson, E. G. Anderson, G. Hodgson, J.
Chadwick, jun., E. G. Antrobus, H. E. E. Walton,
H. Martin, H. D. Dale, O. Oxley, A. B. Reade,
C. F. R. H. Urquhart, W. E. James, and J. G.
Leslie.

Lady Clerks:—

Principal, Miss J. Woodd.
Clerks, Miss M. E. Boddy. } Miss K. Perrin.
 „ H. G. J. Cather. } „ B. Browne.
 „ J. Hayes. } „ A. Stephens.
 „ E. Richardson.

City Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Clerks, J. H. Thomson, G. Sandham.

Office Keeper, W. Deakin.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.

Office Messengers, E. Hawkins, C. Newman, and
W. H. Keen.

PROFESSIONAL BRANCH.

Consulting Engineers.

Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E., }
 Son and Hayter, } *for Railways.*
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, }
 K.C.M.G., C.E.
 George Berkley, C.E.

Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., C.E., *for Harbour Works.*
 Sir Robert Rawlinson, C.B. } *for Water Works.*
 F. La Trobe Bateman, C.E. }
 W. H. Preece, C.E., *for Telegraph Works.*
Consulting Naval Architect, Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B.

Inspecting Engineers.

Henry Wakefield, C.E. } *General Works.*
 W. H. Stanger, C.E. }
 W. P. Marshall, C.E., *Locomotive Engines and Rail-*
way Carriages.
 W. H. Greener, C.E., *Telegraph Materials.*
Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,
Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Inspectors.

W. H. Stanger, C.E., *General Stores.*
 B. Bartlett, *Revenue and Postage Stamps.*
 G. R. J. Nicholas, *Assistant.*
 Jas. Squire, *Clothing and Dry Goods.*
 J. Purcell, *Leather Goods.*
 A. Ponsonby, C. J. Seddon, and G. Steinson, *Coal*
Shipments.
Bankers, Bank of England, London and West-
minster Bank, and Standard Bank of South
Africa.
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, & Co., and
Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour.
Bill Broker, J. Westwood Thompson.
Solicitors, Messrs. Bircham & Co., Messrs. Sutton &
Ommanney.
Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.
Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore.

The following are the Colonies (arranged alphabetically) for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and railway business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Heligoland.	St. Kitts.
Bahamas.	Hong Kong.	Seychelle Islands.
Barbados.	Honduras.	St. Lucia.
Bermuda.	Jamaica.	St. Vincent.
British Bechuanaland.	Labuan.	Sierra Leone.
British Columbia [Dividends.]	Lagos.	Straits Settlements, and Native
British Guiana.	Leeward Islands (Federal	States of Perak, Selangor, and
Cape of Good Hope [Dividends.]	Government).	Sungei Ujong.
Ceylon.	Malta.	Tobago
Dominica.	Mauritius.	Trinidad.
Falkland Islands.	Montserrat.	Turks Islands.
Fiji Islands.	Natal.	Virgin Islands.
Gambia.	Nevis.	Western Australia.
Gibraltar.	Newfoundland.	
Gold Coast.	New Zealand (Dividends).	Cyprus.
Grenada.	St. Helena.	

COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , (vacant)	Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.	9, Victoria Chambers*
New South Wales	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	S. Yardley, Esq. . .	5, Westminster Chambers*
Victoria . .	Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G. .	J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.	8, Victoria Chambers*
South Australia	Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Samuel Deering, Esq. .	8, Victoria Chambers*
Queensland .	Sir James Francis Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	C. Shortt Dicken, Esq.	1, Westminster Chambers*
Tasmania . .	Sir A. Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (acting)	. . . . .	3, Westminster Chambers*
New Zealand .	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Walter Kennaway, Esq.	7, Westminster Chambers*
Cape	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	7, Albert Mansions*

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Cape of Good Hope	W. C. Burnet, Esq. . . .	7, Albert Mansions.*
Natal	Walter Peace, Esq. . . .	21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

This Office was established in October, 1886, under the supervision of the Colonial Office, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration to the British Colonies. It is under the direction of a Committee of Management, of which the President is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Leaflets relating to each of the larger Colonies can be obtained free on application, and small books of fuller information on payment of one penny each. From these it appears that at the present time (November, 1887) free and assisted emigration is entirely suspended as far as regards New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. Assisted passages are granted to persons of a few specified occupations in the case of Queensland (domestic servants and farm labourers) New Zealand (agriculturists with small capitals), Western Australia (farmers and mechanics with capital), and Canada (farm labourers and domestic servants). Tasmania only grants assistance to approved persons who have been nominated by employers or friends in the Colony.

Full particulars of these arrangements, and of the rates of passage, grants of land and special advantages of each Colony, can be obtained on application to the Emigrants' Information Office, or to the Agents-General of the respective Colonies, given above.

Committee of Management.

Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (*President*).

John Burnett.
J. J. Dent.
Hugh Egerton.
J. B. Gill.
Walter Hazell.
Howard Hodgkin.
Benjamin Jones.
C. P. Lucas.

John Martineau.
Walter B. Paton.
J. Rankin, M.P.
Samuel Smith, M.P.
G. Tansley.
J. H. Tuke.
Arnold White.

Chief Clerk, John Pulker.

* All in Victoria Street, S.W.

CONSULAR OFFICE LIST.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICAN.						
CANADA	Governor-General	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	18 Aug., 1883	23 Oct., 1883	Ottawa	£ 10,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ONTARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.	8 Feb., 1887	.. ..	Toronto	2,000
QUEBEC	"	A. R. Angers, Esq., Q.C.	24 Oct., 1887	.. ..	Quebec	2,000
NOVA SCOTIA.. ..	"	Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C.	4 July, 1883	.. ..	Halifax	1,800
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	"	Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	31 Oct., 1885	.. ..	Frederickton	1,800
MANITOBA	"	J. C. Atkins, Esq.	2 Oct., 1882	.. ..	Winnipeg	2,000
N W. TERRITORIES	"	Edgar Dewdney, Esq.	8 Dec., 1881	.. ..	Regina	1,400
BRITISH COLUMBIA ..	"	Hugh Nelson, Esq.	8 Feb., 1887	.. ..	Victoria, V.I. .. .	1,800
PRINCE EDWARD IS..	"	A. A. Macdonald, Esq.	1 Aug., 1884	.. ..	Charlotte Town ..	1,400
NEWFOUNDLAND						
	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Henry Arthur Blake, Esq., C.M.G.	4 July, 1887	9 Sept., 1887	St. John's	\$ 12,000
AUSTRALIAN.						
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.	20 Mar., 1885	11 Dec., 1885	Sydney	£ 7,000
VICTORIA	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir A. Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.	25 Nov., 1875 30 Apr., 1879	} .. ..	.. .. .	..
	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	10 Apr., 1884			
QUEENSLAND	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir W. F. Stawell, K.C.M.G.	6 Nov., 1886	} .. ..	.. .. .	..
	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G.	11 July, 1883			
TASMANIA	"	Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	14 Dec., 1886	6 Nov., 1883	Brisbane	5,000
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..	"	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1882	11 Mar., 1887	Hobart Town	5,000
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ..	"	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. ^a	14 Dec., 1882	19 Feb., 1883	Adelaide	5,000
NEW ZEALAND	"	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	9 Dec., 1887	2 June, 1883	Perth	3,000
		Lieut.-Gen. Sir William F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. ^b	28 Nov., 1882	20 Jan., 1883	Wellington	5,000
FIJI ISLANDS	"	"	20 Nov., 1882	20 Jan., 1883	Wellington	5,000
WESTERN PACIFIC ..	High Commissioner ..	"	"	"	"	" ..
NEW GUINEA	Special Commissioner ..	John Douglas, Esq., C.M.G.	26 Dec., 1885	1 Mar., 1886	Port Moresby	2,500
WEST INDIAN.						
JAMAICA	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. ^c	23 Oct., 1883 2 Aug., 1887	21 Dec., 1883	Kingston	6,000
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	R. T. Goldaworthy, C.M.G.	9 May, 1884	17 July, 1884	Belize	1,500
TURKS AND CAICOS IS..	Chief Commissioner ..	H. M. Jackson, Esq.	24 Oct., 1885	1886	Grand Turk	500
BRITISH GUIANA .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G. ^e	10 Dec., 1887	Jan., 1888	Georgetown	5,000
BAHAMAS	Lieutenant-Governor ..	C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G.	2 Nov., 1885	.. ..	.. .. .	1,350
	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ^c	4 July, 1887	Oct., 1887	Nassau	2,000
TRINIDAD	"	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	4 Sept., 1885	9 Oct., 1885	Port of Spain	4,000
BARBADOS	"	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	4 Sept., 1885	9 Oct., 1885	Bridgetown	3,000
WINDWARD ISLANDS—						
GREENADA.. .. .	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Walter J. Sendall, Esq., C.M.G.	8 May, 1885	2 June, 1885	St. George	2,500
ST. VINCENT	"	"	"	"	Kingstown	" ..
ST. LUCIA.. .. .	Administrator and Colonial Secretary	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G.	19 Sept., 1885	1 June, 1885	Castries	800
TOBAGO	Administrator	R. B. Llewellyn, Esq.	10 Sept., 1885	2 Oct., 1885	Scarborough	600
LEEWARD ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	12 Dec., 1887	1888	St. John's	3,000
ANTIGUA	President	Lord Clifford, V.C. ^f	.. ..	.. ..	St. John's	200
MONTserrat.. .. .	"	James Meade, Esq. (acting)	.. ..	.. ..	Plymouth	500
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	"	Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Basseterre	800

^a £1,800 from Imperial funds, and £1,200 from Colonial funds. ^b £2,500 establishment allowance under Local Act, No. 80 of 1873. ^c £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds; £200 allowance from Board of Trade. ^d From Barbados funds. ^e From Imperial funds. ^f And £800 as Colonial Secretary of Leeward Islands.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.—continued.

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Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
WEST INDIES—cont.						
VIRGIN ISLANDS	President	Edward J. Cameron, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Tortola	£ 300
DOMINICA	"	Capt. J. K. G. T. S. Churchill	.. ..	.. ..	Roseau	700
BERMUDA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut.-General Thomas Lionel John Galleway, R.E. <i>g</i>	25 May, 1882	3 July, 1882	Hamilton	2,916
AFRICAN.						
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief and High Commissioner for South Africa and South-Eastern Africa Gov. of British Bechuanaland, commission, dated 20th Sept., 1885	The Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. <i>A</i>	18 Aug., 1880 29 Feb., 1884 29 Sept., 1885	22 Jan., 1881	Cape Town	5,000
BRITISH BECHUANALAND	Administrator	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept., 1885	1 Oct., 1885	Mafeking	1,800
BASUTOLAND	Resident Commissioner ..	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G.	Jan., 1884	8 Apr., 1884	Maseru	1,200
NATAL	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief and Special Commissioner for Zulu Affairs.	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. <i>f</i>	12 Sept., 1885	.. ..	Pietermaritzburg ..	4,000
ZULULAND	Chief Magistrate	Melmoth Osborn, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Eschowe	1,200
ST. HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	William Grey-Wilson, Esq. (Acting)	15 Aug., 1887	Oct., 1887	James Town	500
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—						
SIERRA LEONE	"	Sur.-Maj. Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G. <i>j</i>	31 Dec., 1884	11 Feb., 1885	Freetown	2,000
GAMBIA	Administrator of the Gov.	J. S. Hay, Esq., C.M.G.	14 Jan., 1886	8 Feb., 1886	Bathurst	1,300
GOLD COAST	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G. <i>k</i>	" ..	27 Apr., 1885	Accra	3,000
LAGOS	"	C. A. Moloney, Esq., C.M.G. <i>l</i>	" ..	8 Jan., 1886	Lagos	1,700
MEDITERRANEAN.						
GIBRALTAR	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Gen. The Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E. <i>m</i>	26 Oct., 1886	2 Nov., 1886	In Fortress	5,000
MALTA	"	*Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. <i>n</i>	10 Apr., 1884	14 Jan., 1884	Valletta	4,500
	Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary	The Hon. W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G.	20 June, 1881	.. ..	.. ..	1,600
CYPRUS	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	12 Sept., 1885	9 Mar., 1886	Nicosia	4,000
EASTERN.						
CEYLON	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	The Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	11 July, 1883	6 Dec., 1883	Colombo	rs. 80,000 <i>p</i>
HONG KONG	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	21 June, 1887	6 Oct., 1887	Victoria	\$ 24,000
MAURITIUS	"	Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	5 Dec., 1882	1 June, 1883	Port Louis	rs. 60,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G. <i>o</i>	2 Aug., 1887	20 Oct., 1887	Singapore	\$ 24,000
LABUAN	Acting Governor ..	Dr. Leya <i>p</i>	3 Sept., 1881	5 Sept., 1881	Victoria	1,440
MISCELLANEOUS.						
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Thomas Kerr, Esq., C.M.G.	7 Sept., 1880	24 Nov., 1880	Stanley	£ 1,000
HELGOLAND	"	Lieut. Col. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. <i>q</i>	12 Oct., 1881 2 Jan., 1882	26 Oct., 1881	In the Town	800

g £2,200 from Imperial Funds; £700 from Colonial funds, and £46 from quit-rents. *A* £1,000 as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds; £300 for office expenses from Imperial funds. *f* from Imperial funds, £500 allowance. Sir S. Rowe has also a personal allowance of £1,000, £500 from Sierra Leone and £300 from Gambia funds. *k* and *l* £250 table allowance. *m* £194 as Colonel, 27th Regiment. *n* £3,000 from Colonial Funds; £1,500, and £500 table allowance as Officer commanding the troops from Imperial Funds; £290 as Colonel, Royal Engineers. *o* 5,000 doles. Entertainment allowance. *p* Receiver, also £200 as Consul-General of Borneo. *q* Imperial funds.

* Will be succeeded in April next by Lieutenant-General Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.M.G.

Colonies, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1881.	Estimated Population, 1886.	Revenue, 1886.	Expenditure, 1886.	Public Debt, 1886.	Imports, 1886.			
							From United Kingdom	From Colonies.	From Else- where.	Total.
EUROPE—										
Gibraltar	1 $\frac{5}{10}$	18,381	19,000	£ 50,833	£ 52,581	...	£ *680,944	£ ...	£ ...	£ *680,944
Heligoland	$\frac{3}{8}$	2,001	2,000	14,515	12,587	...	...	...	...	...
Malta and Gozo	119	149,782	156,000	223,753	271,407	79,168	*1,058,963	...	...	*1,058,963
Cyprus	3,584	185,916	200,000	187,044	110,679	...	101,070	1,043	253,682	355,795
Total for European dependencies ...	3,704 $\frac{1}{15}$	856,080	377,000	476,145	447,254	79,168	1,810,977	1,043	253,682	2,095,702
ASIA—										
Ceylon	25,365	2,763,984	3,000,000	1,004,035	1,043,473	2,262,769	660,481	2,637,729	190,373	3,788,583
Hong Kong	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	160,492	200,990	284,989	421,012	200,000	*2,559,766	...	...	*2,559,766
Straits Settlements ...	1,472 $\frac{1}{2}$	423,384	506,000	671,427	630,468	40,700	3,160,222	8,430,572	8,560,969	20,151,763
Protected Malay States	15,664	178,568	200,000	447,633	407,595	112,521	...	1,865,819	...	1,865,819
Labuan	30	5,995	6,250	3,665	4,155	...	...	40,229	39,552	79,781
British North Borneo	30,000	170,000	200,000	25,083	31,682	...	...	142,281	9,852	152,133
Total for Asiatic dependencies ...	72,562	3,702,333	4,123,240	2,436,832	2,538,365	2,616,090	6,680,469	13,116,630	8,800,746	28,597,845
AFRICA—										
Ascension	34	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape, &c.	213,636	1,252,341	1,265,000	3,039,280	3,788,691	...	...	...	...	...
Basutoland	10,293	128,176	175,000	30,265	29,094	21,171,854	3,089,737	344,146	365,378	3,799,261
British Bechuanaland	162,000	44,135	43,685	10,757	105,650	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	18,750	402,687	442,697	600,177	761,649	3,972,930	1,078,294	147,369	105,452	1,331,115
Zululand	8,900	...	50,000	12,225	10,071	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius, &c.	881	377,373	385,000	722,997	839,005	746,150	596,202	1,105,170	769,641	2,471,013
St. Helena	47	5,059	4,500	12,186	11,209	4,250	28,949	9,276	2,025	40,250
Sierra Leone	3,000	60,546	75,000	58,407	58,982	58,000	186,750	...	78,116	264,866
Gambia	69	14,150	15,000	14,233	23,353	...	30,272	15,614	23,357	69,243
Gold Coast Colony ...	18,784	400,000	1,000,000	122,531	132,256	...	261,869	3,246	111,415	376,530
Lagos	1,071	75,270	100,000	53,505	55,383	...	222,883	7,868	127,080	357,831
Niger ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for African dependencies ...	437,465	2,760,037	3,556,182	4,676,563	5,815,343	25,953,184	5,494,956	1,632,689	1,582,464	8,710,109
AMERICA—										
Bermuda	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,948	15,177	30,518	28,432	7,214	79,037	20,294	179,859	279,190
Dominion of Canada.	British Columbia, &c.	390,344	49,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ontario	144,600	1,923,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quebec	193,355	1,359,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manitoba	73,720	65,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Brunswick	27,322	321,233	4,750,000	6,911,883	3,127,419	56,909,237	8,458,583	496,959	12,799,575
	Nova Scotia	21,731	440,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prince Edward Island	2,133	108,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N.-W. Territory, &c.	2,553,337	56,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Newfoundland, &c. ...	162,000	197,332	200,000	366,662	347,221	476,748	398,125	464,972	391,077
	British Guiana	109,000	252,186	274,311	446,025	476,964	446,700	787,053	284,219	365,025
Honduras	6,400	27,452	30,000	54,362	62,555	53,750	94,029	1,513	140,421	
Falkland Islands	7,500	1,553	1,800	9,295	7,951	...	66,696	...	6,906	
Total for American dependencies ...	3,691,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,817,281	5,271,288	7,818,745	9,050,542	57,893,619	9,883,523	1,267,957	13,882,863	25,034,343

* English Customs returns.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

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COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Exports, 1887.				British Tonnage Entered and Cleared.	Total Tonnage Entered and Cleared.	Miles of Railway Open.	Miles of Telegraph.	Deposits in Savings Banks.	Bank Deposits (part estimated.)	Colonies, &c.
To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.							
£	£	£	£	tons	tons			£	£	EUROPE.
*32,805	...	...	*32,805	6,854,750	8,609,730	...	1	31,048	...	Gibraltar.
...	...	7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	669	...	Heligoland.
*94,717	...	...	*94,717	7,621,061	8,884,059	8½	65	376,253	100,000	Malta and Gozo.
59,917	5,840	247,040	312,797	85,727	421,847	...	195	...	50,000	Cyprus.
187,439	5,840	254,040	447,319	14,561,538	17,915,636	8½	261	407,970	150,000	Total for European dependencies.
1,592,622	580,629	589,649	2,762,900	3,197,673	3,293,481	177	1,203	217,857	2,500,000	ASIA.
...	...	...	...	6,712,377	12,663,621	...	10	...	1,000,000	Ceylon.
3,716,772	4,764,599*	8,977,941	17,459,312	3,095,726	4,474,448	...	130	15,760	2,000,000	Hong Kong.
...	2,032,094	...	2,032,094	...	...	28	360	...	...	Straits Settlements.
...	46,463	37,559	84,022	44,578	52,278	...	...	...	...	Protected Malay States
...	84,095	9,739	93,834	45,426	58,332	...	...	...	...	Labuan.
5,309,394	7,507,880	9,614,888	22,432,162	13,095,780	20,542,160	205	1,703	233,617	5,500,000	British North Borneo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total for Asiatic dependencies.
6,694,735	91,426	339,195	7,125,356	5,278,819	5,447,217	1,732	4,329	244,321	5,028,209	AFRICA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ascension.
795,915	114,408	49,967	960,290	367,911	392,834	...	195	...	...	Cape, &c.
460,821	2,572,560	281,453	3,314,834	637,781	692,270	...	...	...	...	Basutoland.
429	...	...	429	10,784	14,372	...	20	...	...	British Bechuanaland.
111,335	...	214,017	325,352	389,258	436,090	92	488	50,483	1,082,188	Natal.
18,673	3,401	57,442	79,516	108,377	136,296	...	10	5,400	...	Zululand.
336,102	544	71,894	408,540	501,830	605,057	...	92	311,424	300,000	Mauritius, &c.
308,896	16,251	213,833	538,980	358,931	448,392	...	20	5,400	...	St. Helena.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	Sierra Leone.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	...	Gambia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gold Coast Colony.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lagos.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Niger.
8,726,906	2,798,590	1,227,801	12,753,297	7,653,691	8,172,528	2,041	5,253	620,645	6,310,387	Total for African dependencies.
3,367	1,351	73,828	78,546	233,883	251,528	...	47	10,556	...	AMERICA.
8,654,714	734,493	8,371,483	17,760,690	4,884,408	8,044,571	11,620	25,400	9,926,203	23,360,491	Bermuda.
252,650	111,748	648,718	1,013,116	600,837	612,714	84	994	364,503	876,248	British Columbia, &c.
1,071,432	81,054	690,099	1,842,585	400,819	627,845	21	272	195,414	179,602	Ontario.
180,675	305	99,067	280,047	100,992	237,254	...	...	7,481	...	Quebec.
97,964	...	10,982	108,946	17,866	26,044	...	...	...	...	Manitoba.
10,260,802	928,951	9,894,177	21,083,930	6,238,805	9,799,956	11,725	26,713	10,504,207	24,416,341	New Brunswick.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Is.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-W. Territory, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newfoundland, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Guiana.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honduras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Falkland Islands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total for American dependencies.

* Exclusive of trade between the Settlements.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE

Colonies, &c.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1881.	Estimated Population, 1886.	Revenue, 1886.	Expenditure, 1886.	Public Debt, 1886.	Imports, 1886.			
							From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Else- where.	Total.
WEST INDIES.										
Bahamas ...	4,466	43,521	47,278	£ 43,920	£ 44,629	£ 87,896	£ 30,935	£ 2,092	£ 156,383	£ 189,410
Barbados ...	166	171,860	180,000	136,286	136,628	29,800	302,763	200,218	360,510	863,491
Turks Island ...	169	4,732	5,000	9,757	7,076	...	2,981	1,790	25,394	30,165
Jamaica, &c. ...	4,282	580,804	620,000	564,375	582,735	1,552,543	662,412	182,850	480,341	1,325,603
Trinidad... ..	1,754	153,128	178,270	453,407	443,503	559,380	666,499	271,004	1,566,011	2,503,514
Windward Is.										
Grenada ...	133	42,403	47,364	42,634	44,395	13,278	53,553	49,043	17,741	120,338
St. Lucia ...	238	38,551	41,791	39,823	44,114	33,600	63,642	14,671	43,971	122,284
St. Vincent ...	133	40,548	42,000	30,567	31,316	1,520	47,214	35,475	8,496	91,185
Tobago ...	115	18,051	18,000	8,813	9,529	1,000	11,656	8,827	16	20,499
Leeward Islands.										
Anti. & Barbuda ...	170	34,964	35,000	47,451	41,055	21,471	63,627	18,288	49,711	131,626
Dominica ...	291	28,211	28,500	15,238	15,642	13,400	20,869	11,516	17,348	49,733
Montserrat ...	32	10,083	10,500	5,022	5,669	4,300	7,416	10,879	2,792	21,087
St. Kitts & Nevis ...	115	41,001	47,000	46,344	43,429	10,700	73,587	18,593	78,555	170,735
Virgin Islands ...	57	5,287	5,000	1,447	1,676	...	...	9	2,563	2,572
Total for West Indian colonies	12,121	1,213,144	1,205,703	1,443,884	1,551,396	2,323,888	2,007,154	825,255	2,809,833	5,642,242
AUSTRALASIA.										
N. S. Wales, &c.] ...	311,098	751,468	1,022,767	7,594,301	9,078,869	41,064,259	10,445,980	8,367,512	2,160,056	20,973,548
Victoria ...	87,884	862,346	1,003,043	6,733,867	6,665,863	33,119,164	8,851,801	7,236,122	2,442,652	18,530,575
Queensland ...	668,497	213,525	342,614	2,810,146	3,202,030	20,820,850	2,692,296	3,192,028	218,903	6,103,227
South Australia ...	903,690	279,865	312,758	1,975,269	1,975,269	18,340,200	2,097,606	2,688,363	360,635	5,146,604
W. Australia ...	1,060,000	29,708	39,584	388,564	394,675	1,128,600	347,915	396,872	13,226	758,013
Tasmania ...	26,215	115,705	137,211	568,924	584,755	4,026,720	641,568	1,095,169	19,830	1,756,567
New Zealand ...	104,458	534,032	578,482	3,688,016	4,310,875	37,587,776	4,481,101	1,649,294	628,618	6,759,013
Fiji ...	7,740	127,095	124,742	64,574	78,133	264,695	17,770	188,412	24,446	230,628
New Guinea ...	89,000	...	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Aust- ralasian colonies	3,258,582	2,913,744	3,713,201	23,823,661	26,290,469	156,352,264	29,576,037	24,813,772	5,868,366	60,258,175
Total for Colonies & dependencies	7,475,896	15,762,619	18,346,614	40,675,830	45,693,369	245,223,213	55,483,116	41,657,346	33,197,954	130,338,416
British India ...	868,314	198,790,853	210,000,000	74,464,197	77,265,923	174,524,101	49,936,485	9,014,187	8,338,709	67,289,381
Indian Feudatory States ...	509,730	55,191,742	58,000,000	...	...	...	
United Kingdom ...	121,562	34,952,204	37,091,564	90,772,758	89,996,752	736,278,688				
Total for British Empire and de- pendencies ...	8,975,502	304,697,418	323,438,178	205,912,785	212,956,044	1,156,026,002	105,419,601	132,555,576	309,516,092	547,491,269

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

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COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES—continued.

Exports, 1887.				British Tonnage Entered and Cleared.	Total Tonnage Entered and Cleared.	Miles of Rail-way Open.	Miles of Tele-graph.	Deposits in Savings Banks.	Bank Deposits (part estimated).	Colonies, &c.
To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Else-where.	Total.							
£	£	£	£	tons	tons			£	£	WEST INDIES.
15,486	2,202	132,702	150,390	61,057	209,996	...	...	2,640	...	Bahamas.
190,240	240,171	309,500	739,911	841,791	916,242	23	35	65,289	...	Barbados.
...	4,941	27,539	32,480	65,095	232,483	...	...	...	...	Turks Island.
509,429	60,240	710,449	1,280,118	710,455	881,516	64	664	348,529	...	Jamaica, &c.
949,622	54,809	1,504,709	2,509,140	774,916	1,196,076	65	63	97,458	...	Trinidad.
159,805	10,940	9,946	180,691	292,759	298,338	...	...	2,570	...	Windward Islands.
28,980	17,662	58,565	105,207	392,640	435,425	...	...	4,416	1,491,672	Grenada.
21,789	8,534	40,153	70,476	339,363	346,650	...	...	...	...	St. Lucia.
8,553	9,791	547	18,891	86,763	87,049	...	...	...	...	St. Vincent.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tobago.
20,910	23,490	115,285	159,685	364,991	380,641	...	...	28,174	...	Leeward Islands.
15,799	2,528	33,203	51,530	302,063	304,423	...	...	1,003	...	Antigua & Barbuda.
8,885	750	11,809	20,944	323,058	325,089	...	...	1,310	...	Dominica.
17,197	12,957	129,817	159,971	369,983	380,375	...	...	4,789	...	Montserrat.
...	40	4,063	4,103	9,843	10,764	...	...	...	...	St. Kitts and Nevis.
1,946,195	449,055	3,088,287	5,483,537	4,934,807	6,005,067	152	762	556,178	1,491,672	Virgin Islands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total for W. Indian colonies.
6,026,954	8,061,892	1,467,367	15,556,213	3,746,725	4,258,604	1,890	10,617	3,504,803	28,428,253	AUSTRALASIA.
6,566,118	4,549,984	679,219	11,795,321	3,268,103	3,735,387	1,753	4,094	3,431,000	31,239,472	New S. Wales, &c.
1,288,851	3,629,340	15,779	4,933,970	3,241,056	3,275,437	1,555	8,225	1,337,965	7,170,780	Victoria.
2,553,638	1,812,245	217,752	4,583,635	1,473,417	1,766,329	1,382	5,459	1,653,080	4,962,065	Queensland.
505,331	92,716	32,346	630,393	482,219	501,625	151	2,388	31,617	947,030	South Australia.
247,442	1,084,098	...	1,331,540	687,292	692,429	447	1,772	429,089	4,325,721	Western Australia.
4,587,434	1,758,659	326,698	6,672,791	874,155	990,993	1,763	4,546	1,638,036	11,036,498	Tasmania.
...	238,921	44,575	283,496	96,320	105,369	...	...	...	100,000	New Zealand.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji.
21,775,768	21,227,855	2,783,736	45,787,359	13,869,287	15,326,173	8,941	37,101	12,025,510	88,239,819	New Guinea.
48,206,504	32,918,171	26,862,929	107,987,604	60,353,908	77,761,520	23,072½	71,154	24,348,127	126,108,219	Total for Australasian colonies.
34,702,736	18,252,152	31,960,790	84,915,678	5,770,169	7,294,589	12,067	27,510	5,049,069	*...	British India.
...	82,067,711	186,599,306	268,667,017	46,078,299	62,841,077	798	...	...	...	Indian Feudatory States.
82,909,240	133,238,034	245,423,025	461,570,299	112,202,376	147,897,186	19,332	29,895	97,718,332	570,000,000	United Kingdom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	55,269	128,569	127,115,528	...	Total for the British Empire and dependencies.

* No returns.

PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The British Colonial Empire comprises forty distinct and independent governments, of which the administrators correspond direct with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But in addition to these organised communities, there are a number of scattered dependencies under the dominion or or protection of the Queen which do not possess regularly formed administrations, and two vast territories controlled by the British North Borneo Company and the Royal Niger Company under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The affairs of Ascension are administered by the Admiralty, and those of Aden, Perim, Socotra, the Laccadive, Nicobar, and Andaman Islands by the Secretary of State for India.

Of the forty Administrations nine have elected Assemblies and responsible Governments; three (the Bahamas, Barbados, and Bermuda) have elected Assemblies, though the Crown retains the right to nominate the executive officers, and in the case of the last-named the members of the second chamber also; eight others possess partly elected legislatures, and in thirteen the members of the legislature are all nominated by the Crown. Gibraltar, Heligoland, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Zululand, New Guinea, and St. Helena possess no Legislative Councils, and the officers administering the government of those Dependencies themselves exercise full legislative as well as executive powers.

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The end of the seventeenth century saw us in possession, in addition to the New England States, only of St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, and several of the minor West Indian Islands, and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the continent of America. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, we made but little progress in territorial acquisition. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for our colonising energy; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War brought us into collision with France in North America and India, we were fairly launched in our definite career of colonial extension. The peace of 1815 left us with most of the West Indies, South Africa, and a free hand in India, North America, and the Pacific. During the reign of Victoria we have occupied Natal, British Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia, and the wide North West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, British New Guinea and North Borneo. We have also acquired by cession Labuan, Lagos, and the greater portion of the Gold Coast, Fiji, and by arrangement Cyprus and the basin of the Niger, besides countless smaller possessions, and nearly all the isolated rocks and islands of the ocean. Most of the latter little known dependencies are described in Appendix to Part II of this Edition.

Including India, the Empire now extends over nearly nine millions of square miles, or seventy times the area of the mother country. The area of the Colonies alone is sixty times that of the United Kingdom, but they have a population of only eighteen and a third millions as compared with the thirty-seven millions at home.

Of the total Colonial area of 7,475,896 square miles, the nine self-governing Colonies cover 5,884,020 square miles inhabited by a population of 9,413,855, so that the area still more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts only to 1,591,876 square miles, with a population of 8,932,759.

With a population so small in proportion to the vast area, and the facilities that now exist for the interchange of produce, there are naturally but few towns of considerable size in the Colonies, only twenty-nine having a population of more than thirty thousand. In order of population these are: Melbourne with a population of 325,000, Sydney 292,567, Montreal 178,000, Victoria (Hong Kong) 160,000, Toronto 125,000, Adelaide 123,538, Colombo (Ceylon) and Singapore 100,000, Port Louis (Mauritius) 70,000, Quebec 65,000, Auckland 57,048, Georgetown (British Guiana), 50,000, Dunedin (New Zealand) 45,518, Cape Town 45,000, Christchurch (New Zealand) 44,688, Hamilton (Ontario) 42,000, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Brisbane (Queensland), Lagos, Georgetown (Penang), and Kingston (Jamaica) 40,000 each, Sandhurst and Ballarat (Victoria) 37,000 each, Malacca 35,000, Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Galle (Ceylon) 32,000, Ottawa (Canada) 31,000, Hobart (Tasmania), St. John's (New Brunswick), with 30,000 each. All these are ports except Hamilton, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Ottawa, and Toronto. The aggregation of the population of Australia in the three large towns Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide is very remarkable, more than one-fourth of the population of the Australian continent being crowded into these towns. This appears to be mainly due to the enormous development of the external trade of Australasia, of which these towns largely enjoy a monopoly. Last year, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, that trade reached the enormous figure of one hundred and six millions, or 30*l.* a head of the whole population.

In other respects, however, the Colonies have made great progress. In the self-governing Colonies complete provision has been made not only for elementary education, but also for secondary and higher instruction. In all of them primary instruction is compulsory, and in Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand also free. Extensive provision has also been made for secondary and technical education, and the higher education provided for by the establishment of the following chartered and amply endowed universities empowered to grant degrees, McGill College and King's College, Montreal, Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Quebec, Sydney University, Melbourne University, Adelaide University, New Zealand University, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

In the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following pages, education has not been neglected, though with inferior resources and in most cases a mixed population, the provision for this purpose

falls short of the standard in the more favoured colonies. There are endowed colleges in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and a university in Malta established by the Knights of St. John in 1769.

In the matter of railways and telegraphs, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, great progress has also been made. In 1875 only 7,121 miles of railway, and 22,116 miles of telegraph were open, as compared with 21,077 miles of railway and 69,357 miles of telegraph in 1885, and 23,072 miles of railway, and 71,071 miles of telegraph line for 1886. As regards intercolonial communications, regular and efficient steam mail services now exist with all Colonies. All are in connection with the world telegraph system except Mauritius, Labuan, Fiji, British Honduras, Tobago, Bahamas, Bermuda, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, Turk's Island, and New Guinea, which have as yet no cables.

The Parcels Post with this country is in operation to and from all of them except Queensland, New Zealand, Bermuda, Fiji, Falkland Islands, Turk's Island, Mauritius, New Guinea, Basutoland, Bechuana-land, and Zululand.

The vast extent of territory over which is spread the population of the large self-governing colonies, has led to the development of very complete systems of local government by elected urban and rural boards entrusted with the management of local affairs, and with the usual rating powers. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, the government is centralised, and except in a few independent local authorities are unknown, although the officials are sometimes assisted by municipal or other consultative boards. A full account of the somewhat peculiar system of local government in the Cape Colony will be found at p. 94.

In the matter of trade the Colonies have made great strides. During 1885 their imports amounted to 136,763,621*l.*, and the exports to 114,833,075*l.* Ten years before, in 1875, the figures were 115,858,522*l.* and 98,194,106*l.* respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports of 17·2 per cent., and of exports of 16·9*l.* per cent.

This development received a temporary check during 1886, the value of the imports only reaching 130,738,416*l.*, and the exports only 107,987,604*l.* Part of the decrease no doubt was due to the general fall in prices during 1886, but there was also a considerable diminution in volume in some of the principal articles of exchange such as wheat, sugar, cotton, and iron goods.

Of the total decrease of 12,295,576*l.* the greater portion is in the trade with the United Kingdom, which shows a falling off of 8,924,062*l.*, or 3·6 per cent., and the mother country instead of 49*l.* per cent. of the total colonial trade in 1875 and 45 per cent. in 1885 only secured 43*l.* per cent. in 1886. The trade with foreign countries has also fallen from 66,259,612*l.* to 60,060,883*l.*, a decrease of 9·3 per cent. The trade between the colonies (including India) has, on the other hand, risen from 71,713,283*l.* to 74,575,517*l.*, an increase of 2,862,234*l.* or 4 per cent. The total trade represents only 13*l.* per head of the population as compared with 14·25*l.* in 1885. The trade of the United Kingdom in 1886 was 16·8*l.* per head of the population.

As yet the trade of the colonies is mainly an exchange of raw materials for manufactured goods. The following figures will show the extent to which the raw materials of some of our principal manufactures are derived from the colonies and India. During 1886 out of total import of 596,470,995 lbs. of wool 500,909,563 lbs. came from British possessions, 401,425,430 lbs. coming from Australasia. Of copper ore and unwrought copper, out of 125,927 cwt. imported, 43,162 cwt. came from the colonies; of raw cotton and cotton waste, of 30,755,882 cwt. imported, 6,018,328 cwt., of hides 703,936 cwt. out of 1,220,897 cwt., of jute 5,333,613 cwt. out of 5,349,109 cwt., of undressed leather 40,693,295 lbs. out of 58,530,819 lbs., of unrefined sugar 3,249,145 cwt. out of 16,133,661 cwt., and of wood 1,181,618 tons out of 5,598,714 tons.

Of our food supply in the same year there came from British possessions 14,844,070 cwt. of wheat out of a total import of 47,435,806 cwt., of cheese 508,167 cwt. out of 1,734,890 cwt., cured fish 246,115 cwt. out of 825,280 cwt., cocoa 13,590,164 lbs. out of 25,363,443 lbs., coffee 436,545 lbs. out of 1,006,543 lbs., of tea 89,638,644 lbs. out of 230,669,292 lbs., of rum 4,815,637 gallons out of 5,100,010 gallons, of rice 5,811,718 cwt. out of 6,557,213 cwt., of sago 479,772 cwt. out of 479,903 cwt., and of pepper and spices 39,532,784 lbs. out of 42,035,111 lbs.

In exchange our dependencies are our best customers for our principal manufactures. To them we sent in 1886 beer and ale to the value of 1,089,605*l.* of a total export of 1,582,773*l.*; apparel value 2,070,138*l.* out of 3,902,211*l.*; of copper manufactures 1,092,950*l.* out of 1,743,831*l.*; of cotton manufactures 26,602,004*l.* out of 57,367,235*l.*; of cutlery and tools 1,502,414*l.* out of 3,675,091*l.*; of iron and steel manufactures 7,728,411*l.* out of 19,255,359*l.*; of leather manufactures (including boots and shoes) 1,391,807*l.* out of 1,845,677*l.*; of machinery and millwork 2,936,582*l.* out of 10,136,889*l.*; of paper 1,076,888*l.* out of 1,500,745*l.*; and of our wool manufactures 4,811,947*l.* out of 19,011,954*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table that about one-third of our total exports go to British possessions, while we derive from them less than one-fourth of our imports.

So far as has been possible the tonnage of the shipping registered in each colony is given among the statistics in the body of the book, with the names of the various ports of registry. The total amounts to 1,884,233 tons (14,737 vessels); 491 vessels of 43,010 tons having been added during the year. In the United Kingdom the registered shipping amounts to 7,361,818 tons (22,815 vessels), or nearly four times as many as the amount registered in the colonies.

From the tables (pp. 16-19) it will be seen that the colonies possess 23,072½ miles of railway, and excluding the railways of British Guiana, Malta, and the Malay States 57½ miles, for which there are no returns available, the cost of construction of the 23,015 miles was 242,239,956*l.* The receipts in 1886 were 16,591,421*l.*, and the working expenses 10,648,554*l.*, showing a net return of 5,952,867*l.*, or 2*l.* 9*s.* per cent. on the cost of construction.

It may be interesting to add that our colonies furnish more than one-fourth of the world's annual supply of gold, or 5½ millions sterling out of a total of about 20 millions. The amount of silver produced is unimportant.

Our Colonies have grown considerably in favour as a resort for emigrants. Only 35,264 persons were entered as emigrants to the British Colonies in 1837; of whom 29,884 went to North America, 326 to the Cape, and 5,054 to Australasia. In 1885 the numbers were 19,838 to the North American

Colonies, 39,895 to Australasia, and 3,268 to the Cape and Natal. In 1886 the numbers were 24,745, 43,076, and 3,897 respectively.

One very satisfactory feature is the very general development of savings banks and other institutions for promoting thrift. As will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, there is scarcely a Colony in which such institutions do not exist. Even in West Africa there has been a flourishing savings bank in Sierra Leone for the last three years; one was opened at the Gambia in January, 1886, and arrangements were made for their establishment at the Gold Coast and Lagos at the beginning of 1887. The total amount of the deposits in these institutions on 31st December, 1886, was 24,348,127*l.*, or a little over 10 per cent. of the public debt of the Colonies. Ordinary banking establishments exist in all the more important Colonies, and have about 126,108,219*l.* of deposits. No banks yet exist in Gibraltar, Heligoland, Labuan, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, any of the West African Colonies, St. Helena, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, New Guinea, or Zululand.

One of the most interesting of these institutions is the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Office established in 1870, the success of which has been very marked. In 1871, the first year of its existence, 462 policies were issued, and fifteen years later the number issued had grown to 3,560, the total number in force being 23,218, assuring 6,670,741*l.*, a sum equal to 1*l.* 16*s.* per head of the population, or, on the average of five persons to the family, a sum of 59*l.* per family. The annual revenue is 255,613*l.*, or about 9*s.* per head. An account of the establishment and organisation of the office will be found in the article on New Zealand.

Since 1870 the Imperial troops have been gradually withdrawn from all the self-governing Colonies, and now with the exception of the garrisons of the naval stations at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Cape Town, the land defence of these Colonies rests entirely on their local forces. Of the other Colonies Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast Colony, St. Helena, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bahamas, and Bermudas still possess Imperial garrisons. Including the garrisons of Halifax and Cape Town the total number of Imperial troops stationed in the Colonies numbers 24,000 men, and the cost 1,816,762*l.*, of which the Colonies contribute 185,000*l.* The various local forces of the Colonies, including volunteers, militia, and armed constabulary, number about 70,000, the Canadian militia alone furnishing a force of 37,000 men. The naval defence of the Empire still rests mainly on the Imperial navy, though the Australian Colonies and Canada have taken considerable steps in the direction of making provision in this matter.

The most important event of 1887 relating to the Colonies was the summoning of a Colonial Conference in London.

The invitations to this Conference despatched by Mr. Stanhope in November, 1886, met with a prompt response in all quarters. All the self-governing Colonies sent delegates, as well as Natal and Western Australia, and representative gentlemen from some of the larger Crown Colonies attended meetings at which matters of interest to these dependencies were discussed. The proceedings were opened on the 4th of April with an address from the President Sir Henry Holland, in which he reviewed the progress of the Empire during Her Majesty's reign, and indicated the object for which the Conference had been summoned. The most prominent question discussed was the organisation of Colonial Defence, and an important agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian Squadron. Five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats are to be added to the squadron, the Colonies paying for maintenance and depreciation of these vessels 126,000*l.* per annum for ten years. Almost all the Colonial Legislatures have already passed the necessary legislation for giving effect to this arrangement. The defence of the important stations of King George's Sound and Thursday Island were also fully discussed, but no final decision was arrived at. It was also agreed that an Imperial Officer should be selected to inspect the Colonial forces and military defences. Among the other questions which came before the Conference were the provision for the Government of British New Guinea, and it was agreed that Queensland acting with New South Wales and Victoria should contribute 15,000*l.* a year for ten years for this purpose, the Imperial Government undertaking to provide a suitable steamer and maintain it for three years at an estimated cost of 29,000*l.* Queensland has already passed the necessary legislation, and it is expected that steps will be taken at an early date for the proclamation of sovereignty over the territory. Dr. William McGrigor, C.M.G., at present Receiver-General of Fiji, has been selected as the first administrator of the new colony.

A full interchange of views on the relations of the Australasian Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific took place between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial delegates, and the Conference unanimously approved the position taken up with regard to Samoa, and also the proposal for a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the preservation of the neutrality of the New Hebrides.

Among other questions discussed were the Australian and Pacific Mail services, telegraphic communication with Australia, the proposal for an Imperial Penny Post, the adoption of similar legislation with regard to merchandise marks and patents, and the enforcement of Colonial judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy.

On the 4th of May the Colonial representatives proceeded to Windsor, and presented to Her Majesty a joint address of loyal congratulation on behalf of the Colonies they represented, to which Her Majesty returned a most gracious reply.

The proceedings closed on the 9th of May.

[illegible]

BAHAMAS.*Situation and Area.*

The Bahamas are a chain of islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long., composed of about 20 inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising altogether 4,466 square miles. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, and the Biminis, all of which are ports of entry; and Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Cat Island, Watling's Island, once known as St. Salvador, the Berry Islands, and Andros Island (containing the only river).

History.

St. Salvador, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines, and the islands were abandoned. Sir Humphrey Gilbert formally annexed them to England in 1578, and in 1612 they were nominally attached to Virginia. The island of New Providence was granted by Charles II to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. It fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718 by the English, and a regular colonial administration formed. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by Great Britain, which was confirmed in their possession at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Presidency, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is very pleasant and salubrious in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada—there being an excellent hotel and other accommodation for tourists. The annual rainfall is 45 inches, the rainy season extending from June to October. The mean temperature is 79.5 degrees, the extreme range being from 70.3 to 87.5.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race. About one quarter are of European descent. English is universally spoken.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of the Colony are mainly with the United States. Considerable quantities of pine-apples, oranges, and bananas are exported.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in many of the islands, and is cultivated to some extent.

The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Fishing is extensively carried on, over 100 native-built boats, with 500 men, being employed. Shells, pearls and ambergris are largely exported. Sponge-fishing employs a large fleet, over 60,000, worth being raised annually. Nassau is a port of

registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 576 ships registered, of 28,477 tons.

The chief imports are textile fabrics, bread stuffs, and alcohol.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States current coin, silver of the Latin Union, and gold doubloons. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is no Colonial currency, and no paper money. There is no private bank in the Colony, but a Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had on 31st December, 1886, 2,640l. deposited.

Means of Communication.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and but few good roads except in New Providence. There is regular mail communication with New York, monthly in summer and fortnightly in winter, and frequent vessels to and from Cuba and Key West. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Key West, but messages are always sent *via* New York or Havana. The rates of postage are:—

	<i>Letters.</i> per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	<i>Newspapers.</i>
Internal	1d.	Free.
Europe and the United States	4d.	1d. per 2 oz.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months, with land value 5l.; or being a householder of premises value 2l. 8s. in New Providence, or 1l. 4s. elsewhere, for six months. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200l. The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members, who have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Education.

There is a Government system of elementary education, established 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, and 1885. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local Committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 33 unsectarian Government schools, with 3,503 scholars, 5 aided schools with 356 scholars, 81 Church of England and 15 private schools with 1,800 scholars. The Government schools were made free in 1885. The compulsory clauses of the law are enforced only in Nassau.

Table of Import Duties.

	Per 47 Vic., Cap. 8.	£	s.	d.
Alcohol, per gallon		0	4	0
Ale and porter, in wood, per gallon		0	0	6
Ale and porter (in bottles), quarts, per dozen		0	1	0
Apples, per barrel		0	2	6
Beans and peas, per barrel		0	0	3
Biscuit and bread, fancy, per 100 lbs		0	4	0
Biscuit and bread, common per barrel		0	2	0
Brandy, per gallon		0	9	0
Butter, per lb.		0	0	2
Cabbages, per 100.		0	4	2

	£	s.	d.
Calves, each.	0	6	0
Candles, sperm, wax and adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances, per 100 lbs.	0	11	0
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen, each	0	10	0
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Cigars' 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and per thousand	0	8	6
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	8	0
Colts and foals, each	1	0	0
Copper, and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition, bolts and nails, per 100 lbs.	0	7	6
Corn, per bushel	0	0	3
Corn, meal, and hominy, per barrel	0	2	0
Currants, figs, and raisins, per 100 lbs.	0	8	0
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Fish, per barrel	0	4	6
Flour (wheat), per barrel, 2s. 6d. and 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	0	2	0
Flour (rye), per barrel	0	2	0
Gin, whiskey, and other spirits not enumerated, per gallon	0	8	9
Goats, each	0	2	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Honey and syrup, per gallon	0	0	2
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each	1	0	0
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Lumber, per thousand feet	0	10	0
Meat, poultry and game, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	0	2
Mules and asses, each	0	10	0
Nails of iron per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Oats and bran, per bushel	0	0	3
Oils, kerosene, per gallon	0	0	4
Linseed, and other oils unenumerated, except essential oils, per gallon	0	0	9
Oils, olive, sperm, lard and naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning, per gallon	0	1	0
Pitch, rosin, and tar, per barrel	0	1	3
Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, per barrel	0	1	0
Prunes, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Rum, stronger than 18 per bubble, per gallon	0	4	6
Rum, 18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	0	3	9
Rum, weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	0	3	0
Sheep, each	0	2	0
Shingles, Cypress, per thousand	0	2	6
Shingles, not Cypress, per thousand	0	2	0
Soap, common washing, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Sugar, unrefined, per 100 lbs.	0	5	6
Sugar, white clayed, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Swine, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Tea, of all sorts, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per 100 lbs.	1	10	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	0	11	3
Turpentine, per barrel	0	1	3
Turpentine (spirits of), per gallon	0	0	3
Wines, of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and per gallon	0	2	0
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions, £20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			

Table of Exemptions.

Articles for the Imperial or Colonial Service, or for naval officers, except cattle and livestock.

Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs, trees and plants, live birds, bullion, coal, cocoa-nuts coin, copper, and composition, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, cotton, wool, dye-woods and stuffs, and divi divi, diving apparatus, flax, hemp, ice, iron, old, fit only to be re-manufactured, lignum vitæ, mahogany, manures and fertilisers of oil kinds, maps, metalline ores, monumental tablets, oakum, ova of fish, passengers' baggage, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books and pamphlets, raw hides, specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, steam machines or engines, or any parts thereof of every description and for whatever use intended, iron rails and sleepers, used in the construction of railways or tramways, boilers, mills and parts of mills intended to be used in the making of sugar or grinding or the manufacturing of salt, machines for sawing lumber, stills and boilers for the distillation of turpentine or other spirits, staves, heads, and hoops used in the construction of barrels or other packages for the exportation of spirits of turpentine or other spirits, iron screw piles used in the construction of wharves, cotton-gins, tortoise shell, tow, tombstones, railings to be used as grave enclosures, sponge, patent steering machines, spars, windlasses, capstans, ice machines, and all materials used in the manufacture of ice, wire fencing, turtle, and fresh fish, not preserved in any way, wax, woods, cedar, and yellow. A rebate is granted on lumber used in fitting-up vessels for fruit export.

Export Duties.

(Per 40 Vic., Cap. 7.)

	£	s.	d.
Guano and cave earth, per ton	0	2	0

Goods exported which paid no import duties on importation, *ad valorem* 1½ per cent., with the following exemptions:— Official exports, officers' personal effects, passengers' baggage, turtle, woods, such as brazilletto, cedar, fustic, lignum-vitæ, satin, logwood, mahogany, and ebony, old iron, old copper and brass, specie, old copper and brass, specie, old rags, old junk.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	£36,373	£36,418	38,044	141,377
1878	41,518	41,253	42,661	181,414
1879	44,853	40,944	73,671	181,746
1880	42,945	43,642	47,843	174,419
1881	41,294	44,235	87,130	219,229
1882	46,085	43,522	129,914	266,397
1883	52,475	54,584	101,380	260,462
1884	45,475	45,788	58,087	222,122
1885	45,466	44,762	62,314	227,249
1886	43,920	44,629	61,057	209,996
Year.	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	38,357	5,658	109,652	153,667
1878	39,083	3,865	148,286	191,234
1879	41,456	4,364	118,926	164,746
1880	38,786	5,516	136,513	180,815
1881	35,405	5,249	127,726	168,380
1882	44,267	9,611	162,697	216,575
1883	53,664	4,538	174,942	233,144
1884	37,329	5,442	138,723	181,494
1885	50,058	3,981	181,021	235,060
1886	30,935	2,092	156,383	189,410

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1877	27,050	2,964	80,917	110,931
1878	44,279	2,941	95,453	142,673
1879	45,425	8,018	83,186	137,129
1880	29,533	3,284	88,612	121,429
1881	28,069	1,769	84,262	114,100
1882	33,213	8,717	119,379	161,309
1883	35,049	2,738	109,839	147,626
1884	35,771	2,616	83,964	122,351
1885	20,155	2,989	157,135	180,279
1886	15,486	2,202	132,702	150,390

Public Debt, 83,126l. (including 35,000l. temporarily borrowed in connection with the late "Public Bank.")

Balance due to Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 4,770l.

Population.

43,521 (Census 1881), and
47,278 (Estimate 1886).

The town of Nassau contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

List of Governors.

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commence- ment.
Johnson, Wentworth	Governor	..
Chillingworth	" ..	1673
Clark ..	" ..	1677
Lilburne ..	" ..	1684
Bridges ..	" ..	1687
Jones, Cadwallader ..	" ..	1690
Trott ..	" ..	1694
Webb, Nicholas ..	" ..	1694
Hasket, Elias ..	" ..	1700
Lightfoot, Ellis ..	" ..	..
Birch ..	" ..	1704
Rogers, Woodes ..	" ..	1717
Phenny, George ..	" ..	1721
Rogers, Woodes ..	" ..	1728
Fitzwilliam, Richard ..	" ..	1733
Tinker, John ..	" ..	1738
Shirley, William ..	" ..	1759
Shirley, Thomas ..	" ..	1767
Browne, Montford ..	" ..	1774
Maxwell, Jno. ..	" ..	1779
Dunmore, Earl of ..	" ..	1787
Forbes John ..	Lieut.-Governor	1796
Dowdeswell, W. ..	Governor	1797
Hackett, John ..	" ..	1801
Cameron, Charles ..	" ..	1804
Grant, M., General ..	" ..	1820
Smyth, Sir J. C. ..	" ..	1829
Balfour, B. T. ..	Lieut.-Governor	1833
Colebrooke, Lt.-Col. ..	" ..	1834
Cockburn, Sir F. ..	" ..	1837
Smith, Sir L. ..	Governor	1838
Cockburn, Sir F.	" ..	1840
Matthew, G. B. ..	" ..	1844
Gregory, John ..	" ..	1849
Bannerman, Sir A. ..	" ..	1854
Bayley, C. J. ..	" ..	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B. ..	" ..	1864
Walker, Sir J., ..	" ..	1868
K.C.M.G., C.B.	" ..	..
Hennessy, J. P., ..	" ..	1871
C.M.G.	" ..	..
Robinson, Sir W. ..	" ..	1874
K.O.M.G.	" ..	..

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commence- ment.
Callaghan, T. F., ..	Governor	..
C.M.G.	" ..	1880
Lees, Sir C. C., ..	" ..	1882
K.C.M.G.	" ..	..
H. A. Blake., C.M.G.	" ..	1884

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., 2,000l.

Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council, Lord Graves.

Assistant ditto, J. Gurdon.

Executive Council.

<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	R. H. Sawyer.
<i>The Attorney-General.</i>	G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.
<i>The Officer in Command of the Troops.</i>	W. E. Armbrister.
<i>The Receiver-General.</i>	Jos. Brown.

Legislative Council.

Henry W. Austin, <i>President.</i>	
Jacob H. Webb.	W. M. G. Maclure, M.D.
R. Butler.	Alex. C. Lowe.
G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.	R. C. Crawford.
W. Kirkwood, M.D.	W. E. Armbrister.
Clerk, N. B. Burnside, 50l.	

House of Assembly.

Speaker, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 100l.

Chief Clerk, J. M. Bethel, 85l.

Assistant ditto, H. S. O. Clutsam, 65l.

Members.

R. H. Sawyer.	E. S. Hall.
E. B. A. Taylor.	T. Russell.
H. C. Lightbourn.	S. P. Saunders.
E. Y. Webb.	T. A. Thompson.
H. T. Rahming.	Lewis Taylor.
J. C. Smith.	James H. Young.
G. A. McGregor.	Joseph Brown
F. Bullard.	J. W. F. Turtle.
J. S. Darling.	J. W. Culmer.
J. S. Johnson.	G. B. Adderley
T. N. G. Clare.	D. A. Brice.
O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.	R. W. Farrington.
C. T. Sands.	M. B. Barbes
T. P. Moore.	R. W. Sawyer.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor, E. B. A. Taylor, C.M.G., 700l.

Clerks, H. A. Brook, 150l., and N. B. Burnside, 75l.

Registrar of Records and of Courts of Ordinary and Chancery, J. H. Webb, 320l.

Clerk, G. E. Taylor, 75l.

Receiver-General and Treasurer, Robert Butler, 400l.

1st Clerk and Collector, J. A. Culbert, 250l.; 2nd.

ditto, T. V. Mathews, 150l.

3rd Clerk, J. T. Lightbourn, 60l.

Port Officer, Warehouse-Keeper, and Examining Officer, H. C. Lightbourn, 250l., and 85l. boat allowance.

Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, I. W. Fowler, 300l.

Clerks, J. H. McKinney, 136l.

Inspector of Public Schools, G. Cole, 200l., and 100l. travelling allowance.

Postmaster, T. N. G. Clare, 250l.

Resident Surgeon Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, Dr. William Robinson, 350l.
Dispenser of Medicines, G. K. K. Brace, 80l.
Storekeeper, S. Peters, 80l.
Chaplain, Rev. R. Saunders, 25l.
Inspector of Lighthouses, Staff Commander E. S. Clapp, R.N., 800l. (from Imperial Funds).
Clerk to Board of Public Works, H. A. Brook, 40l.
Inspector of Prisons, R. C. Crawford, 50l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, Henry W. Austin, 724l., and fees in Admiralty.
Attorney-General, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 400l., and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court.
Provost-Marshal, A. J. Thompson, 380l. (no fees).
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Coroner, G. C. Camplejohn, 250l., and fees as Judge, Court of Bankruptcy.
Prothonotary, E. E. Duncombe, 242l., and fees as Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates, T. A. Thompson (personal allowance 100l.) and J. M. Rae, 500l. each.

Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office, Nassau, T. E. D. Brace, 80l.

Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c.—

Abaco, T. N. G. Bethel, 150l., allowance 15l.

Andros Island, F. L. Ceruti, 100l.

Crooked Island, Thos. O'Connor, 150l.

Eleuthera, G. Preston, 150l.

Exuma, John A. Bowe, 40l.

Harbour Island, J. S. Solomon, 215l., allowance 20l.

Inagua, G. A. McGregor, 200l.

Long Island, W. V. Stuart, 70l.

Ragged Island, Thor as ap Rees, 40l. and 10l. allowance.

Rum Cay, C. L. Johnson, 40l.

San Salvador, J. B. Dorsett, 80l.

Jailor of Nassau, W. F. Dalzell, 150l.

Chaplain to Nassau Prison, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 25l.

Inspector of Police, R. C. Crawford, 350l.

Physician to Prison and Police, Health Officer and

Inspector of Health, Dr. Maclure, 190l.

Sanitary Inspector, M. Ryan, 150l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Nassau, The Right Rev. E. T. Churton, D.D.
Rector of Christ Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Swann, 275l. and a house.

St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275l., and 52l. house rent.

Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200l., and 30l. rent.

St. Mary, Nassau, Rev. C. C. Wakefield, B.A. 150l.

Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150l., and 20l. rent.

Incumbent of St. Peter and St. Stephen, Abaco, Rev. H. Philpot, 150l., and 50l. rent and allowance.

St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150l.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Dunlop, M.A., 261l., and 52l. house rent.

St. Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. C. G. O'Keefe.

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1869.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, T. J. McLain.

Germany, J. B. Darling.

France (Vice), L. J. Taylor (acting).

Spain, Señor Don Enrique Ortiz y Pi.

Sweden, L. J. Taylor (acting).

Denmark, E. George.

Portugal, M. Menendez

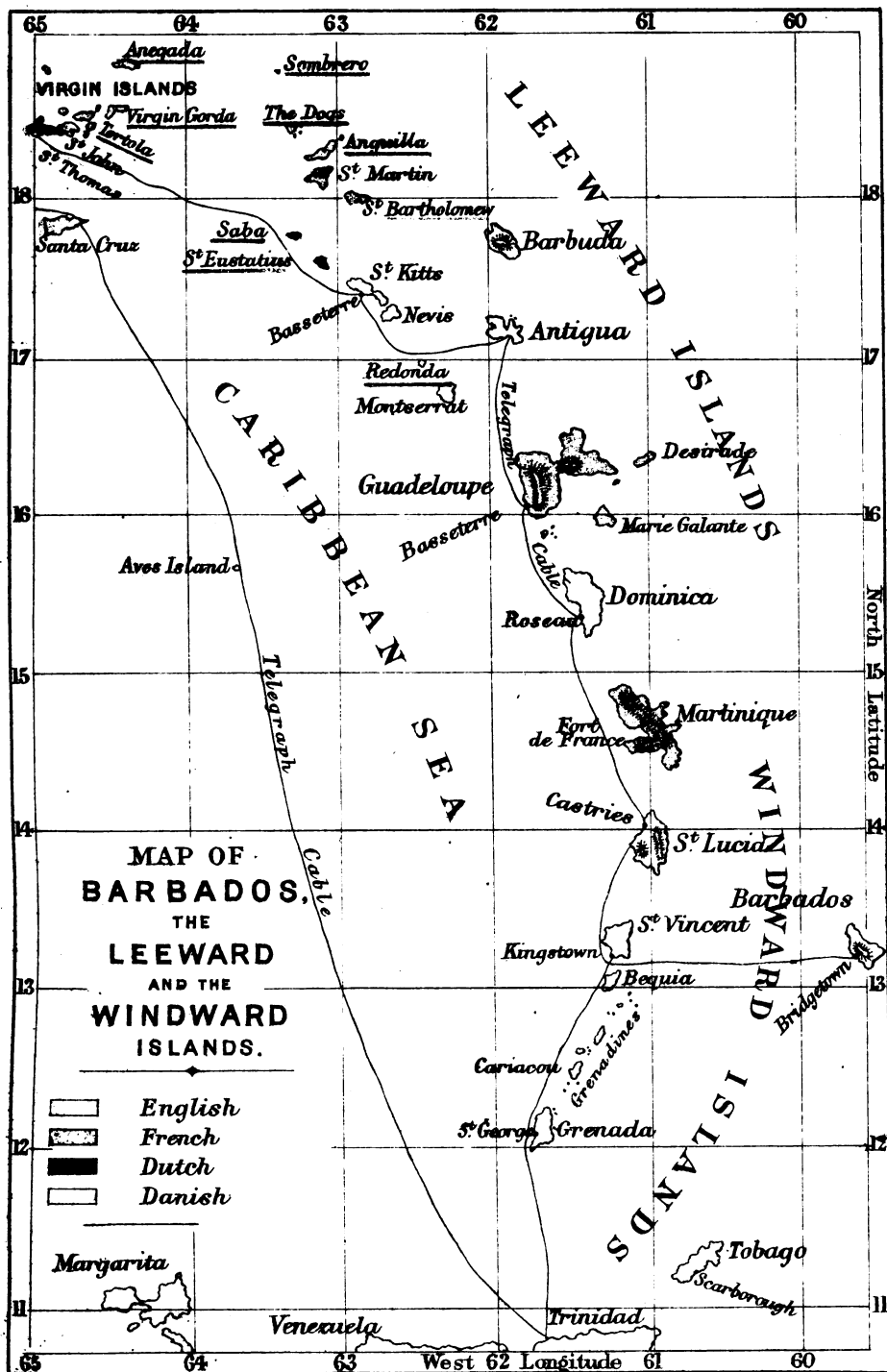
BARBADOS.

Situation and Area.

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most windward of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles.

History.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I., fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed on the leeward side of the island formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I. of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300l. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the power of the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim on Barbados, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed



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to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

General Description.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude $13^{\circ} 5' 42''$ North, and longitude $3^{\circ} 58' 29''$ West. This town contains, according to the census of 1881, 20,947 inhabitants. A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (23 miles as surveyed) was commenced in 1880, and completed on 10th September, 1882. The total cost of construction was 200,000*l.*; the receipts for year ended 31st March, 1887, were 5,954*l.* and the expenses 11,119*l.*

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, which is much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. It is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1886, 38 vessels, of a total tonnage of 3,755 tons.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation.

Industry.

The chief articles produced for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 358 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number over 500. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1876, 37,848 hogsheads of sugar, and 24,001 puncheons of molasses. In 1886 the produce amounted to 45,768 hogsheads of sugar and 33,218 puncheons of molasses.

Population.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there were 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 were white, and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. By the census of 1881 the population is returned at 171,860. It is now estimated at 180,000. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling, and British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. There is no limit to the legal tender of British

silver, and there is but little gold in circulation. The only bank doing business in Barbados is the Colonial Bank, capital paid up 600,000*l.* sterling. Total number of branches throughout West Indies 13, total amount of deposits 1,491,672*l.* (31st December, 1886), total amount of note circulation (five dollar notes) 406,911*l.* In Barbados, estimated circulation 36,000*l.*

Mail Communications.

The Royal Mail steamers arrive in and leave Barbados every alternate week from and to England. There is also fortnightly communication with all the West Indies by these steamers.

Besides the Royal Mail, a steamer of the West Indian and Pacific, or the Harrison Line, arrives every week from Liverpool.

The direct line from London arrives monthly.

The Quebec line of steamers arrive fortnightly from the United States. The fortnightly steamer from New York to Brazil also touches, both going and returning.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.		Newspapers.	
	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	
Within the Island	per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	each $\frac{1}{2}$	
Places within 300 miles	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per 2 oz.	1
Postal Union west of				
Suez	"	4	"	1
Postal Union east of				
Suez	"	5	"	1
Parcels to West Indies	6 <i>d.</i> per lb., to England 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.			

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Law No. 41 of the 9th December, 1878, which authorises an expenditure not exceeding 15,000*l.* annually.

The central administration is vested in a Board appointed by the Governor, and the local control conducted by the clergyman of the district assisted by the School Committee. There are 199 schools, with over 11,530 scholars (average attendance), and 20,000 on the rolls.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S.P.G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and four Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives. There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation endowed many years ago, which has been liberally supported by the legislature, and promises useful results. It has a staff of 7 university men as Masters, a Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, and a Professor of German. The average number of pupils is about 140. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1885 was 48. There are four Barbados Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, each of the annual value of 175*l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years. Besides these scholarships there are grants in aid to the

successful competitors for the Gilchrist scholarships of 75*l.* each per annum for three years.

A first grade school for girls was opened in 1883, called the Queen's College. It has a staff of five mistresses and a music master. The number of pupils is 86.

Miscellaneous.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the Land Police, and a Corps of Writ Officers added to the Force. A Juvenile Reformatory was opened in April, 1883.

There is telephonic communication between the police stations by 35 miles of line, which cost 1,465*l.*, and is open to public use.

A lunatic asylum and a lazaretto are kept up at the public expense: and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l.* per annum.

The deposits in the Savings Bank amounted, on 31st December, 1886, to 65,289*l.* The number of depositors was 7,290.

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados, and direct cable communication with St. Vincent, and thence to the other West Indies, America, and Europe.

Constitution.

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers. The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the Queen, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise. The qualification of members and electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act a liberal extension of the franchise has been granted, and about 4,200 electors are registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being only 1,641. The executive part of the Government consists of the Governor, Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General ex officio, and such other person as is nominated by the Queen, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor. This body is called the Executive Committee, and introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct Government.

Import Duties.

Levied under Trade Act, 1878, and Amendment Acts, 1883 and 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, tous-les-mois and all other starches the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Asses, each	0	5	0

Bran, pollard, oats, per 100 lbs.	0	0	7½
Bread—Pilot and navy, and crackers, the 100lbs.	0	0	6
Bricks, the 1,000	0	3	0
Butter, the 100lbs.	0	7	6
Candles the 100lbs.	0	8	4
Cement the barrel	0	1	3
Cheese the 100lbs.	0	7	6
Coal and the mixed preparations thereof, and coke, the ton	0	2	6
Cocoa, the 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Coffee, the 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Cordage (except twines) the 100 lbs.	0	1	6
Corn and grain, unground, the 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Firearms, each	0	10	0
Fish—dried, salted or smoked the 112lbs.	0	0	2½
Fish—pickled, the barrel	0	0	5
Flour—wheat or rye, the barrel	0	4	2
Indian-meal or other kinds, the barrel	0	1	3
Horses, under 13½ hands high, each	0	10	0
Horses, all others, each	2	0	0
Lard, the 100lbs.	0	4	2

Liquors—

Malt liquor, cider and perry in wood, the cask 64 gals.	0	15	0
Malt liquor, cider and perry in bottles (reputed quarts) the dozen	0	1	0
Spirits and cordials (except rum and gin and perfumed spirits to be used as perfumery only) the gallon	0	6	0
Gin and rum, for every gallon below or equal to proof by Sykes' Hydrometer	0	4	0
Wine—Sparkling, per gallon	0	2	0
Wine—all other kinds, per gallon	0	0	9

25 per cent. additional duty on these articles under Act 20th March, 1884.

Matches—Lucifer and other kinds, the gross of 21 dozen boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks	0	1	0
Meat—salted or cured, the 100lbs.	0	5	0
Copper, yellow metal, or composition nails, bolts, bars, rods, sheets, spikes and rivets, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Iron hoops, bars and rods the 100 lbs.	0	0	4
Iron nails, spikes, rivets, and clinches, the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Lead—sheet and pipe—the 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Old Copper, brass and pewter, the 100lbs.	0	2	0
Mules of the value of £12 10 <i>s.</i> and upwards cost	1	10	0
Mules under the value of £12 10 <i>s.</i> cost	1	0	0
Oil—kerosine the gallon	0	0	2½
Oilmeal and oilcake, the 100 lbs.	0	0	5
Rice—the 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Soap—the 100 lbs.	0	1	3
Sugar—refined, the 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tallow—the 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Tea—the lb.	0	0	3

TOBACCO—

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, the lb.	0	5	0
Snuff, the lb.	0	1	6
Other manufactured, the lb.	0	1	6
Other manufactured, if in outer packages of less than eighty pounds net weight each, the lb.	0	2	0
Leaf, the lb.	0	1	0
Leaf, if in outer packages or less than fifty pounds net weight each, the lb.	0	1	6

Wood—

Hemlock, birch beech, white pine, pitch pine, and spruce, the 1,000 feet superficial measurement of one inch thickness	0	5	0
Hoops, whether coiled or straight, the 1,200 pieces	0	6	0
All other kinds, except in naves, felloes, spokes, and unsquared posts, the 100 cubic feet	0	8	4
Shingles of all descriptions, the 1,000	0	1	6
Staves, white and red oak, whether loose or made up in bundles or shooks, the 1,200 pieces	0	6	0
Oxbows, the dozen	0	0	6
Truss Hoops, the set of nine	0	1	3

All other articles not particularly enumerated or particularly exempted to pay 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Exemptions from Duty.

All military stores and equipment for the troops stationed in the Island.

All articles for the use of the Governor of the Island, or by the local government for the police or for public institutions.

All articles specially imported for the use or decoration of any place of worship and not imported for sale.

Asphalt, blubber and heads and offals of fish, bones and horns, books, forms, and papers (whether printed or manuscript), maps, charts, school globes, engravings, music, pictures, statues, and other works of art, bottles of glass or stoneware—empty, bullion coin, and diamonds, calves, sucking and foals, cassaripe, cattle, coconuts, cotton wool, eggs, fresh fish and turtle, fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh meats, fuel—wood and charcoal, gravel, sand, soil, earth, and peat, green ginger, hay and straw, hocksticks, horses brought into the island by equestrian companies, provided the same are taken away by them on leaving, and racehorses on every occasion after the first importation thereof, provided no drawback had been claimed thereon on exportation.

Hulls, boats, masts, spars, apparel, tackle and furniture of vessels condemned by survey, and on which tonnage duty shall have been paid, ice, leeches, lemon and lime juice, lime—building and temper—and limestone, live and dead stock—not enumerated. Logwood, manure, metals—old iron and old lead, molasses, cars and sweeps, packages in which goods are imported except new trunks, vats, hogsheds and puncheons, passengers' baggage containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus, patterns and samples of no intrinsic value, personal effects of individuals belonging to this Island dying abroad, pozzolano, rags, raw hides and skins, salt, sawdust, soda water and mineral water, specimens illustrative of natural history, seeds, bulbs, and roots, and cutting of plants or shrubs of all kinds, spars, sugar, raw or Muscovado, sugar, crystallised vacuum pan, tablets and tombstones and all the appurtenances thereto, imported specially for immediate erection and not for sale on certificate of the person for whom imported, tar, pitch, and resin, turtle and tortoise shell unmanufactured.

There are no export duties.

The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 82,855*l*.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	121,482	119,611	291,224	382,157
1878	139,191	124,808	291,421	400,880
1879	121,751	124,889	375,860	455,104
1880	136,043	136,767	422,100	508,082
1881	132,941	133,367	386,468	464,205
*1882	141,713	145,311	432,071	526,802
*1883	144,079	151,089	590,511	705,487
*1884	157,762	153,148	703,108	807,104
1885	145,758	146,134	812,225	914,687
1886	136,286	136,628	841,791	916,242

*Including Public Works Loan.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	440,915	169,194	584,204	1,144,313
1878	350,894	158,951	592,887	1,102,732
1879	370,809	182,747	469,841	1,023,397
1880	444,818	209,411	516,506	1,170,735
1881	433,840	215,379	469,993	1,119,212
1882	439,687	220,848	502,332	1,162,867
1883	458,945	207,912	488,484	1,155,341
1884	455,592	230,424	470,213	1,156,229
1885	311,536	194,973	384,181	890,690
1886	302,763	200,218	360,510	863,491

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	484,755	261,044	352,113	1,097,912
1878	450,371	337,111	290,329	1,078,411
1879	599,699	413,997	245,462	1,259,158
1880	504,093	358,429	303,866	1,166,388
1881	454,601	397,270	288,490	1,140,361
1882	509,295	451,408	232,592	1,193,295
1883	440,784	274,611	425,738	1,141,133
1884	477,506	446,334	395,038	1,318,878
1885	342,988	274,573	386,332	1,003,893
1886	190,240	240,171	309,500	739,911

Public Debt, 29,800*l*.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados from its Settlement in 1625

William Deane	Governor	1625
Charles Wolferston	Governor	1628
John Powell	Governor	1629
Robert Wheatly	Governor	1629
Sir William Tufton	Governor	1629
Henry Hawley	Governor	1630
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1633
Henry Hawley	Governor	1634
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1634
Henry Hawley	Governor	1636
William Hawley	Deputy-Governor	1638
Henry Hawley	Governor	1639
Sir Henry Hunks	Governor	1640
Philip Bell	Governor	1641
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1650
Sir George Ayscue	Governor	1651
Daniel Searle	Deputy-Governor	1652
Thomas Modford	Governor	1660
Humphrey Walrond	President	1660
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1663
Henry Willoughby	Joint-Governors	1666
Henry Hawley		
Samuel Barwick		

Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1667	John Alleyne Beccles . . .	President . . .	1885
Christopher Codrington . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1668	Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1885
Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1669	John Alleyne Beccles . . .	President . . .	1886
Christopher Codrington . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1670	Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1886
Lord Willoughby . . .	Governor . . .	1672	Sir E. J. M. McGregor, } Bart., K.C.B. . . .	Governor . . .	1886
Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1673	J. Brathwaite . . .	President . . .	1841
Sir Jonathan Atkins . . .	Governor . . .	1674	H. C. Darling . . .	Lieut.-Governor . . .	1841
Sir Richard Dutton . . .	Governor . . .	1680	Sir Charles Edward Grey . . .	Governor . . .	1841
Sir John Witham . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1683	William Reid, C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1846
Sir Richard Dutton . . .	Governor . . .	1684	J. R. Best . . .	President . . .	1846
Edwin Stede . . .	Deputy-Governor . . .	1685	William Reid, C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1847
James Kendall . . .	Governor . . .	1690	J. S. Gaskin . . .	President . . .	1848
Francis Russell . . .	Governor . . .	1694	William Reid, C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1848
Francis Bond . . .	President . . .	1696	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke . . .	Governor . . .	1848
Ralph Grey . . .	Governor . . .	1698	J. S. Gaskin . . .	President . . .	1849
John Farmer . . .	President . . .	1701	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke . . .	Governor . . .	1849
Sir Bevil Granville . . .	Governor . . .	1703	J. R. Best . . .	President . . .	1850
William Sharpe . . .	President . . .	1706	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke . . .	Governor . . .	1850
Metford Crowe . . .	Governor . . .	1707	K. B. Hamilton . . .	Administrator . . .	1851
George Lillington . . .	President . . .	1710	J. S. Gaskin . . .	President . . .	1852
Robert Lowther . . .	Governor . . .	1711	Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke . . .	Governor . . .	1852
William Sharpe . . .	President . . .	1714	Sir Francis Hincks . . .	Governor . . .	1856
Robert Lowther . . .	Governor . . .	1715	Grant E. Thomas . . .	President . . .	1856
John Frere . . .	President . . .	1720	Sir Francis Hincks . . .	Governor . . .	1858
Samuel Cox . . .	President . . .	1720	James Walker . . .	Administrator . . .	1859
Henry Worsley . . .	Governor . . .	1722	Sir Francis Hincks, } K.C.M.G., C.B. . . .	Governor . . .	1860
Samuel Barwick . . .	President . . .	1731	James Walker, C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1862
James Dotin . . .	President . . .	1733	R. M. Mundy . . .	Administrator . . .	1865
Viscount Howe . . .	Governor . . .	1733	Sir James Walker, } K.C.M.G., C.B. . . .	Governor . . .	1865
James Dotin . . .	President . . .	1735	Sir Rawson W. Raw- son, K.C.M.G., C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1866
Hon. Robert Bing . . .	Governor . . .	1739	Sanford Freeling, C.M.G. . .	Administrator . . .	1875
James Dotin . . .	President . . .	1740	John Pope Hennessy, } C.M.G. . . .	Governor . . .	1875
Sir Thomas Robinson . . .	Governor . . .	1742	Capt. Geo. Cumine } Strahan, R.A., C.M.G. . .	Governor . . .	1876
Hon. Henry Grenville . . .	Governor . . .	1747	George Dundas, C.M.G. . .	Lieut.-Governor . . .	1876
Ralph Weeks . . .	President . . .	1753	Major Strahan, C.M.G. . .	Governor . . .	1876
Charles Pinfold . . .	Governor . . .	1753	George Dundas, C.M.G. . .	Lieut.-Governor . . .	1878
Samuel Rous . . .	President . . .	1766	Major Sir Geo. C. } Strahan, K.C.M.G. . . .	Governor . . .	1879
William Spry . . .	Governor . . .	1768	Major-General D. J. } Gamble, C. B. . . .	Administrator . . .	1880
Samuel Rous . . .	President . . .	1771	Sir William Robinson, } K.C.M.G. . . .	Lieut.-Governor . . .	1880
Hon. Edward Hay . . .	Governor . . .	1772	Col. Sir R. W. Harley, } C.B., K.C.M.G. . . .	Administrator . . .	1881
John Dotin . . .	President . . .	1773	Sir William Robinson, } K.C.M.G. . . .	Governor . . .	1882
James Cunningham . . .	Governor . . .	1780	Major-General Browne, } K.C.M.G. . . .	Administrator . . .	1884
John Dotin . . .	President . . .	1783	Sir William Robinson, } K.C.M.G. . . .	Governor . . .	1884
David Parry . . .	Governor . . .	1784	Sir Charles C. Lees, } K.C.M.G. . . .	Governor . . .	1885
Henry Frere . . .	President . . .	1790			
David Parry . . .	Governor . . .	1790			
William Bishop . . .	President . . .	1793			
George Poyntz Ricketts . . .	Governor . . .	1794			
William Bishop . . .	President . . .	1800			
Lord Seaforth . . .	Governor . . .	1801			
John Ince . . .	President . . .	1803			
Lord Seaforth . . .	Governor . . .	1804			
John Spooner . . .	President . . .	1806			
Sir George Beckwith, K.B. . .	Governor . . .	1810			
John Spooner . . .	President . . .	1814			
Sir James Leith, K.B. . .	Governor . . .	1815			
John Spooner . . .	President . . .	1816			
Sir James Leith, K.B. . .	Governor . . .	1816			
John Foster Alleyne . . .	President . . .	1817			
Lord Combermere, G.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1817			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1820			
Samuel Hinds . . .	President . . .	1821			
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1821			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1825			
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1826			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1827			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1829			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1829			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1829			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1830			
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1830			
John Brathwaite Skeete . . .	President . . .	1832			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1833			
John Alleyne Beccles . . .	President . . .	1834			
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . .	Governor . . .	1834			

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General Sir C. K. Pearson, K.C.M.G., C.B.).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Sir Charles Packer, Kt.

Executive Committee.

His Excellency the Governor, *Chairman*.
The Members of the Executive Council.
The Hon. J. W. Parris, Member of Legislative Council.
E. T. Grannum }
C. S. Cottle } *Members of Assembly.*
T. Yearwood }
G. L. Pile }

Savings Bank.

Secretary and Actuary, T. W. McKinstry, 300*l*.
1st Clerk, W. N. Phillips, 75*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. Hoad, 50*l*.

Public Library.

Librarian, Rev. J. E. Walcott, 200*l*.
Clerks, A. R. Field, 60*l*., W. L. McKinstry, 40*l*.

Public Market.

Clerk and Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. T. Taylor, 200*l*., and fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Hon. W. C. Reeves; 1,500*l*.
Attorney-General, Hon. H. A. Bovell; 750*l*.
Solicitor-General, W. H. Greaves; 250*l*.
Queen's Solicitor and Proctor, E. K. Taylor (fees).
Master in Chancery, W. K. Chandler (fees 813*l*. in 1886).
Registrar in Chancery, Robert Haynes (fees 518*l*. in 1886); also *Clerk of the Crown*, with 100*l*.; and *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas* (fees 488*l*. in 1886).
Official Assignee, R. J. Clinckett (fees 393*l*. in 1886).
Escheator-General, W. H. Greaves, fees.
Casual-Receiver, W. V. Fitzthomas, fees.
Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.
Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.
Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds, &c., W. L. C. Phillips, Charles Evelyn, N. Greaves, J. W. C. Catford, N. F. Briggs, fees.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, R. F. B. Alleyne, J. R. Reece, and W. K. Chandler, 450*l*. each.
Clerk to ditto, F. Tinling, 150*l*.
Judge of Petty Debt Court, Albert Lewis; 400*l*.
Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's, W. L. H. Haynes, 200*l*.
2nd Clerk, A. R. Best, 100*l*.
Police Magistrates of Bridgetown and St. Michael, H. S. Seon, and J. P. Massiah, 400*l*. each.
Police Magistrates of Rural Districts—
*B.—*A. Sealy, 350*l*.
*C.—*A. S. Watts, 350*l*.
*D.—*E. Lyte Stokes, 350*l*.
*E.—*N. Greaves, 400*l*.
*F.—*W. T. Armstrong, 350*l*.
Coroner for—
St. Michael, N. F. Briggs, 150*l*.
Christ Church and St. George, I. R. Reece, 100*l*.
St. Philip and St. John, J. Sealy, M.D., 100*l*.
St. Joseph and St. Andrew, R. Bowie Walcott, M.D., 80*l*.
St. James and St. Thomas, J. E. Moore, M.R.C.S.E., 80*l*.
St. Peter and St. Lucy, W. H. Jordan, 80*l*.

Medical.

Visiting Surgeon, General Hospital, Thomas Bowen, M.D., 100*l*.
Ditto, ditto, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., 100*l*.
Ditto, ditto, T. Sinclair Browne, M.B., 100*l*.
Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, John Hutson, M.B., C.M., 300*l*., and quarters.
Chaplain, Rev. G. T. Bowen, 30*l*.
Secretary, Dudley Wilson, 100*l*.
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, A. Field, M.B., C.M., 400*l*., and quarters.
Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Greaves.
Resident Steward, W. Reaper, 100*l*., and quarters.

Visiting Physician, Lazaretto, T. E. Moore, M.R.C.S.E., 62*l*. 10*s*.
Superintendent, A. B. Winter, 100*l*., and quarters.
Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bovell, 80*l*.
Clerk, Board of Health, J. Sanderson, 20*l*.

Educational.

President of the Education Board, The Right Rev. H. Bree, D.D.
Principal of Codrington College, vacant.
Tutor of ditto, Rev. A. Wright, M.A., 800*l*.
Classical Lecturer, H. H. Hancock, M.A., 300*l*.
Medical Lecturer, &c., of ditto, H. J. Wolsley, M.D., Edin., 80*l*.
Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, J. B. Harrison, B.A., 300*l*., and fees (180*l*.).
Head Master of Harrison College, H. Deighton, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Senior Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, 600*l*., fees, and quarters.
Assistant-Masters of ditto, Rev. F. J. Ambridge, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; G. F. Franks, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford; W. Burslem, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; J. F. H. Taylor, B.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge; J. A. Jackman, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; F. O. Chitty, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.
Science Master, J. B. Harrison, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, 50*l*.
German Master, Herr Ludlow, 75*l*.
Inspector of Schools, Rev. J. E. Reece, 400*l*.
Assistant-Inspector of Schools, Jos. A. Carrington, 300*l*.
Secretary of Education Board, R. Collymore, 200*l*.

Poor Law Board.

President, Hon. Oswald Jones.
Members, Rev. J. Y. Edghill, J. Thomas Jones, W. K. Chandler, and T. Yearwood.
Poor Law Inspector, C. Hutson, M.B., C.M., 600*l*.
Secretary, C. J. Lawrance, 200*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D., 1,000*l*.
Chancellor of the Diocese, Hon. H. A. Bovell.
Archdeacon, Ven. G. M. D. Frederick.
Registrar of ditto, Thomas H. Sealy, B.A., fees.
Rector of St. Michael, Rev. T. Clarke, M.A.
Christ Church, Rev. A. Alder.
St. Philip, Rev. R. F. Berkeley, M.A.
St. George, Rev. G. Sisnett.
St. John, Rev. E. M. Sealy, M.A.
St. Joseph, Rev. E. S. Thorne, S.C.C.
St. Andrew, Rev. E. L. Smith.
St. Thomas, Rev. E. N. Thomas, S.C.C.
St. James, Rev. W. D. Arrindell.
St. Peter, Ven. G. M. D. Frederick.
St. Lucy, Rev. G. D. Gittens.

} 320*l*., house, and glebe.

There are also 30 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200*l*. each, and most of them are provided with residences or allowances for house rent.

The Roman Catholics receive 50*l*. a-year.
 The Moravians receive 400*l*.
 The Wesleyans receive 700*l*.

The total expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment is 11,643*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, L. G. Reed.
 " Darnley C. DaCosta, Vice-Consul.
Denmark, Wm. R. Man.
Portugal and Algarves, Wm. R. Man.

France, J. G. Austin, jun., Agent Vice-Consul.
 Germany, F. A. Clairmonte.
 Netherlands, Wm. Richard Man.
 Peruvian Republic, Darnley C. Da Costa (Acting).
 Sweden and Norway, J. G. Austin, jun.
 Venezuela, V. Hanschell.
 Russia, V. Hanschell.
 Spain, J. B. Atkins, Vice-Consul.
 Hayti, L. E. De Lagarde, Consul-General.

BASUTOLAND.

Situation and Area.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval in the north-east of the Cape Colony; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles.

It lies between 29 and 30 degrees South Lat., and between 27 and 28 degrees East Long.

Description.

The territory, which is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate, is the finest grain producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The scenery is grand, and in many parts extremely beautiful.

The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged. The extension of arable culture has tended to drive the cattle more and more into the high grounds.

Maseru, the capital, and largest town, has a population of 600, of whom 30 are Europeans.

Population and Industry.

The following statistics are derived from the 1875 census of the Cape Colony, of which Basutoland then formed a part.

Population—European, 469
 Native 127,707

Stock, etc.—35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626, other 188,791, sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537, goats, angora, 13,592, other 147,162, pigs 15,237, ploughs 2,770, harrows 269.

In the last ten years the native population has probably increased over 30 per cent., and now numbers about 175,000. As European settlement is prohibited, the white population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, Government, and Missionary work.

Its productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply.

History.

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikatze, the king of the Matabele, in the early years of the present century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basutos were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission, and made peace.

A few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted. The conflict lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and was concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858. Even then peace was not established on any firm basis, outbreaks of hostilities frequently occurring.

In December, 1861, Moshesh invoked the protection of the Queen, and prayed to be recognised as a sort of tributary chief. He likewise prayed for the appointment of a British Resident, and grounded his petition on the treaty concluded with Sir George Cathcart after the action of the Berea. This request received due attention from the Colonial Office, but the arrangement fell through, owing to difficulties raised by the Orange Free State.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. The latter declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner, Mr. J. Burnett, to Thaba Bosigo, the capital of Basutoland, with a view to settling difficulties. This measure met with little success, and the war continued.

The war dragged for some time; but in the end the Boers were everywhere successful, and Moshesh, under the pressure of reverses, and in face of prospective famine, sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, April 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basutos, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in January, 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

Though further danger from the Boers was thus averted, the country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape in August, 1871.

This was effected by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the Basuto community, the Act of Incorporation expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, that the Government should have power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The recent history of Basutoland has been one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Miroosi, the chief of the Quithing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year, his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Govern-

ment to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basutos who had remained loyal. Basutoland, they said, was already too small for its population, and the scheme of the Colonial Government was a breach of the promise which Sir P. Wodehouse made to Moshesh when the Basutos came under British rule, that Basutoland should always remain a native reserve. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by Proclamation dated the 6th of April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion subsequently spread to the native territories to the east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tambookieland, and the country of the Pondomisi, where the rising was signalized by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basutos to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success. The loss of their cattle, however, and the interruption of cultivation caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basutos.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basutos and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. Finding that a full compliance with the award was not to be hoped for, the Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Cape Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyal. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basutos. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berea district, who was the leader of the revolt, and though he had accepted the award had taken no steps to comply with it, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connexion with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and the Colonial Ministry feeling themselves unable to effect a settlement, sent Mr. Merriman, the Minister for Public Works, to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government as to the future of the territory. In view of the disastrous effects which the abandonment would have produced, not only in Basutoland itself, but throughout South Africa, the Imperial Government decided to undertake provisionally and for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basutos of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier to be respected by its subjects, and that the colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland

Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.* a-year, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basutos was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe. These unanimously expressed their desire to remain under British rule, and their willingness to pay hut tax and comply with the other conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Dis-annexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown, from the 13th March, 1884.

Constitution.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation.

The Chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Courts, where all cases between European and natives are brought.

For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into six districts, namely, Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeteng, and Quithing. Each of the districts is sub-divided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the post office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences.

The latest reports describe a great improvement in the state of the country. Law and order have been restored, serious crime is rare, and the drinking habits, which threatened to destroy the Basuto people, are said to have been abandoned owing to the influence of the leading chiefs, the Missionaries, and the Government. There is now not a single canteen in the country. The area under arable cultivation steadily increases, and there is less and less tendency to stock-thieving and petty warfare.

Education.

Excellent work is being carried on in the country by Missionaries, in whose hands the labour of education is almost exclusively vested. There are 81 schools, with 3,662 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants in aid of the others are made to the extent of 2,000*l.*

Means of Communication.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being mere brooks, occasionally flooded by mountain torrents. The usual mode of conveyance is by ox-wagon or light cart.

The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport, but the periodical rains draining down from the high watersheds seriously damage them. There are no railways or telegraphs in the country.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$ to $32^{\circ} 23' N.$



Roads marked.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. There is a weekly mail service by carts, and letters to and from Europe take about 26 days, to Cape Town 6 days. Postal rates are similar to those of the Cape Colony, viz., internal 2*d.*, foreign 6*d.* The parcels post and money order systems have been extended to Basutoland. The nearest telegraph station is Ladybrand, Orange Free State, whence there is direct communication with Cape Town.

Trade.

In consequence of the hitherto unsettled state of the country, and the general depression of trade in South Africa, it has not been found practicable to gather any reliable statistics of exports. It has been roughly estimated that English goods were imported during 1886 to the value of about 200,000*l.*, consisting chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries.

The exports, consisting chiefly of grain, cattle, skins, and wools, may have valued over 100,000*l.* The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony.

Currency and Banking.

There are no banks in the Territory, and no Government savings bank has yet been established. The currency is exclusively British, but exchange, and even the payment of taxes, is still largely conducted by barter.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1884-5 .	£26,770	£26,178
1885-6 .	26,786	26,414
1886-7 .	30,265	29,094

There is no public debt.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke (late R.A.), K.C.M.G., 1,200*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance.)

Secretary and Accountant, Godfrey Y. Lagden, 500*l.*
Assistant Commissioners, W. H. Surmon, 600*l.*; S. Barrett, 500*l.*

Inspectors of Police, J. W. Bowker, H. C. Sloley, and T. P. Kennan, 350*l.* each.

Sub-Inspectors, Messrs. J. C. McGregor, C. Griffith, F. E. Moony, C. W. Twiss, G. H. Lovell, L. Wroughton, L. D. Blyth, W. Boxwell, and J. Griffith, 250*l.* each.

Accounting Clerk, W. J. E. Mahony, 250*l.*

Quartermaster and Chief Constable, G. Griffiths, 150*l.*

Chief Medical Officer, W. J. V. Rowe, M.D.

There are no Foreign Consuls.

BERMUDA.

Situation and Area.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15' N., and long. 64° 51' W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900

miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles. The total area is estimated at 18 square miles.

History.

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards however took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, 'The Somers' Islands.' The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I.; but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l.* to a new body of adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

General Description.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 10 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. Not more than one hundred of them deserve the name of islands, the others are mere rocks: even of the one hundred enumerated not more than fifteen or sixteen are inhabited, the remainder being of inconsiderable size. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The town of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the small vessels which suffice to carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the

transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments. Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, are now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, are all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain: and with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset—Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles.

Nearly half the inhabitants are of English descent, the remainder belonging to the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

Trade and Agriculture.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

But the repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the little maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess. Hamilton is however still a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 24 vessels, of 3,667 tons.

The soil of Bermuda may be described generally as being poor in quality. Of the 12,000 acres comprised in the whole group, not more than 1,000 acres can be said to consist of good or fertile soil, and at least 9,000 acres can never repay the expense of cultivation, consisting as they do of very hilly and stony ground, partially covered with a scanty herbage and a scattered growth of stunted cedar trees, or of widespread brackish marshes overgrown with coarse grass, rushes and mangrove jungle.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands, in some measure compensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any

time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of March, April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this peculiarity of their climate, raise large crops of early potatoes, onions, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America, that it never pays a Bermudian agriculturist to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants: it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, furniture, clothing, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Of late years the Islands of Bermuda have become a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians seeking to escape the rigours of the climate of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up, and a considerable amount of money is expended by the visitors.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender, and some Spanish and Mexican gold doubloons. A branch of the Merchants Bank of Halifax has been recently established at Hamilton. Messrs. N. T. Butterfield and Son have also a banking establishment at Hamilton, and several of the leading merchants do a considerable amount of business as private bankers and agents. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's, and Sandy's Parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1886 was 548; the total amount of deposits 10,556l.

Education.

In 1839 the Colonial Legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor and eight other members appointed by the Executive under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1879.

The local management is nominally in the hands of each parish vestry, which constitutes under the last named Act a local board of education.

All the schools are *private* schools, charging fees. Attendance is compulsory, and there were in 1885 23 schools, with 1,293 scholars.

Mail Service and Postage.

The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Cape Hatteras, but messages are usually sent *via* New York.

There is a regular fortnightly mail service with New York, and a weekly service during the early spring. There is no direct service with England.

	Letters.	Newspapers
	d.	Free.
Within the Colony, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	
To United States	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books } 1d.
" Canada	3	per 2 oz. }
" Great Britain	4	Papers } 1d.
		per 4 oz. }

Internal Communications.

There are no railways in the Colony. There are 94 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. The telegraphs are worked by the military authorities, and comprise 15 miles of cable and 32 miles of land line. The total cost of construction was 3,549*l.*, the receipts in 1886 were 140*l.*, and the expenditure was 408*l.*

Government and Constitution.

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council, consisting at present of nine members named by the Crown, the same nine members constituting the Legislative Council. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 983 electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l.*

The Naval Station.

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began to be felt towards the end of the last century, during the wars which we had to wage first with the revolted provinces in America, and afterwards with the French and Spaniards.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean, at almost equal distances from the West Indies, the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depot and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains Her Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea.

The principal channel through the outer reefs, the only one that is now used by merchant vessels, and the only one that is safe for large ships, is that which is called "The Narrows," which sweeps round the northern and eastern sides of St. George's Island, at a distance of about half-a-mile from the shore. This channel is about two miles in length, and is very narrow and intricate, so that vessels must move through it very slowly and with great caution. It is commanded throughout

its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind casemated iron shields.

Table of Customs Duties.

Arrowroot, unmanufactured, the 100 pounds	0	10	0
Arrowroot, manufactured, the pound	0	0	6
Alcohol, Arrack, Brandy, Gin, Peppermint Water, Shrub, Whiskey, Rum, the gallon	0	4	0
Wine of all kinds, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, the hogs-head	1	0	0
Malt Liquor, Cider, and Perry, in bottles commonly called quart bottles, the dozen	0	1	0
Cigars, the 1,000	0	10	0
Or at the option of the Importer, the pound	0	1	0
Tobacco (other than cigars) and Snuff, the pound	0	0	2
Cows, Calves, Heifers, and Oxen, per head	0	4	0
Beef, in fore and hind quarters, when landed in whole quarters and not subdivided, per quarter	0	1	0

Irrespective of the foregoing duty on spirits, there is levied on each cask or other package containing alcohol, arrack, brandy, cordials, gin, peppermint water, rum, shrub, or whiskey, landed in the islands in bulk, the sum of six pence, and no drawback of this tax is allowed.

On all goods imported, except articles subject to specific duties, and those enumerated in the following table of exemptions, and such copyright books as are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent.—five per cent. *ad valorem*.

There are no export duties.

Table of Exemptions.

Animals and goods imported on account of the public of these islands by any public officer or committee; baggage, consisting of apparel and professional apparatus of passengers; books, not reprints of British publications; bullion, coals, coin, diamonds; fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, excepting potatoes; horses and other beasts and provisions and stores of every description, imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, ice, paintings, engravings, photographs, and sculpture (whether monumental or otherwise); personal effects of inhabitants of these islands dying abroad and not intended for sale; specimens of natural history; trees, plants, and shrubs for planting; uniforms and accoutrements imported by naval or military officers for their own personal use.

The revenue from customs in 1885 was 23,236*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£30,358	£26,563
1877	26,903	29,287
1878	28,613	27,675
1879	29,737	27,784
1880	29,528	30,040
1881	29,724	29,138
1882	28,564	31,056
1883	28,769	29,827
1884	28,693	29,096
1885	30,518	28,432

Public Debt in 1886, 7,214*l.*

1887-8, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200*l.* (Governor's salary).

Imports and Exports.

1877	£279,800	£74,981
1878	263,713	65,555
1879	247,247	69,533
1880	248,864	84,037
1881	265,864	87,867
1882	277,401	109,155
1883	238,701	91,103
1884	283,440	88,622
1885	23,7839	84,596

1886.

	U. K. £	Colonies. £	Elsewhere. £	Total. £
Imports from	79,037	20,294	179,859	279,190
Exports to	3,867	1,851	73,828	78,546

Shipping entered and cleared: British tonnage, 283,883; total tonnage, 281,528.

Tonnage of Vessels.

	Entered.	Cleared.
1877	79,623 tons.	83,659 tons.
1878	100,121 "	93,871 "
1879	96,332 "	96,329 "
1880	95,635 "	89,245 "
1881	115,012 "	109,197 "
1882	94,387 "	96,286 "
1883	112,843 "	111,908 "
1884	112,021 "	119,498 "
1885	111,151 "	104,830 "
1886	140,472 "	141,056 "

Population, Census 1861, 11,461. White. Coloured.

" 1871, 12,121. 4,725. 7,396.

" 1881, 13,948. 5,384. 8,564.

Estimated 1886, 15,177. 6,034. 9,143.

Population of Hamilton 2,100; of St. George 1,100.

Governors.

1612. Richard Moore.	1745. William Popple.
1616. Daniel Tucker.	1764. G. J. Bruere.
1619. Captain N. Butler.	1780. George Bruere.
1622. Captain J. Bernard.	1782. William Browne.
1623. Capt. Woodhouse.	1788. Henry Hamilton.
1626. Captain P. Bell.	1794. James Craufurd.
1629. Capt. Roger Wood.	1796. Wm. Campbell.
1637. Capt. T. Craddock.	1797. George Beckwith.
1641. Captain W. Sayle.	1805. Francis Gore.
1642. Capt. J. Forster.	1806. John Hodgson.
1643. Captain W. Sayle.	1811. Sir J. Cockburn.
1644. A. Triumvirate.	1819. Sir Wm. Lumley
Sale, Paynter, &	1825. Sir H. Turner.
Wilkinson.	1831. Sir S. R. Chapman.
1645. Capt. J. Forster.	1839. Lieut.-Col. Reid.
" The Triumvirate.	1846. Capt. C. Elliot.
1647. Capt. T. Turnor.	1854. Colonel Freeman
1650. John Trimmingham.*	Murray.
" Capt. J. Forster.	1861. Col. H. St. George
1659. Captain W. Sale.	Ord, R.E., C.B.
1663. Capt. F. Seymour.	1867. Colonel Sir F. E.
1668. Capt. S. Whalley.	Chapman, K.C.B.
1669. Sir John Haydon.	1870. Col. Sir T. G. Gore
1681. Capt. F. Seymour.	Browne, K.C.M.G.,
1684. Richard Coney.	C.B.
1686. Sir R. Robinson.	1871. Major-Gen. J. H.
1689. Isaac Richier.	Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1692. Captain Goddard.	1877. Major-Gen. Sir R.
1698. Samuel Day.	M. Laffan, R.E.,
1700. Captain Bennett.	K.C.M.G.
1713. Henry Pulletin.	1882. Lieut.-Gen. Thos.
1721. Sir J. Bruce Hope.	Lionel John Gal-
1727. Captain J. Pitt.	wey, R.E.
1737. Alured Popple.	

* Elected by the people.

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

Privy Council.

Lieut.-General Thomas Lionel John Galloway, R.E.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Josiah Rees, *Chief Justice.*

William H. Gosling.

J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice.*

E. Harvey, *Assistant Justice.*

J. H. Harvey.

James Tucker, *Receiver-General.*

G. Somers Tucker.

C. Boyle, *Colonial Secretary.*

R. M. F. Sandford, Colonel C.R.E.

Legislative Council.

Same members as the Privy Council, except the Governor.

Clerk, F. L. Godet, 1801.

House of Assembly (36 Members).

Speaker, S. S. Ingham, 200l. per annum.

	John F. Burrows.
	H. H. Gilbert.
	M. S. Hunt.
	E. Crawley
	Foster M. Cooper.
<i>Sandys' parish</i>	S. C. Bell.
	R. D. Fraser.
	W. J. F. Frith.
	T. J. Wadson.
<i>Warwick parish</i>	W. H. Hughes.
	N. A. Cooper.
	S. Brownlow Gray.
	S. S. Ingham, <i>Speaker.</i>
<i>Paget parish</i>	C. G. Gosling.
	O. T. Middleton.
	T. F. I. Tucker.
	C. C. Keane.
<i>Pembroke parish</i>	S. A. Masters.
	R. H. T. Jackson.
	J. J. P. Darrell.
<i>Devonshire parish</i>	T. N. Dill.
	R. Tynes.
	H. J. Watlington.
	J. W. Pearman.
<i>Smith's parish</i>	C. Peniston.
	T. H. Outerbridge.
	N. J. Darrell.
	T. A. Outerbridge.
<i>Hamilton parish</i>	S. C. Outerbridge.
	J. S. Darrell.
	J. Outerbridge.
	T. W. Kelly.
<i>St. George's parish</i>	J. M. Hayward.
	C. W. McCallan.
	W. H. Wilkinson.

Clerk, W. H. Darrell, 170l.

Assistant ditto, D. E. Seon.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Thomas Lionel John Galloway, R.E., 2,946l.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Lieutenant H. L. Galloway, East Lancashire regiment.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, 400l.

Clerk, Allan F. Smith (acting), 140l.

Registrar General, C. Boyle, fees.

District Registrars, J. M. Hayward, O. Peniston, W. H. Darrell, J. H. S. Frith, R. D. Fraser, John Fowle.

Colonial Surveyor, W. C. Hallett, 850*l*.

Causeway Bridge Keeper, T. L. Outerbridge, 146*l*.

Lighthouse Keepers, J. Perinchief, 125*l*., and J. Carriss, 100*l*.

✓ *Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum*, H. J. Hinson, M.D., 220*l*.

✓ *Health Officers*, P. B. Tucker, M.D., and C. H. Butterfield, M.D., fees.

Queen's Printer, G. V. Lee.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, James Tucker, 500*l*. and fees.

Assistant ditto, St. Georges, C. H. Smith, 330*l*.

Clerk, Treasury, J. H. S. Frith, 150*l*.

Revenue Office, Hamilton, C. Tucker, 160*l*.

" St. Georges, T. W. Lightbourn, 160*l*.

" Ireland Island, J. T. Gilbert, 150*l*.

Inspector of Schools, Geo. Simpson, 250*l*.

Police and Gaols.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 180*l*.

" St. Georges, W. T. Roberts, 150*l*.

" Sandys, John Fowle, 120*l*.

Superintendent of Police, A. Hatcher, 100*l*.

Gaoler, Hamilton, N. McLeod, 85*l*.

" St. Georges, J. Kendrick, 85*l*.

General Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, A. G. Butterfield, 300*l*.

Clerk, J. S. Heney (acting), 75*l*.

Postmaster, St. George's, R. Ward, 225*l*.

Clerk, C. M. McCallan, 55*l*.

Sub-Postmaster, Sandys, R. Fowle, 40*l*.

Sub-Postmistress, Ireland Island, M. L. Warder, 40*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court), Josiah Rees, 700*l* and fees.

Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and E. Harvey, fees.

Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty Court), S. B. Gray, 600*l*. and fees.

Provost-Marshal, John H. Trott, 250*l*. and fees.

Clerk of Assize Court, W. H. Darrell, 100*l*., fees.

Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court, S. A. Masters, fees.

Marshal, J. H. Trott, fees.

Coroners, T. J. Lightbourn and W. R. Higinbotham, fees.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermudas, Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones.

Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Lightbourn

Ditto, Hamilton and Smith (vacant)

Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M. James

Ditto, Paget and Warwick, Rev. J. F. B. L. Lough

Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. Bruce Mackay

Presbyterian Minister, Rev. W. Thorburn

Ditto, Rev. C. S. Lord

Wesleyan Ministers, Revs. Benjamin Hills, Thomas Rogers, and William Phillips.

140*l*. each with fees from parish.

Reformed Episcopal, Rev. J. S. Trotter.

African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. A. McG. Johns.

The churches and religious denominations are all endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of 10*l*. for every 100 of the number of their body, according to the last General Census return.

Admiralty Establishment.

Captain in Charge, Robert P. Dennistoun, R.N.

Secretary, R. E. Johnson.

Master Attendant, Staff Commander H. O. Shortt.

Chaplain, Rev. E. Harbord, B.A.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, M. W. Cowan, M.D., R.N.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, C. M. Allen.

Vice and Deputy, ditto, J. B. Heyl.

United States Commercial Agent, St. George, James A. Atwood.

France, J. M. Hayward.

Italy, W. C. J. Hyland.

Spain, James A. Atwood.

Norway and Sweden, James A. Conyers.

Denmark, Netherlands, and Portugal, J. S. Darrell.

German Empire, Wm. E. Meyer.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND,

AND THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER
BECHUANALAND AND THE KALAHARI DISTRICT.

Situation and Area.

British Bechuanaland is bounded on the east by the South African Republic, on the south by the Cape Colony, on the west by the Molopo River, and on the north by the said Molopo River to its junction with the Ramathlaboma Spruit and thence by the said Spruit to the frontier of the South African Republic.

The Protectorate over Bechuanaland and the Kalahari extends westward to the 20th meridian of east longitude, and northward to the 22nd parallel of south latitude. The total area of the whole district is about 162,000 square miles.

History.

As a consequence of the Convention of London concluded on the 27th February, 1884, between Her Majesty and the South African Republic, it was decided by Her Majesty's Government to establish a protectorate in Bechuanaland, with the special object of protecting two chiefs named Mankaroane (chief of the Batlapins), and Montsioa (chief of the Barolongs), whose misfortunes had excited much sympathy in this country, and who were believed to have established special claims upon the gratitude of Great Britain. The cases of the chiefs were very similar. Mankaroane had a rival named Massouw, who was supported by certain Boers; whilst Montsioa had a rival, similarly supported, named Moshette. In each case the native supported by the Boers had been victorious in the hostilities which had taken place, and in the peace agreements which followed it was provided that the European volunteers should receive grants of land chiefly out of the former possession of the defeated chiefs. The allies of Massouw had constituted themselves into a Republic styled

STELLALAND, and the allies of Moshette into one styled LAND GOOSEN, or the LAND of GOSHEN. The Stellalanders succeeded to a great extent in occupying the lands thus carved out for them, and in organising a government. The Goshenites had not been so successful, and hostilities between them and Montsioa were still proceeding. In pursuance of the resolution to establish a protectorate, Mr. John Mackenzie, who had long lived with Mankaroane as a missionary, was appointed Deputy to the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, and proceeded to Mankaroane's town of Taungs, where, on the 3rd May, 1884, he accepted from that chief on behalf of the Queen, a cession of his rights of government, and on reaching Vryburg, the capital of Stellaland, on the 12th May, he entered into negotiations with certain persons whom he believed to represent the white inhabitants at large, but no agreement was concluded. He then proceeded to Mafeking, where, on the 22nd May, he negotiated a treaty with Montsioa similar to that obtained from Mankaroane. On his way back he visited the western chiefs and obtained treaties from them. All this time a police force had been in course of organisation at Kimberley and Taungs, but the work proceeded slowly, chiefly from the difficulty of obtaining good horses; and there were no men available to keep the peace between Montsioa and the Goshenites. On the 12th May, that is a few days before Mr. Mackenzie's arrival at Mafeking, Mr. Bethell, a white adviser of Montsioa, had led the tribe to burn part of the Goshenites' town, and although there appear to have been no reprisals during Mr. Mackenzie's brief stay, the Goshenites had determined to renew hostilities, and in June proceeded to make forays on Montsioa's cattle and crops, and to seek to bring on a general engagement. This they succeeded in doing on the 31st July, when Montsioa's forces were completely routed, 100 tribesmen being killed, and also Mr. Bethell and a Mr. Walker, two of Montsioa's white friends. The Goshenites thus obtained for the first time possession of the lands which they had long been watching an opportunity to seize; whilst Montsioa had to take refuge in his stockade at Mafeking. At this point the South African Republic intervened; Commandant-General Joubert, who had been sent to meet Mr. Rhodes, who was appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner on the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie, brought about a so-called peace and settlement of the country, which included the destruction of Montsioa's laager and the absorption of all his country by the freebooters, except ten farms, or say about 60,000 acres. This agreement was immediately repudiated by Mr. Rhodes, and was never recognised in any way. Montsioa was also induced to offer to place himself and his tribe under the South African Republic; and the President, with the assent of the Volksraad, issued a proclamation, dated the 16th September, taking Montsioa, and also Moshette, under the protection of the Republic, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, under Article IV. of the Convention of London.

Her Majesty's Government, in a telegram of the 7th October, disapproved the proclamation, and called on the South African Republic to annul it; which was done by another proclamation of the 13th of that month. At the same time the Government decided to take steps to extricate Montsioa from the state in which he had been left by the attacks of the freebooters. For this purpose arrangements were made for collecting and despatching to Bechuanaland a

force of about 4,000 men of all arms, including 2,000 irregular cavalry. The force was placed under the immediate command of Sir Charles Warren, R.E. (now G.C.M.G.), with the local military rank of Major-General, and having also a civil commission as Special Commissioner for Bechuanaland. Whilst the military preparations were proceeding the Cape Premier and the Treasurer visited the country with a view of arranging a peaceful settlement. On the 22nd November, 1884 these gentlemen concluded an arrangement with the Goshenites, the details of which need not be given, as they were regarded by Her Majesty's Government as unsatisfactory, and Sir Charles Warren was consequently directed to proceed and occupy the country, which he did without meeting with any armed opposition. He remained in military occupation of the country until August, 1885, completely restoring tranquillity, and engaging in many useful labours for the permanent pacification of the country. These labours included the marking off of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland boundary, as laid down by the London Convention of 1884, and visiting the chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland, Gasitsive, Sechele, and Khama, over whom Her Majesty's Government had declared a protectorate in March, 1885.

To return to the affairs of the settlers in Stellaland, it may be mentioned that after leaving Montsioa at the end of May, Mr. Mackenzie arrived at a settlement of the affairs of Stellaland with some of the persons with whom he had previously been treating, which involved a recognition to a great extent of the land claims of the Stellalanders, and of the money obligations of the Stellaland Government, and the assumption by the British Government of the administration of the country. This settlement was finally concluded on the 4th July. In August Mr. Mackenzie was recalled to Cape Town by Sir Hercules Robinson, and whilst there, in view of the disfavour with which his appointment and proceedings were regarded by the Cape Ministry, he, on the 19th August, tendered his resignation.

In the meantime Mr. Rhodes had been sent to replace him in Bechuanaland, assisted by Commander Graham Bower, R.N., Sir Hercules Robinson's secretary. These gentlemen arrived at an agreement with the Stellalanders on the 8th September, rescinding Mr. Mackenzie's arrangement of the affairs of Stellaland, and restoring the temporary administration of its affairs to the white inhabitants, under the supervision of the British Government pending a final settlement of affairs, and the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony, which was the end generally kept in view by all parties. Sir Charles Warren and the Bestuur, or Council, which existed in Stellaland during his presence in the country, were opposed to the Rhodes agreement on technical and general grounds, into which it is unnecessary to enter, as the whole land question in British Bechuanaland was relegated to a judicial commission consisting of the present administrator, Sir Sidney Shippard, and two officers.

On the 30th September, 1885, the territory south of the Molopo River and of the Ramathlabama Spruit was declared to be British territory under the name of British Bechuanaland. A commission was issued to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to be its governor, with power to legislate by proclamation, and the actual duties of administrator were entrusted to Mr. (now Sir) Sidney Shippard, formerly attorney-general of Griqualand West, and subsequently a judge in the Cape Colony

Sir Charles Warren's force having been withdrawn, a mounted police force was formed for service in British Bechuanaland, and also to patrol and protect the country of the three protected chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland already mentioned, Gasitsive, Sechele, and Khama.

Climate, Water Supply, &c.

The climate of Bechuanaland is remarkably healthy. The dryness of the atmosphere neutralises to a great extent the effects of the heat in summer, while in winter the days are bright and tolerably warm, though between sunset and sunrise the cold is often intense owing to the elevation of the country, which may be roughly stated to vary from 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level. The annual rainfall is about 25 inches. During the rainy season in the autumnal months the rainfall is often very considerable, and many parts present for a time the appearance of extensive marshes, but the water soon disappears, and in summer most of the rivers or torrent-beds are dry. The Molopo generally flows in winter; excellent water is however easily procurable at all times by digging in or near the river beds and by sinking wells in any part of the country. Thunderstorms are frequent in the summer, and dust storms from August to November.

The rate of mortality is low. Horse sickness is prevalent from December to May, and disappears when frost first sets in. Horses however become acclimatised, and with due precautions there is reason to believe that horse sickness may eventually disappear.

Industries.

The chief industry is agriculture, the products being raised for local consumption.

The country is well adapted for the breeding and fattening of cattle. The soil is excellent, especially to the north of the Setlagoli River, and with irrigation and slight culture will produce abundant crops. The black soil of Rooigrond is of great fertility. Maize, or "mealies," and Kafir corn are produced in abundance, and also vegetables of all kinds. Acacias and thorn trees abound north of Setlagoli. Well sinking and windmill pumps are found adequate to secure the requisite irrigation. Among natural products the wild indigo is especially remarkable from the excellence of the dye. Cotton also grows wild. Tobacco is being cultivated.

Gold has been discovered near Pitsanie, in the neighbourhood of Mafeking, on the Setlagoli and Maritsani Rivers, and also near Vryburg and Taungs. Some of the specimens of quartz produced are rich, and small nuggets have been found on the Maritsani. Lead, silver, coal, and iron have also been found.

As there is no customs establishment, the value of the external trade cannot be given. The imports, which nearly all come from the Cape Colony, consist of textiles, hardware, and alcohol. The exports, nearly all for the Kimberley market, consist of mealies, wool, hides, cattle, and wood.

Means of Communication.

There is a fairly good road from Barkly West to Taungs, and thence there are two routes to Vryburg, the chief town of Stellaland. In order to escape the imposts on waggons levied by the South African Republic, a loop road for waggons has lately been made in British Territory so as to avoid Kunena. In addition to these routes three

is the western road from Kuruman to Pitsanie. From Mafeking excellent roads branch out in all directions. Shoshong and the country to the north up to the Zambezi may be reached either by the direct route from Molopolole, which however is badly watered, or by the Netwani and Limpopo or Crocodile Rivers. Mafeking is the emporium of the trade with the interior, and is at present mainly supplied with merchandise brought from Delagoa Bay and Natal in Transvaal waggons.

The temporary military line of telegraph left by Sir Charles Warren has been replaced by a permanent line, extending from Barkly West to Mafeking, a distance of more than 200 miles, which is thus in telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

There is a weekly post with Cape Town and all parts of the Cape Colony. The mail leaving Cape Town on Friday reaches Mafeking on the following Tuesday. Letters posted in Mafeking in time for the mail on Friday morning reach Cape Town in good time for the out-going English mail steamer on the following Wednesday. There is also a post between Kuruman and Taung, and by private arrangement letters can be sent fortnightly to Kanya, Molopolole and Shoshong.

Population (Estimated, and British Bechuanaland only.)

Europeans:—	Bechuanaland Border Police.	150
	Mafeking	200
	Vryburg	300
	Do. District	600
	Taungs	50
	Taungs District	100
		<hr/> 1,400
Natives:—	Batlapin	28,295
	Barolong	13,340
	Klein Choing	250
	Hakwarring	500
		<hr/> 42,385
	Grand Total	<hr/> 43,785

Churches and Education.

British Bechuanaland forms part of the Anglican Diocese of Bloemfontein, and is within the circuit of the Rural Dean of Griqualand West. There are clergymen at Vryburg, at Phoqueane, and at Mafeking.

At Vryburg two schools for young children have already been opened. There is also a school at Mafeking.

The London Missionary Society maintains a fine educational establishment for natives at Kuruman, and has missionaries at that place, Taungs, Kanya, Molopolole, Shoshong, and elsewhere.

The Wesleyan Mission has been long established at Mafeking and elsewhere. There is a large Wesleyan native church and a European chapel at Mafeking, and one at Vryburg.

Hospitals.

There are small gaol hospitals at Mafeking, Vryburg, and Taungs. At Mafeking a good military hospital has been built by the troopers of the Bechuanaland Police Force.

Currency and Banking.

Up to the present time no bank has been established, and the want of banking facilities is a subject of much complaint on the part of the traders and farmers. There is as yet no Govern-

ment savings bank. The currency is exclusively British sterling.

Towns.

Vryburg is the principal town, but the headquarters of government is at present Mafeking, in the neighbourhood of the native village of the same name, where substantial public and private buildings of stone and burnt brick with galvanised iron roofs have sprung up. The market is well supplied from the Transvaal farmers, who bring in produce from the Marico District. Some opposition was feared from Montsioa and his people on account of the proximity of a European town, but the chief (who like Mankoroane receives an annuity of 300*l.* from her Majesty's Government) seems now satisfied with existing arrangements.

The British Protectorate.

Patrols of the Bechuanaland Border Police visit the various districts from time to time. A detachment is at present stationed at Shoshong, where the chief Khama is apprehensive of attacks from other chiefs. An Assistant Commissioner has been appointed, who now resides at Kanya.

With regard to the Kalahari—much of which is a fine, well-watered, and productive country—little has been done beyond establishing a good understanding with the chief Boreki at Honing Vleij. Toto, chief of the Batlaros of the Laugberg, is loyal, and his people are well behaved. It is proposed to establish a new European township close to the Kuruman Fountain above the land of the London Missionary Society. Farms are being occupied on the north bank of the large river west of Khei, and a European settlement there may result in the opening up of the whole Kalahari to white enterprise.

The Land Commission of British Bechuanaland.

The land settlement of British Bechuanaland effected by the Commission has been eminently satisfactory. Ample provision has been made for all the native requirements. Stellaland is finally settled and has now a farming population. All valid European claims in the Batlapin country have been satisfied, and the remaining extent of land will eventually be disposed of for public purposes.

Surveys.

Extensive surveys of Native Reserves and Crown lands have been authorised in connection with main triangulation of British Bechuanaland. The Transvaal Border is also being surveyed by a joint Commission, a measure rendered necessary by the circumstance that the boundary line is a road liable to deviations, and at first very insufficiently defined by landmarks at long intervals.

The Bechuanaland Border Police.

Colonel (now Sir F.) Carrington, K.C.M.G., raised this useful force while the army of Sir Charles Warren was leaving South Africa, and picked men from other Corps were enrolled, but the force has been chiefly recruited from the young farmers of the Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony, especially from Lower Albany. They are well disciplined, and their uniform and equipments are adapted for the requirements of their service, which are very varied. They have erected fortifications and built their own barracks at Mafeking, Vryburg, and Taung; they sink wells, and perform countless duties beyond the scope of ordinary

troops or police. They are trained both as cavalry soldiers, and to act on occasion as infantry or artillery in connection with the six field guns belonging to the Colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Local Revenue.	Received from Parliamentary grant.	Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£
1885-6	7,409	56,436	52,762
1886-7	11,757	86,945	105,650

Establishment.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G. (*Capetown*).
Administrator and Chief Magistrate, Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G., 1,800*l.* (*Vryburg*).
Receiver and Accountant General, H. W. Estridge, 600*l.*
Secretary, C. G. H. Mann, 400*l.*
Clerks, J. F. Hawtayne and F. von Hagen, 300*l.* each; J. A. Ashburnham, 200*l.*; P. C. Nunn, 150*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, G. M. Huntley, 400*l.*
Acting Crown Prosecutor, Joseph Vincent, 200*l.*
Storekeeper, C. Goodyear, 400*l.*
Surveyor General, A. H. F. Duncan, 600*l.*
Inspector of Native Reserves, Lieut. C. St. Quintin, 400*l.*

District of Stellaland.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate at Vryburg and Postmaster General, P. J. Truter, 600*l.*
Chief Clerk and Assistant-Resident Magistrate, C. B. Scholtz, 300*l.*
Clerks, E. C. Baxter, 300*l.*; J. F. Kirsten, 150*l.*

District of Mafeking.

Resident Magistrate, R. Tillard, 500*l.*; also *Superintendent of Telegraphs*, 100*l.*
Clerk, John Mace Wright, 300*l.*
District Surgeon, A. P. Green, M.D., 50*l.*

District of Taung.

Resident Magistrate, Major Stanley Lowe, 500*l.*
Clerk, G. W. Hitchcock, 200*l.*

District of Kuruman.

Resident Magistrate, F. N. Streatfield, C.M.G., 500*l.*

Protectorate.

Assistant Commissioner, Rev. J. S. Moffatt, 500*l.*

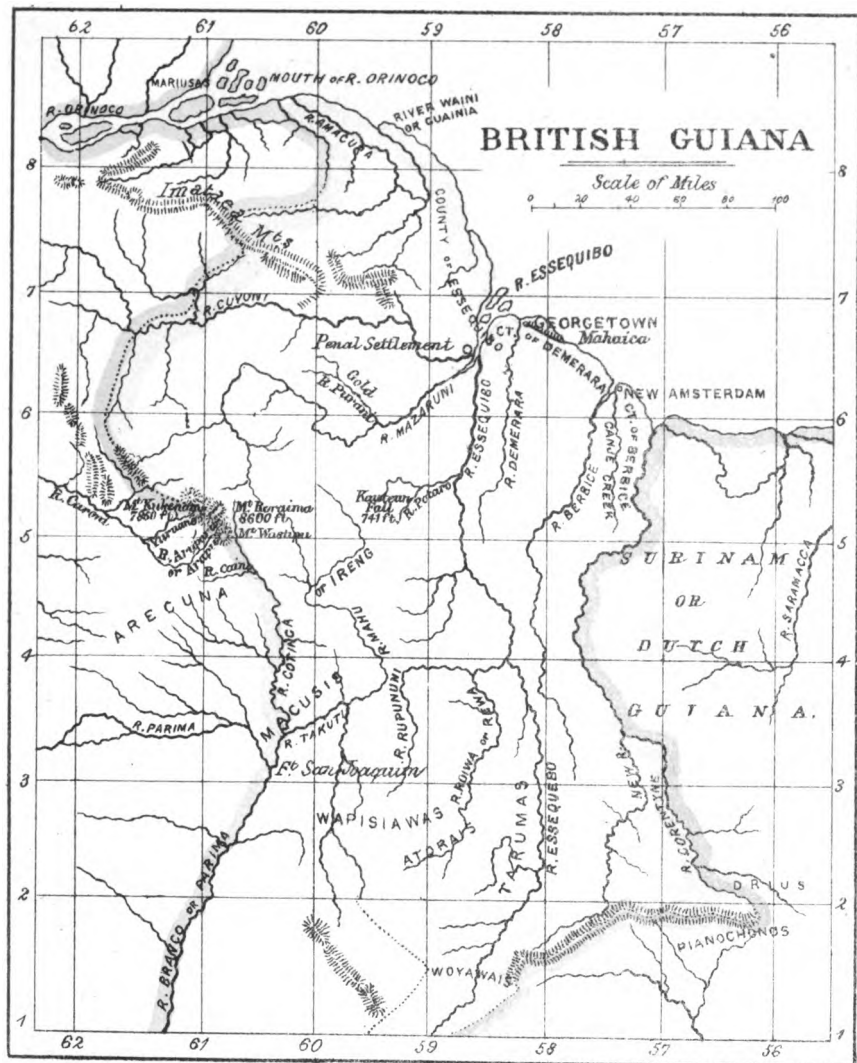
Police.

Colonel, Sir Fred. Carrington, K.C.M.G., 800*l.*
Captains, Goolad Adams, F. A. Lucy, George Puzey, 1*l.* per diem.
Lieutenant and Adjutant, A. Bates, 15*s.* per diem.
Lieutenants, C. F. M. McGregor, F. E. Lochner, 13*s.* per diem.
Sub-Lieutenants, C. S. West, W. P. White, F. W. Bruce, and F. W. Lochner, 11*s.* per diem.
Paymaster, E. H. C. McPherson, 13*s.* per diem.
Surgeon, A. P. Green, 400*l.*

There are no Foreign Consuls.

BRITISH GUIANA

Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100



Harrison & Sons Lith: St. Martins Lane W.C.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Situation and Area.

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is about 109,000 square miles, extending from 9° to 1° north latitude, and from 57° to 62° west longitude. About 130 square miles only are under cultivation.

History and Constitution.

The territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1773. In 1789 that for Essequibo was merged into it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces was established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government, established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the capture of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before. It is, therefore, advisable now to advert to the leading provisions of that document.

The Council or Court of Policy was to consist of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,* each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant.

It appears that in 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds.* In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon thought fit to annul this arrangement, and to enact that to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation, in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, through unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when Sir Benjamin D'Urban became Governor of the United Colony, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

With an exception in regard to the franchise, to be noticed hereafter, this has been the usage and procedure till now, from which the inference has been drawn that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.†

The right of the Financial Representatives to exercise this power has, however, been strongly maintained by the Colonial Members upon all occasions, and this has led to collisions between the Executive and Elective section of the Court.‡ The position they assume is based upon the construction of certain passages in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793: "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers," and also upon the nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application, although some advance has been made.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to

* Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

† During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, having upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

‡ Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832.

alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty. Since that time no legislation has been attempted in the same direction except the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution may be summed up very briefly. It consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly are performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

The Court of Policy is composed of five official and five elective members. The official members are the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, the Auditor-General, and the Immigration Agent-General. The elective members are chosen as follows:—When a vacancy occurs the College of Electors meets and submits to the Court of Policy the names of two persons, from whom one is selected by the Court.

The elective franchise is regulated by Ordinance No. 15 of 1849. The Colony is divided into five Electoral Divisions, each of which has its representative in the College of Electors, chosen for life or during permanent residence in the Colony, and one or more Financial Representatives, elected for two years, and eligible for re-election. The number of registered electors is about 1,400.

In the Colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

Communications.

The three rivers, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are navigable for 90, 35, and 150 miles respectively. There is a good network of roads, and there are small canals in connection with the Demerara River. There is a railway from Georgetown to Mahaica, about 21 miles in length. The telegraph system, owned and worked by the Government, now comprises about 260 miles of line, with seven cables covering a distance of 12 miles. It is in connection with a cable to Trinidad, and thus with Europe and the United States. A telephone exchange is established at Georgetown in connection with the Government Telegraph; length of telephone lines 32 miles, longest line 4½ miles. There are lines of local steamers between Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and some stations on the rivers. Well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroy, on the Venezuelan frontier, in 24 hours from Georgetown.

Education.

A state aided system of elementary education was established by Law No. 14 of 1876.

The schools' are denominational, except the Estates schools. The central administration is

vested in the Inspector of Schools, and the local control conducted by managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1886 was 160, with 18,919 scholars, and the aid granted amounted to 17,369.

Provision is made for higher education by a Government college in Georgetown, in which a course of instruction is given similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England, and there is awarded annually one public scholarship tenable at a University in England.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin is current and legal tender, as well as Spanish and Mexican gold, but Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian dollars are no longer legal tender. There are also remaining some old silver tokens from one-eighth to three guilders (one guilder being equal to one and fourpence).

The "Colonial" and "British Guiana" Banks have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The deposits of the British Guiana Bank reached 179,602*l.* on 31st December, 1886, and it had a note circulation of 76,849*l.* The total note circulation in the Colony is about 143,526*l.*

The first Government savings banks were established at Georgetown and New Amsterdam in the year 1836. A branch bank was opened at Suddie, Essequibo, in 1879, and in 1884 another at Belfield on the East Coast, Demerara. The total deposits amounted on 31st December, 1886, to 195,414*l.*, among 13,532 depositors.

Industry and Productions.

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee, but the cultivation of the two last-named articles has for many years past been almost entirely abandoned. The soil of some parts of the Colony is however still capable of producing coffee of rare excellence. The Berbice River coffee was once much prized; but these two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, and furnishes nearly ninety-two per cent. in value of its exports. Timber, charcoal, and coco-nuts are also exported.

The forests of British Guiana abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of articles of household furniture.

There were 105 sugar estates in active operation in British Guiana in the year 1886, having an aggregate of sugar cane cultivation of 76,203 acres, and of plantain cultivation of 5,218 acres. The sugar crop for 1885 yielded about 124,283 hogsheads; the bulk of the production is the high class sugar known as Demerara crystals.

Further attention is being given to the planting of coffee and cocoa on the vegetable soils to the rear of the cane grove;* and several abandoned coffee estates are being reclaimed. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent on the Coolie

* The cocoa estates are chiefly on Canal No. 1, West Bank of the Demerara River, and cocoa is grown on a small scale on some sugar estates aback of the cane cultivation. Coffee is grown principally in the country of Berbice, and the Liberian (coffee bean) has been planted with great success also on some estates on Canal No. 1.

Settlement at "Huist Dieren," and by Free Coolies on the Savannah lands behind the Sugar Estates.

Gold mining is now extensively carried on by about 2,000 diggers, 4,992 ozs. having been exported in the first half of 1887. India-rubber, ballata, and other gums are also exported.

Climate.

The climate of British Guiana is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° Far. The heat is greatly tempered by the cooling breezes from the sea, which prevail during the greater portion of the year. The heat is felt more in August and September than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes. There are annually two wet seasons, about Christmas and midsummer, for two months each.

Towns.

The capital city of British Guiana is Georgetown, situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possessing a population of upwards of fifty thousand. New Amsterdam has a population of 8,124. Both these are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 141 vessels, of a total tonnage of 6,625.

Means of Communications.

The regular periodical mail communication with the Colony is maintained by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, those of the Cie Generale Transatlantique, from France and the West Indies, and the Dutch line from Holland and Havre, both monthly; and those of the Atlantic and West India line from New York every six weeks. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters. Cents.	Newspapers. Cents.
To Postal Union Countries ... per ½ oz. 8 up to 4 oz. 2	5	1
To Dutch and French Guiana " " "	"	"
Within Georgetown and New Amsterdam ... " " 1	1	1
Within Colony ... " " 2	2	1

Parcels Post.

To the United Kingdom ... up to 1 lb. 20 cents.	
Subsequent pounds ... each 16 "	
To West Indies ... per lb. 12 "	

Tariff (Ordinance No. 6 of 1886).

	Dol. c.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0 04
Bacon, per lb.	0 02
Bread, biscuits or other kinds, per 100 lbs.	0 50
Bricks, per 1,000	0 30
Buckets and pails of all kinds, per dozen.	0 25
Butter, per lb.	0 02
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0 01
Candles, other than simple tallow, per lb.	0 05
Cheese, per lb.	0 02
Chocolate, including all kinds of prepared cocoa, per lb.	0 04
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	1 20
Clapboards, per 1,000 running feet	1 00
Coals, per hogshead, including the packages	0 32
Coals, loose, per ton	0 48
Cocoa (raw), per lb.	0 14
Coffee, per lb.	0 14
Confectionery	0 05
Cordage, including gasketing, per 112 lbs.	1 00

	Dol. c.
Corn, per bushel	0 10
Corn brooms, per dozen	0 20
Cornmeal and oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	0 25
Dogs, per head	5 00
Donkeys, per head	1 00
Fish, dried, per 112 lbs.	0 50
Fish, pickled, say—	
Salmon per barrel of 200 lbs.	2 00
Mackerel, per do. of do.	1 00
And all other sorts, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0 25
Fish, smoked, per lb.	0 04
Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	1 00
Ganje, per lb.	3 00
Ginger (raw) per lb.	0 01
Grain of every description not otherwise specified; beans, pease, and pulse, ground feed, middlings, shorts, and bran, per bushel	0 05
Gunpowder, admitted by the Controller of Customs as blasting gunpowder, per lb.	0 01
Gunpowder, all other kinds, per lb.	0 20
Hams, and other dried or smoked meats, per lb.	0 02
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0 10
Hoops, wood, per 1,000	1 50
Do., iron per 112 lbs.	0 10
Horses—Stallions under fourteen and a half hands in height, each	100 00
All other horses, per head	7 00
*Lumber of all kinds, per 1,000 feet board measure	2 00
Malt liquor, in wood, per hogshead	5 00
Malt liquor, in bottles, per dozen quarts	0 24
Malt liquor, in bottles, per dozen pints	0 12
Matches, per gross of boxes, containing each at the rate of 100 matches if in packages containing not less than ten gross	0 40
Ditto, if in packages containing less than ten gross	0 80
Match splints, per case, each case containing equal to ten gross of matches of the ordinary length	8 75
Mules, per head	5 00
Muskets, guns, and fowling pieces, each	2 00
Oats, per bushel	0 10
Opium, charas or bhang, per lb.	3 00
Oils (other than gasoline, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor and Court of Policy) which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, per gallon.	3 00
Oils (all other) including gasoline when so admitted (essential, medicinal, perfumed, and castor oil excepted), per gallon	0 20
Paints of all kinds, per 112 lbs.	0 25
Pepper, per lb.	0 01
Percussion caps, per 100	0 04
Pistols, including revolvers, each	10 00
Pitch, per barrel	0 50
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0 25
Rosin, per barrel	0 50
Sago, per lb.	0 04
Shingles, of all kinds, per 1,000	0 50
Shooks, per pack	0 08
Shot, per lb.	0 02
Slates, per 1,000	1 00
Snuff, per lb.	0 75
Soap, other than perfumery, per lb.	0 04
Spirits, or strong water, of all sorts.	2 50
Spirits — The following perfumed, viz., Cologne water, Florida water, bay rum and bay water, at per gallon	2 00
*Spruce and white pine lumber subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for splits.	

	Dol. c.
Staves and headings—White oak, per 1,000	2 00
Staves of every other description, per 1,000.	1 50
Sugar, per lb.	0 04
Tar, per barrel	0 50
Tapioca, per lb.	0 04
Tea, per lb.	0 12
Tobacco, in leaf, if in packages not less than a hogshead of 800 lbs., per lb.	0 30
Tobacco, do., if in smaller packages, per lb.	0 45
Tobacco, manufactured (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff excepted), per lb.	0 45
Tobacco pipes (clay), per gross	1 00
Tongues, pickled, dried, or smoked, per lb..	0 02
Turpentine, crude, per gallon	0 50
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	0 18
Varnish, not containing alcohol or spirits, per gallon	0 18
Varnish, containing any quantity of alcohol or spirit, per gallon	2 00
Wine, claret or tarragona, the declared value not exceeding two dollars a gallon, in wood, and containing less than 33 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	0 50
If bottled, per dozen pints	0 36
Wine, of all other descriptions, bottled, per dozen pints	1 00
Wine, of all other descriptions in wood, per gallon	0 80

Upon all other goods, wares, and merchandise imported or taken out of bond, an *ad valorem* duty at the rate of 7 per centum.

Schedule of Exemptions.

Animal charcoal, articles passed by the customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving in the colony from abroad, beef, admitted by the controller of customs as pickled, dried, or smoked, broken stone and road metal of any description, bullion and coin, bulls, cows, calves, heifers, steers and oxen, cotton seeds, fire engines, fresh fish and turtle, fresh meats, fruits, vegetables, and ground provisions, not enumerated, goods, stores, arms and ammunition, imported by order of the Executive Government, hogs and pigs of every description, horses, baggage, and furniture of officers in Her Majesty's naval and military services, ice, lard, lime, including the packages in which it is contained. Machinery, comprising the following—Machinery employed in the drainage of land or in mining operations, or in the manufacture or preparation of the produce of raw materials, or in the manufacture or preparation of manures, whether imported for sale or on private account; also machinery and implements intended for waterworks, tanks, and lamp posts, with their appurtenances; paving and kerb stones, and draining pipes, imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown, or by the Board of Superintendence of New Amsterdam; also machinery, retorts, gasometers, and pipes imported for the construction of gasworks in this colony; machinery and apparatus imported for electric lighting; locomotive engines; railway plant; machinery for steamboats, saw-mills and foundries; steam boilers of every description; steam boiler plates and tubes; all pans, teases, tanks, and other vessels used exclusively in the manufacture of sugar or for the storage or supply of water; locks or sluices for sea defences or water supply; iron cane punts, iron bridges, grating bars; tile and brickmaking machinery; and articles imported for the use of the pilot

service of the colony, manures, including nitrate of soda, plaster of Paris, and whiting, molasses, materials and church furniture which may be specially imported for any place of worship of the Christian religion in this colony, packages in which goods are imported (except trunks and canisters, and except hogsheds and puncheons not containing lime or coals), patterns or samples, pork, admitted by the controller of customs as pickled, poultry, printed books, not subject to duty under Ordinance No. 14 of the year 1851. Printing presses and types. Printing paper and printing ink, imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade, provisions and stores of every description imported by Her Majesty's Government for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, salt, sewing machines, sheep, specimens illustrative of natural history; garden seeds, bulbs and roots, steam ploughs, steam diggers, and steam dredgers, telegraph instruments and other materials imported by telegraph companies, and necessary for the use and construction of their works, offices, and stations in this colony, uniforms, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and prizes, imported by and for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or of the colonial militia, or any volunteer force or rifle association sanctioned by the Governor. Wines, spirituous liquors and stores, imported by and for the use of the Governor.

Goods, wares, and merchandise on which duties shall have been paid, are entitled to a drawback of duties, but no drawback is allowed on any wine or spirituous liquor or gunpowder exported from the colony.

There are no export duties, but under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1887, a royalty of one cent. per lb. is levied on all india-rubber, ballata, and gums exported.

The total customs revenue in 1886 was 280,414*l*.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total
	£	£	Tonnage.
1877	389,871	380,565	366,235
1878	409,259	417,995	354,741
1879	395,740	387,642	376,570
1880	404,461	394,592	343,013
1881	403,245	421,087	382,688
1882	458,694	428,971	466,547
1883	478,216	459,207	448,046
1884	460,932	449,785	454,575
1885	434,813	468,942	412,593
1886	446,025	476,964	400,819

		IMPORTS.	
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.
	£	£	£
1877	1,079,898	514,452	635,558
1878	1,091,826	437,916	620,972
1879	1,071,715	433,779	559,551
1880	1,004,938	432,785	564,972
1881	833,847	418,196	532,101
1882	1,214,255	365,099	520,278
1883	1,265,876	403,097	555,743
1884	1,099,505	485,666	414,277
1885	724,671	337,121	405,590
1886	787,053	284,219	365,025

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	1,954,766	196,537	897,854	3,049,157
1878	1,869,807	277,054	860,710	2,507,571
1879	2,169,419	147,421	398,695	2,715,535
1880	1,684,612	151,271	781,741	2,617,624
1881	1,771,441	145,689	680,151	2,597,291
1882	1,562,429	178,927	1,067,275	3,208,631
1883	1,989,982	179,796	1,402,233	3,172,011
1884	1,777,377	144,353	400,302	2,322,032
1885	1,293,613	88,799	418,410	1,800,822
1886	1,071,432	81,054	690,099	1,842,585

Public Debt, 31 December, 1886, £446,700.

Aggregate Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured," including Immigration Loan.

£195,872.

Total population in 1871, 193,491.

By Census of 1881, 252,186.

The estimated population of the colony on 31 Dec., 1886, was 274,311, made up of—Aborigines, 7,426; East Indians, 94,782; Chinese, 3,346; Portuguese, 11,847; Africans, 4,281; Natives of British Guiana and West Indian Islands, 152,679.

Immigrant Population on Estates, 31 Dec., 1886.

	Children.	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.
Indians	16,018	17,144	35,602
Chinese	285	—	1,266

The approximate number of East Indian immigrants not residing on estates is 30,516.

The aboriginal Indians actually within the settled districts of the Colony at the period of taking the Census of 1881 were found to number 7,708, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

List of Governors who have administered the Government of British Guiana since the union of the three Provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1831.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban	21 July 1831
Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	26 June 1833
Ditto (appointed Governor)	27 Dec. 1836
Henry Light, Esq.	27 June 1838
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	20 May 1848
Sir Henry Barkly	Dec. 1848
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	23 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks	7 Jan. 1862
Major Robert M. Mundy (Lt.-Gov.)	29 May 1866
Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan. 1869 to 26 Dec. 1873
E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	27 June 1873
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	10 Mar. 1874
William A. G. Young, C.M.G.	
(Administrator)	8 Mar. 1877
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	3 Aug. 1877
William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	6 April 1879
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Dec. 1879

William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	18 Dec. 1881
Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.	4 May 1882
W. F. Haynes-Smith, LL.D. (Administrator)	26 April 1884
Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.	2 Sept. 1884
Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	28 May 1887

Court of Policy.

President. The Governor.

Members:—

W. F. H. Smith, C.M.G., Attorney-General.	
C. Bruce, C.M.G., Government Secretary.	
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., Auditor-General.	
A. H. Alexander, Immigration Agent-General.	
C. L. Bascom, B. Howell Jones, J. J. Dare, and T. Mulligan.	

College of Electors.

Geo. A. Forshaw.	R. J. Kelly.
F. A. Mason.	John Moore.
G. L. Davson.	W. Bagot.
Wm. Ingall.	

Financial Representatives.

R. P. Drysdale, J. R. Hunter, A. R. Gilgean, D. C. Cameron, M. Bugle, and R. J. De Groot.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.* (and 700*l.* for contingencies).
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,

Government Secretariat.

Government Secretary, C. Bruce, C.M.G., 1,350*l.*
Assistant ditto, G. Melville, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, F. W. Collier, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Senior Clerks, C. T. Cox and W. D. Young, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
2nd Class ditto, J. H. King and W. D. Lamb, 150*l.* to 300*l.*
Junior ditto, H. de R. Barclay and W. Shankland, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Clerks in Audit Office:—

Chief Clerk, C. H. G. Legge,	400 <i>l.</i> to 500 <i>l.</i>
Inspector, H. A. Woodward,	300 <i>l.</i> to 400 <i>l.</i>
Examiner, E. B. Pollard,	250 <i>l.</i> to 300 <i>l.</i>
Bookkeeper, J. K. D. Hill,	200 <i>l.</i> to 250 <i>l.</i>
Ditto, J. Dowdy,	150 <i>l.</i> to 200 <i>l.</i>
Revenue Clerk, W. Whitney,	200 <i>l.</i>
Ditto, G. Oudkerk,	100 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i>
Junior Clerk, R. Drysdale,	150 <i>l.</i>
Ditto, C. E. M. Johnson,	100 <i>l.</i>

Treasury.

Receiver-General, C. P. Austin, 1,000*l.*
Sub-Accountant, and in charge of Savings Bank, Essequibo, Alex. Fraser, 400*l.*
Clerk to Sub-Accountant, J. Slater, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerks to Receiver-General, Georgetown:—
Bookkeeper and 1st Clerk, D. Y. C. Hill, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Cashier, Percy Hemery, 300*l.* to 375*l.*
2nd, F. M. Choppin, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
3rd, S. S. Jones, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
4th, A. Choppin, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
5th, E. H. G. Van Nooten, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
6th, W. M. Steele, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Savings Bank Branch.

Accountant, J. Veacock, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
1st Clerk, O. E. Swain, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd „ F. H. P. May, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
3rd „ E. Raka, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
4th „ T. S. Hill, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerks to Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice:—
1st, R. S. F. Lambert, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
2nd, A. R. Cox, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd, C. F. Coxacho, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Commissary Department.

Chief Commissary, W. S. Turner, 800*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling expenses.

Commissaries:—T. N. King, J. R. L. Cruikshank, F. E. King, F. Harcourt, W. H. A. Burrowes, A. L. Layton, J. Solomon, T. Fraser, P. C. Harel, C. S. Swain, L. Dornford, F. C. M. Anson, H. Barclay, E. R. Anson, W. G. Pearce, 375*l.* each.
Assistants:—A. C. Swain, 250*l.*; B. A. Day, 250*l.*; E. J. Cross, 187*l.* 10*s.*; S. Walker, 125*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, N. Darnell Davis, 1,000*l.*
Sub-Comptroller, Berbice, J. T. Ibbott, 500*l.*
First Clerk, T. Hubbard, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, 100*l.* personal.

Surveyor, P. Cressall, 600*l.*
1st Class:—Charles N. Silas, Felix G. K. Smith, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

2nd Class:—Edward Bagot, Geo. E. Peckett Davis, E. A. Hubbard, Charles Cox, B. R. E. M. van Rode, J. F. Bennett, M. Eliazar, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

3rd Class:—H. C. Van Genderen, Charles Brumell, Alexander Winter, J. H. Erskine, J. N. Hicken, D. S. Duff, G. W. Armstrong, A. B. Allt, Donald Cameron, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

4th Class:—L. A. R. Davis, J. McConnell, T. Paddenburg, K. S. Houston, J. D. Fraser, R. W. Odum, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th Class:—F. A. Viret, S. C. Clarke, J. W. G. Cullingford, W. V. Phillips, W. H. Hohenkirk, J. P. Allt, A. D. Iskenius, P. J. Viret, C. L. H. Rudder, J. A. Armstrong, C. De Ros, J. V. Mittelholzer, H. A. N. Burrowes, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

6th Class:—A. Fraser, J. B. C. Belmonte, E. P. Fraser, J. H. R. Ibbott, A. Ridley, W. P. Newsum, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping, Thomas Hubbard, fees.

Immigration Department.

Agent-General, A. H. Alexander, 1,200*l.*
Chief Sub-Immigration Agent, C. K. B. King, 600*l.*
** Sub-Immigration Agents*, H. L. Straker; F. Griffin, T. A. Bennett, A. H. W. Gordon, H. J. Gladwin, 400*l.* each.

First Clerk—H. M. Taylor, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Second „ W. Crawford, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Third „ R. Duff, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Fourth „ A. Lennox, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Fifth „ W. H. Gladwin, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Sixth „ W. A. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Emigration Agent at Calcutta, R. W. S. Mitchell, 1,600*l.*

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General, R. Grieve, 1,200*l.* (with consulting practice).

Medical Inspector, A. D. Williams, 800*l.*

Clerks, S. Hooton, 175*l.*; G. C. M. Sealy and N. Cox, jun., 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

* These officers have travelling allowances.

Medical Officers:—Doctors A. Finlayson, and M. Shannon, 1,000*l.* each; F. H. Anderson, W. F. B. Pollard, S. Leary, J. Hillis, D. Kennedy, J. Veendam, C. E. Macnamara, O. D. Honiball, 900*l.* each; J. Eneas, 800*l.*; G. Snell, 725*l.*; E. G. Leary, J. T. Davis, 700*l.* each; C. H. Massiah, R. M. Freeman, 600*l.* each; J. Widdup, C. Young, W. Smart, J. E. Godfrey, E. D. Rowland, W. Dickson, and J. Witz, 500*l.* each, and 100*l.* allowance; H. Pentland, 416*l.*; J. S. Wallbridge, 312*l.*; A. Rannie, J. Hill, W. Law, C. Castor, G. Ozanne, and P. Delamere, 300*l.*, and quarters. F. C. Fisher, 300*l.* All are allowed private practice when in charge of a District.

Institutions.

Public Hospital, Georgetown, Steward, F. D'Andrade, 275*l.*

Dispenser, T. A. Spooner, 208*l.*

Duto, New Amsterdam, Steward, J. Shepherd, 175*l.*

Dispenser, E. Gain, 150*l.*

Ditto, Suddie, Steward, A. Marshall, 125*l.*

Dispenser, B. Lynch, 75*l.*

Lunatic Asylum, Berbice, Steward, M. P. Staples, 150*l.*

Dispenser, G. De Veer, 100*l.*

Lepet Asylum, Mahaica, Steward, C. A. Stevenson, 120*l.*

Dispenser, W. Walsh, 100*l.*

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, N. Cox, 1,000*l.*, and free house, and 300*l.* as Supt. of Fire Brigade.

Senior Inspector, W. Harragin, 500*l.*, and free house.

Inspectors:—John Binns

J. D. Stevenson.

E. F. Wright.

C. A. Francis.

T. E. Henderson.

W. G. Fulton.

G. D. Swain.

A. Binns.

} 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and quarters.

} 250*l.* and quarters.

Captain of Preventive Schooner, W. Walker, 250*l.*

Clerk and Bookkeeper, E. Loveluck, 250*l.*

Second Clerk, F. E. Greene, 200*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, F. M. Hodgson, 625*l.*

First Clerk, E. D. Wight, 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and £104 8*s.* 4*d.* personal allowance.

First Class Clerks { H. L. Christiani, A. E. Evelyn, 250*l.* to 300*l.* each.

Second Class Clerks { J. St. F. Daly } 150*l.* to 250*l.*
 { A. W. Swain }

Eight third Clerks, ten Sorters, and eleven Letter Carriers, at salaries from 25*l.* to 125*l.* each.

Electrician, S. Vyle,

Harbours.

Harbour-Master, Georgetown, O. E. Luckie, 500*l.*

Harbour-Master at New Amsterdam (vacant), fees.

Health Officer, Georgetown, F. Anderson, 312*l.*, and fees.

Ditto, New Amsterdam, S. Leary, fees.

Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board, P. H. R. Hill.

Secretary and Inspector, E. J. R. Willcocks, 400*l.*

Members:—H. Read, and B. V. Abrahams, Esquires.

Superintendent of Alms Houses, W. W. Walton, 300*l.*

Orphan Asylum.

Superintendent, Jno. Craig, 150*l*.
Medical Officer, F. C. Fisher, 100*l*.
Matron, C. Jones, 37*l*. 10*s*.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Registrar-General, E. H. G. Dalton, 100*l*., in addition to salary as Registrar.
Statistical Clerk and Inspecting Registrar, W. J. Fowler, 400*l*.
First Clerk, J. A. Walton, 200*l*.
Second „ M. Macleod, jun., 125*l*.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A., 1,000*l*., and 125*l*. for travelling expenses.
Assistant Inspector and District Educational Officer, A. H. Bartley, M.A., 400*l*., and travelling expenses.
Queen's College: *Principal*, E. Percival, B.A., 700*l*. and 150*l*. for house.
Second Master, J. A. Potbury, B.A., 500*l*., and 100*l*. for house.
Assistant Masters, J. Alston Williams, Joseph Hunte, 400*l*.
Professor of Chemistry, E. E. H. Francis, Government Analyst, 625*l*., and house allowance 100*l*.

Government School for Vagrants and Youthful Offenders.

Inspector, Capt. C. Fortescue.
Superintendent, F. A. Gall, 500*l*. and a house.

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer, W. H. Hutchens, 1,000*l*. 62*l*. 10*s*. for travelling expenses and horse allowance.
Assistant Colonial Civil Engineer, M. B. Jamieson, 600*l*.
Assistant Engineers, A. C. L. Campbell, 400*l*., and A. H. Butler.
Clerk of Works, J. Gray, 800*l*., with house allowance 50*l*., and travelling expenses.
First Clerk, E. Chalmers, 250*l*.
Second „ H. McLean, 187*l*. 10*s*.
Third „ N. Farrar 125*l*.
Record Clerk, G. H. Pairandeanu, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Book-keeper, A. L. Sykes, 250*l*.
Accountant, F. Winter, 400*l*. to 500*l*.
Assistant Architect, C. Castellani, 300*l*.

Government Land Department.

Crown Surveyor, T. G. Wight, 800*l*.
Assistant ditto, W. Chalmers, 500*l*.
Government Surveyors, H. J. Perkins, 350*l*.; E. A. Pairandeanu, 250*l*.; F. Fowler, 250*l*.; W. A. Harrison and C. H. Anderson, 200*l*. each.
Clerks, G. C. Chopping, H. H. Bougle, 200*l*., E. E. P. Austin, 200*l*., and G. B. Bayley.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Capt. Fortescue, 800*l*., and personal allowance 150*l*.
Town Agent for Prisons, R. S. Lambert, 250*l*.
Sheriff of Demerara, Henry Kirke.*
Keeper of the Georgetown Gaol, G. E. M. Pearce, 850*l*. to 500*l*.
Chief Warder, J. R. Gibbs, 150*l*.
Clerk, E. C. King, 125*l*.
Sheriff of Berbice, John Brumell.*
Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, W. W. Agard, 187*l*. 10*s*.

* The Sheriffs are also Stipendiary Magistrates.

Sheriff of Essequibo, R. A. Swan.

Keeper of Essequibo Gaol, J. Blackman, 187*l*. 10*s*.
 „ *Fellowship Gaol*, H. F. Prescod, 125*l*.

Convict Settlement, Massarum.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, Capt. W. F. Portlock Dadson, 600*l*.
Assistant ditto, G. T. White, 291*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
Chaplain, C. B. Seifforth, 500*l*.
Overseer of Works, James Goodfellow, 250*l*. to 300*l*.
Issuer, W. H. Cook, 175*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Sir D. Chalmers, Kt., 2,500*l*.
Puisne Judges, N. Atkinson and W. A. M. Sheriff, 1,500*l*. each.
Attorney-General, W. F. H. Smith, LL.D., C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Clerk to Attorney-General, Charles Chawner, 150*l*.
Solicitor-General, A. Kingdon, 400*l*.
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, E. H. Dalton, fees.
Marshal, ditto, Capt. M. McLeod, fees.
Crown Solicitor, R. W. Imlach, 400*l*.
Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara and Essequibo E. H. Dalton, 833*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
First Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, W. O'Meara, 500*l*.
Second ditto ditto, W. P. Olton, 400*l*.
Third ditto ditto E. A. V. Abraham, 400*l*.
Fourth ditto ditto, 400*l*.
First Assistant Sworn Clerk, J. Richardson, 350*l*.
Second ditto ditto, J. A. King, 300*l*.
Third ditto ditto, G. A. J. Bosch Reitz, 250*l*.
Fourth ditto ditto, Jas. Walls, 200*l*.
Accountant, 500*l*.
Administrator-General, G. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G., 1,200*l*.
Sub Administrator-General, Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 300*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. H. Thomson, 500*l*.
2nd Clerk, H. L. Wight, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
3rd ditto, E. G. Massiah, 100*l*. to 800*l*.
4th ditto, J. C. McWall, 100*l*. to 300*l*.
5th ditto, E. A. Fraser, 100*l*. to 300*l*.
6th ditto, J. G. Gray, 50*l*. to 100*l*.
7th ditto, J. W. de V. Stevens, 50*l*. to 100*l*.
Provost Marshal, Capt. McLeod, 833*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
First Marshal, G. Charpentier, 312*l*. 10*s*.
Ordinary Marshals:—E. F. Chubb, 150*l*.; C. C. Jones, 200*l*.; A. Eburne, 150*l*.; M. Taylor, 200*l*.; J. Humphrys, 85*l*.; F. Grannum, W. M. S. Emond, 100*l*. each.
Stipendiary Magistrates:—F. E. Dampier, John Brumell, J. E. Hewick, 750*l*. each, and 150*l*. travelling expenses; Thos. Fitzgerald, H. H. Cunningham, and R. A. Swann, 700*l*. each, and 100*l*. travelling expenses; J. T. Thorne, H. Read, W. M. Calder, Alexander Gordon, 600*l*. each, and travelling allowance.
Clerks:—M. W. Williams, 200*l*.; J. Cleghorn, 250*l*.; J. H. Humphrys, 300*l*.; C. Weddall, H. King, J. McF. Corry, John Bagot, and Geo. Plummer, 200*l*. each; C. B. Grose, 200*l*.
Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff of Co. Demerara, Henry Kirke, 1,000*l*.
Assistant Police Magistrate, P. H. R. Hill, 700*l*.; *Clerks*, A. M. Abbott, 200*l*. to 300*l*.; R. N. Seon, 125*l*. to 200*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrates in River Districts:—*Pomeroon*, E. F. Im Thurn, 500*l*., and 100*l*. travelling expenses.
Essequibo, M. McTurk, 500*l*., and 100*l*. travelling expenses.
Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 100*l*., and 100*l*. travelling expenses.

Militia*Adjutant-General*, T. Daly, 100*l*.*Bandmaster*, J. Miller, 200*l*., and 50*l*. lodging allowance.**Villages.***Secretary to the Central Board of Health and Inspector of Villages*, T. Daly, 500*l*. to 700*l*., and 125*l*. for travelling expenses (to be accounted for).*First Clerk*, J. McL. Cleghorn, 150*l*.*Second ditto*, J. Glasford, 125*l*.

Two other Clerks.

Analytical Chemist, E. E. H. Francis, 625*l*., and 100*l*. house allowance.**Botanic Gardens.***Superintendent*, G. S. Jenman, 400*l*., and free house.*Head Gardener*, J. Waby, 180*l*., and free house.*Second Gardener*, R. Ward, 150*l*., and free house.**Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).***Lord Bishop*, The Most Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D., 2,000*l*. (from Imperial Funds).*Secretary and Registrar*, Rev. Canon H. J. May, fees.*Archdeacon of Demerara, and Rector of St. George's Parish*, The Very Rev. F. W. Austin, 900*l*.*Incumbent of Christ Church*, Rev. T. J. Moulder, 416*l*.*St. Philip's*, Rev. Canon H. T. S. Castell, 416*l*.9 *Rectors*, 500*l*. each, viz.:—*St. Paul's Parish*, Rev. P. A. Stevenson; *St.**Matthew's*, Rev. Canon D. Smith; *St. Swithin's*,Rev. Canon H. J. May (*Rural Dean*); *St. Peter's*,Rev. ; *St. John's*, Rev.W. Heard; *Trinity*, Rev. F. P. L. Josa; *All**Saints*, Ven. T. Farrar (*Archdeacon of Berbice*);*St. Michael's*, Rev. W. H. Campbell; *St. Patrick's*,

Rev. Canon G. H. Butt.

14 *Curates*, 300*l*. each, viz.:—*St. Paul*, Rev. G. Salmon, Rev. T. W. F. Elliott,and H. Gainer; *St. James'*, R. Williams; *St.**John's*, R. Wyllie; *Trinity*, J. J. Smythe; *St.**Luke's*, J. Greadhead; *St. Michael's*, T. R. Demp-ster; *All Saints'*, ; *St. Patrick's*,J. G. Pearson; *Demerara River*, A. Gwyther;*Berbice River*, J. R. Moore; *St. George's*, E.Pocknell; *St. Saviour*, C. D. Dance.*Missionary to Coolies*, 300*l*.*" *Pomeroon Indians*, W. Quick, 400*l*.*" *Essequibo Indians*, J. Keelan, 400*l*.***Church of Scotland.***Minister of St. Andrew's Parish*, Rev. —Ritchie, 700*l*.*Joint Minister of ditto*, Rev. G. Stephens, 416*l*.8 *Ministers*, 500*l*. each, viz.:—*St. Mary's*, Rev. J. Dickson; *St. Mark's*, Rev. T.Trotman; *St. Luke's*, Rev. F. A. Ross; *St.**James's*, ; *All Saints'*, Rev. J.Rannie; *St. Catherine's*, Rev. A. C. Pringle; *St.**Clement's*, Rev. J. Spiers; *St. Saviour's*, A. H.

Anderson.

Roman Catholic Church.*Bishop*, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,500*l*. for support of the Church.**Wesleyan Missionary Society.***Superintendent of British Guiana Branch*, Rev. D. Wright, 1,716*l*. for support of this Mission.

* Not on Establishment of Clergy List.

Foreign Consuls.*United States of America*, Consul D. T. Bunker.

" " Vice-Consul Jas. Thomson.

German Empire, Arthur Weber.

" " Consular Agent in Berbice, T. H. Cameron.

France, Henri Ledoux.*Sweden and Norway*, Jacob Henry de Jonge.*Spain*, Edward M. Wight.*Portugal*, Manoel F. Camacho, A. Weber (acting).*The Netherlands*, Elias D., Oliveira.*Republic of Venezuela*,**BRITISH HONDURAS.****Situation and Area.**

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier—being the western boundary, as defined by the Convention of 1859 with Guatemala—on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18-29 and 15-54 N. Latitude and 89-10 and 87-50 W. Longitude.

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergis, St. George's, English, Turneffe, and other Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. Little over 20 square miles is under regular cultivation.

History.

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica about 1638, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers.

From that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants, aided by a ship of the Royal Navy, the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

The only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of its general boundaries (of which survey has been partially executed); the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt in 1849 of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo; and the quarrels of the Ycainché and Santa Cruz tribes of Indians, in which it has been involved.

Constitution.

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1756 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1839 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on the 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, which is still in force, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. On the 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. The English Common Law is in force, so far as applicable, modified by Colonial ordinances.

General Description.

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached, from the Savannah, through the Pine Ridge, the Cahoon Ridge, and the Forest, to the central mountain zone.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, which was full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the

forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochil neal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The coconut flourishes, as does the Cahoon palm and the ground-nut.

The cultivation of fruit (bananas and plantains), and its shipment to New Orleans, is gradually extending, and proving remunerative to planters. Fruit trees, spices, and cocoa are being planted, and promise a new field of development. Arrangements are being made to ship fruit to the European markets in steamers fitted with refrigerating apparatus.

The climate, though damp, is, for the tropics, healthy. Visitations of malignant fever or cholera are of rare occurrence, and an equable temperature, with a prevailing sea-breeze, is experienced throughout the greater part of the year. The temperature ranges from 56° to 96°, and averages 78°. The rainy season extends from May to October.

Industry.

The chief industry is wood cutting, now 200 years old. Three million feet of mahogany and 17,000 tons of logwood are, on an average, exported annually. There are, however, also 61 sugar mills, and large fruit plantations.

The chief exports are logwood, mahogany, sugar, fruit, indiarubber, tortoiseshell and sarsaparilla. Belize is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1886, 170 vessels, of 4,302 aggregate tonnage.

Communications.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and the easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is regular communication every ten days by mail steamers with New Orleans, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo; monthly with New York and Costa Rica; every five weeks with London and Nassau; and monthly with Liverpool, the West Indies and Colon. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Livingstone, U.S., whence the steamer takes one day.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony . per ½ oz.	2 cents.	Free.
To Postal Union countries	8 "	2 cents.
„ Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Siam	18 "	4 "

There are post offices at Belize, Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, and Mullins River.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation are principally Central American silver dollars. Accounts are kept in dollars. There is no paper currency. The currency is now regulated by the Order in Council of 15th September, 1887. The standard of value is the Guatemalan dollar. Venezuelan, Honduras, Mexican, Chilean, Uruguayan, Columbian and Peruvian silver coins are also current and legal tender, as well as a colonial currency of one-cent pieces, at fixed ratings with the Guatemalan dollar. Dollars are legal tender to any amount, but smaller silver coins only to the extent of 50 dollars, and the cent pieces only to half a dollar. There are no private banks in the Colony. The Government

Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corosal and Orange Walk), had, on 31st December, 1886, \$37,405 deposited.

Education.

The schools are denominational, inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Twenty-five received aid in 1886 to the extent of \$9,904, with 2,527 scholars on the roll, and 1,770 average attendance.

Public Debt, \$268,750.

The population on 5th April, 1881, was reported as follows:—

In Northern District	11,439
„ Central District (Belize, &c.).	11,209
„ Southern District	4,804

Total . . . 27,452
Estimate, 1886 . 30,000

Population of towns: Belize, 5,767; Corosal, 1,780; Orange Walk, 1,227.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1877	210,100	217,220	—	—
1878	207,085	271,325	—	—
1879	201,620	253,495	—	—
1880	216,170	189,610	—	—
1881	218,210	203,560	23,229	148,535
1882	231,920	222,500	61,591	176,925
1883	261,385	201,715	84,701	209,512
1884	259,330	257,925	116,676	241,687
1885	251,225	316,175	79,321	224,726
1886	271,810	302,775	100,992	237,254

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	—	—	—	817,015
1881	547,760	1,725	459,572	1,009,057
1882	588,915	2,385	573,111	1,164,411
1883	744,160	385	600,320	1,344,865
1884	638,012	1,036	548,642	1,187,690
1885	553,368	533	720,363	1,274,262
1886	470,147	7,564	702,102	1,179,813

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	—	—	—	1,032,100
1881	687,550	—	549,463	1,237,013
1882	669,885	—	583,278	1,253,163
1883	887,425	—	726,923	1,514,348
1884	1,025,162	—	562,084	1,587,246
1885	708,800	97	512,604	1,221,401
1886	903,376	1,522	459,336	1,400,234

Table of Customs Duties.

Ordinance No 16 of 1885.

Bacon and hams, per lb., 2 cents.
Beef and pork, per barrel of 200 lbs., 1 dollar.
Beer, porter, cider, and perry, per gallon, 25 cents.
Bread or biscuits, per 100 lbs., 40 cents.
Butter, per lb., 3 cents.
Candles, tallow, per lb., 1 cent.
Candles, all other, per lb., 2 cents.
Cheese, per lb., 2 cents.
Cigars, per 1,000, 6 dollars.
Coffee, per lb., 2 cents.

Cocoa, per lb., 2 cents.
Fish, salted, dry, or wet, per 100 lbs. 30 cents.
Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., 50 cents.
Gunpowder, per lb., 5 cents.
Hay and oats, per 100 lbs., 10 cents.
Lard, per lb., 1 cent.
Lumber, rough, except palings, per 1,000 ft., 1 dollar.
Lumber, dressed, per 1,000 ft., 1 dollar and 50 cents.
Oils, mineral, per gallon, 8 cents.
Oils, other kinds not in bottles, per gallon, 6 cents.
Opium, per lb., 2 dollars.
Rice, per 100 lbs., 80 cents.
Salt, per 100 lbs., 5 cents.
Shingles, per 1,000, 50 cents.
Soap, per 100 lbs., 50 cents.
Spirits, cordials, and liqueurs per proof gallon, 2 dollars.
Spirits, methylated, per gallon, 1 dollar.
Sugar, per lb., 8 cents.
Tea, per lb., 12½ cents.
Tobacco, per lb., 10 cents.
Turpentine, per gallon, 8 cents.
Vinegar, in bulk, per gallon, 5 dollars.
Wines, sparkling, per gallon, 1 dollar.
Wines, still, per gallon, 50 cents.
Confectionery, jewellery, plate and perfumery, according to the invoice value, including the packages, 15 per cent.
All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice value, including the cost of the packages, 10 per cent.

Goods free of Duty.

Agricultural implements, animals living, books printed, not being account, bricks, roofing slates and tiles, bullion and coin, cane bills, cane knives and hoes, cement and lime, coal and coke, cocoanuts, drain pipes, ice, Indian corn, iron roofing, iron fencing, machinery, agricultural, marine, and manufacturing, maps and charts, palings for fences, pitch and tar, plants, seeds, and bulbs, plant or materials for railways, tramways, electric telegraphs or telephones, pumps, and other apparatus for raising water, shooks, staves, heads and hoops, for casks and rum casks, tanks or vats, timber, logwood and other dye-woods, being indigenous to the colony, tortoise shell, unmanufactured, uniforms and appointments imported by civil officers, vegetables, fresh, vessels.

There are no export duties. Total Customs revenue for 1885, \$123,995.

Administrators of the Government of British Honduras.

1786 Previous to this year, by Magistrates elected annually.
1786 Superintendent Colonel Edward Marcus Despard.
1790 Superintendent Colonel Peter Hunter.
1790 to 1797, by Magistrates elected annually.
1797 Superintendent Colonel Thomas Barrow.
1800 Superintendent General Sir Richard Basset.
1805 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Gordon.
1806 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mark Kerr Hamilton.
1809 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Smyth.
1814 Superintendent Major George Arthur.
1822 Superintendent Major-General A. H. Pye.
1823 Superintendent Major-General Edward Codd.

1829 Superintendent Major Alexander McDonald.
 1830 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. F. Cockburn.
 1837 Superintendent Lieut.-Col. A. McDonald.
 1843 Superintendent Col. C. St. John Fancourt, K.H.
 1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
 1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
 1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
 1862 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Seymour.
 1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
 1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1874 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).
 1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
 1876 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).
 1877 Lieut.-Governor F. P. Barles, C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Governor Col. Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1884 Lieut.-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.
 Clerk, R. F. Knollys.

Legislative Council.

President, The Governor.
 Official Members:—
 The Chief Justice.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.
 Unofficial Members:—
 J. H. Phillips.
 Alexander Williamson.
 Benjamin Fairweather.
 John Pourie Robertson.
 Wm. S. Marshall.
 Clerk, R. F. Knollys, \$500.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., \$11,675-67.
 Private Secretary, R. F. Knollys, \$750.
 Caretaker of Grounds, "Chang," \$252.

Colonial Secretary and Auditor General's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Auditor General, and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Hubert E. H. Jerningham, \$3,500.
 Chief Clerk, P. B. Wright, \$1,100.
 2nd Clerk, W. R. Hunt, \$1,000.
 Head Printer, L. W. Laing, \$720.
 Assistant Printer, B. Casher, \$420.
 Do. do. W. R. Hope, \$360.
 Apprentice, P. Sebastian, \$120.
 Inspector of Schools, Rev. J. Jackson, \$500.
 Government Interpreter, P. Lopez, \$1,000.

Treasury and Customs Department, &c.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster.
 W. J. McKinney, \$2,750, and a house.
 Chief Clerk, R. S. Wier, \$1,500.
 Second Clerk, S. G. Woods, \$900,
 Third Clerk, vacant.

Queen's Warehouse Keeper, J. H. La Croix, \$1,200.
 Revenue Officers, B. W. Harvey, \$720; J. T. La Croix, \$600; W. B. Gutteron, \$600.
 Excise Officers, W. R. McDonald, \$1,500; J. Hunter \$700; G. K. Megge, \$500.
 Keeper of Powder Magazine, S. Haynes, \$300.
 Surveyor of Shipping, S. G. Woods, fees.
 Postmistress, Corosal, B. Parra, \$120.
 Postmaster, Orange Walk, T. Perdomo, \$60.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, W. Meigh Goodman, \$5,000.
 Attorney General and Advocate in Admiralty, C. R. Hoffmeister, \$2,500, and private practice.
 Registrar of Supreme Court, &c, F. H. Parker, \$2,000.
 Clerk to ditto, L. W. Bristowe, \$750.
 Official Administrator, H. C. Usher (fees).

District Magistrates.

Belize, H. C. Usher, \$2,000.
 Northern, R. W. Pickwood, \$2,500.
 Clerk, Hector Bell, \$500.
 Interpreter, J. Truxillo, \$300.
 Clerk and Interpreter, T. Perdomo, \$300.
 Southern District, F. E. Gabb, \$1,500.
 Toledo District, B. Travers, \$2,000.
 Western District, A. Porter (acting), \$1,500.
 Clerk and Interpreter, C. Trumbach, \$300.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, G. Allan, \$2,000.
 Assistant, W. Miller, \$1,500.
 Clerk, F. H. Blockley, \$600.

Public Works, &c.

Colonial Engineer, H. E. P. Cottrell, \$2,500.
 Clerk, F. Brockley, \$600.
 Engine Driver, Dredger, J. Collins, \$480.
 Keeper Town Clock, E. Craig, \$150.
 Keeper Half-Moon Cay Light, J. Martin, \$480.
 Ditto Mangre Cay, A. Young, \$360.
 Ditto Cay Bokel, H. Arnold, \$300.
 Ditto Northern Two Cays, W. Miller, \$420.
 Ditto English Cay, G. Longworth, \$252.
 Keeper Fort George, J. Calorio, \$120.
 Keeper Bugle Cay, S. Miller, \$300.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles, M.D., \$2,250.
 District Surgeon, Corosal, vacant, \$1,000, and private practice.
 Ditto, Orange Walk, vacant, \$1,000, and private practice.
 Ditto, Stann Creek, F. E. Gabb, \$500.
 Intendant, Belize Hospital, R. Eagan, \$600.
 Intendant, Corosal Hospital, James Roberts, \$180.
 Inspector of Nuisances, Jos. Clarke, \$600.

Gaols.

Gaoler, Belize, A. W. Hood, \$1,250.
 Chief Warder, R. W. Evans, \$900.
 Matron, Mrs. Hood, \$250.
 Gaoler, Corosal, U. Grant, \$420.
 Ditto, Orange Walk, J. Daly, \$360.

Constabulary.

Commandant, Captain D. M. Allen, 1st W. I. Regt., \$2,000.
 Inspector, A. E. Kershaw, \$1,750.
 Sub-Inspectors, E. D. W. Campbell, A. C. Tomkins, and A. P. R. Kaye, \$1,250 each.

Markets.

Clerk, Belize, W. Frazer, \$500.
Clerk, Corosal, H. Bell, \$300.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, A. E. Morlan.
Germany, C. Melhado.
Austria, H. Krug.
Denmark, C. A. Metzgen.
Norway and Sweden, Alex. Williamson.
Spain (Vice-Consul), J. M. Fronski.
Guatemala, C. Melhado.
Honduras, J. E. Mutrie.
Nicaragua, Jas. Arthur.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Clergy, The Rev. Hugh Nethercott, Rector, St. John's.
The Rev. H. Marlow Ward, M.A., Rector, St. Mary's.
Roman Catholic Clergy, Father S. D. Pietro, S.J. (Superior).
Free Church of Scotland, The Rev. J. Jackson.
Wesleyan Methodist, The Rev. W. Tyson, Superintendent.
Baptist, The Rev. D. Waring.
 No church is established, nor any grants made to either.

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

- I. THE DOMINION.—CONSTITUTION, STATISTICS, TARIFF, AND ESTABLISHMENTS.
- II. THE PROVINCES—OLD CANADA (ONTARIO AND QUEBEC).
 - NOVA SCOTIA.
 - NEW BRUNSWICK.
 - MANITOBA.
 - BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
 - THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE DOMINION.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 27th of May, 1867. The essential provisions of this Act are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic., cap. 3.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on

Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that province was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was incorporated by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of Sept., 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by himself. The seat of government, until the Queen shall otherwise direct, is Ottawa.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 80 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, and the remainder to the other provinces of the Dominion. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, and has been raised by additions on the accession of new provinces and by the increase in population to 215; 92 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 21 Nova Scotia, 16 New Brunswick, 5 Manitoba, 6 British Columbia, 6 Prince Edward Island, and 4 The Territories. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Each member of the Senate receives \$1,000 per annum, and each member of the Commons \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1,000 per session.

For each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, and holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years of appointment, except for cause assigned. He receives a salary fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament, and is assisted by an Executive Council usually composed of the chief provincial officials. The provincial seats of government are Toronto (Ontario), Quebec (Quebec), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Fredericton (New Brunswick), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Victoria (British Columbia), Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) and Regina (North West Territories).



Each province (except the North-West Territories) has a "Legislative Assembly," and in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, there is also a "Legislative Council," forming a second chamber. The provincial legislatures possess the power of altering their constitutions. In the North-West Territories there is only an "Executive Council," which now includes, however, 14 elected to 7 nominated members, and an additional elected member is added as each district of 1,000 square miles attains 1,000 enfranchised inhabitants.

The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the provincial legislatures, and the Canadian Constitution is in this respect the reverse of that of the United States. Among such general matters may be named public finance, trade regulation, postal service, currency, coinage, banking and navigation matters, defence, the law relating to crimes, bankruptcy, copyright, patents, marriage and naturalisation, and native affairs.

The powers of the provincial legislatures are confined to certain specified subjects, of which the chief are the alteration of their own constitutions, direct taxation within the province, and provincial loans, the management of provincial public lands, and of provincial and municipal offices, hospitals, gaols, &c., licences, local works, and the general civil law and procedure. With regard to education, they have full powers, subject only to certain provisions to secure protection to religious minorities. In agricultural and immigration matters, they possess concurrent legislative powers with the Dominion Parliament.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior district and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the Probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Dominion Government assumed the Provincial debts existing at the time of the Union, and agreed to pay to each Province an annual subsidy at the rate of 80 cents per head, according to the census of 1861, except that the subsidy of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is to increase each census till the population in each case reach 400,000. Each Province also receives an annual allowance for Government, and for interest on the amount by which its debt at the Union fell short of the authorised amount.

Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures require the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed by the Queen.

Provision was made in the Act constituting the Dominion for the admission into it of any of the other British possessions on the continent of North America, and they have all been since admitted except Newfoundland.

Provision was also made for the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to Halifax, and (in the Order in Council admitting British Columbia) for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Both these have now been opened.

Local Government.

In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In Ontario the system is to be found in the most complete and symmetrical form, towards which the others closely approximate. The organization comprises (1)

townships or rural districts of 8 or 10 square miles with a population of 3 to 6,000, administered by a reeve and 4 councillors; (2) villages with a population of 750, governed like the township; (3), towns with a population over 2,000, governed by the mayor and 3 councillors for each ward if there are less than five wards, and 2 councillors if more than five. The reeves, deputy reeves, mayors, and councillors are all elected annually by the rate-payers. Above these stands the county municipality consisting of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships, villages, and towns within the county, one of these who presides being called "Warden" of the county. Alongside the county stands the "city" with a population of over 15,000, governed by a municipal body of mayor and 3 aldermen for every ward, with powers and functions akin to those of counties and towns combined. The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, &c.

Situation and Area.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent, stretching from latitude 42 to the polar circle, and comprises an area computed at 3,470,257 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes and rivers. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territory. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 854,687 square miles.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.	1881.
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228
Quebec	1,191,516	1,859,027
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572
Manitoba (including Indians)	18,995	65,954
British Columbia (includ- ing Indians)	36,247	49,459
Prince Edward Island . .	94,021	108,891
N.W. Territory (esti- mated only for 1871) . .	60,500	56,446
Total	3,695,524	4,824,810

A census of the three provisional districts of The Territories, viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, was taken in 1885, showing a population of 48,362, of whom 20,170 were Indians. A census of Manitoba was taken in 1886, and the population found to be 108,640. After making allowance for the territory taken from this province, there was an increase in population since the census of 1881 of 74·5 per cent.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	4,113,610	6,644,822
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158	4,223,219	6,684,384
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381	3,891,754	6,088,550
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634	4,437,145	6,786,714
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	5,391,617	8,104,337
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	5,057,129	7,936,562
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	4,887,207	7,972,777
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	5,138,212	8,484,301
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	4,596,208	7,644,615
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612	4,884,908	8,044,571

Public Debt. \$273,164,841

Assets of the Dominion \$50,005,234
Interest on Debt { Total \$10,187,008
Net \$7,837,929
Average rate of net 2.86 per cent.

Capital Expenditure since the Union } \$165,084,506

More than \$30,000,000 of the Capital Expenditure was incurred either by the assumption by the Dominion of the existing Provincial debts, or by the allowance of debts to Provinces in accordance with the terms of confederation.

Ended 30th June.	IMPORTS.*			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	89,572,289	1,527,939	55,200,805	99,327,962
1878	87,431,180	1,452,629	52,815,768	93,081,789
1879	80,943,703	1,500,428	47,734,858	81,964,427
1880	84,461,224	2,065,730	35,255,395	86,489,747
1881	43,583,808	2,883,888	45,148,908	105,330,840
1882	50,597,341	2,826,175	59,225,411	119,419,500
1883	52,052,465	3,751,881	67,333,173	132,254,022
1884	43,418,015	3,484,014	61,378,615	116,397,043
1885	41,406,777	2,424,897	58,878,345	108,941,486
1886	40,601,199	2,385,401	56,616,094	104,424,561

Ended 30th June.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	41,567,469	4,758,907	29,549,017	75,875,393
1878	45,941,539	4,686,388	28,695,740	79,323,667
1879	36,295,718	4,217,121	30,978,416	71,491,255
1880	45,846,062	3,922,414	38,142,982	87,911,458
1881	53,751,570	3,769,759	40,769,494	98,290,823
1882	45,274,461	4,371,413	52,491,329	102,137,203
1883	47,145,217	4,855,451	46,085,136	98,085,804
1884	43,736,227	4,566,194	43,104,075	91,406,496
1885	41,877,705	3,911,417	43,449,239	89,238,361
1886	41,542,629	3,525,561	40,183,124	85,251,314

The trade with Great Britain and the United States in 1886 is indicated by the following figures:—

Imported for Consumption.	
	1885-86
Great Britain	\$40,601,199
United States	44,858,089

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$7,817,357, while that collected on United States goods was \$6,790,081.

The exports of Canada for last year may be classified as follows:—

	1885-86.
Produce of the mine	\$4,147,287
Produce of the fisheries	6,869,033
Produce of the forest	22,865,087
Animals and their produce	23,077,513
Agricultural products	21,441,817
Manufactures	3,806,387
Miscellaneous	706,461
Coin and bullion, \$56,531; } Estimated amount short returned, \$2,871,198	2,887,729

Exports, Grand Total. 85,251,314

* For home consumption.

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1882 was as follows:—

1882	16,824,082
1883	17,215,675
1884	17,766,404
1885	17,722,973
1886	18,679,288

The number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries is estimated at 60,000.

Tonnage of vessels on Register Books of the Dominion: 31st December, 1886, was 1,217,766 tons, of which sailing ships were 959,948 tons, and steamers 257,818. The number of seamen employed was about 140,000. Canada stands fifth on the list of nations in respect of tonnage, France standing sixth, and Italy seventh.

Education.

Education is one of the matters reserved for the control of the Provincial Governments, except that the Royal Military College at Kingston and the Infantry Schools are under the Dominion Government, acting through the Department of Militia. Particulars as to elementary education will be found in the accounts of the respective provinces.

Railways.

The length of railways actually constructed in the Dominion on 30th June, 1886, was 11,620 miles, Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage among the states and kingdoms of the world possessing railway systems. The total capital invested amounted to \$653,759,944 on 30th June, 1886. The total quantity of goods carried amounted to 15,661,086 tons. The number of passengers was 9,858,791, and the distance travelled by trains was 30,481,088 miles. The total receipts were \$33,385,269, and working expenses \$23,802,432.

The Dominion Government own and maintain 1,190 miles of railways, which have been constructed at a cost of \$49,260,380. The working expenses in 1886 were \$2,819,973, and the receipts \$2,629,336.

In November, 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, was completed, and the road was opened for general traffic from Montreal to Vancouver on 28th June, 1886. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this road, *via* Quebec, is 925 miles, and *via* Halifax, is 600 miles shorter than by any route through the United States. Steamers owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are now running regularly between Yokohama and Vancouver, and the establishment of a new Mail Service over this route is under the consideration of the Imperial Government.

Telegraphs.

There are about 25,400 miles of telegraph line, and 50,346 miles of wire in operation in Canada, of which 3,144 are owned and operated by the Dominion Government; 5,577,684 messages were sent in 1886 (not including weather and shipping reports), and the number of offices was 2,632, being one to every 1,821 of the population. Canada ranks seventh in actual telegraphic mileage among the various countries of the world, and first with respect to the number of offices in proportion to population. There is direct cable communication with Great Britain and Newfoundland, and also a deep sea cable between Vancouver Island and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

There is a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, consisting of dollars, cents., and mills., \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ being equal to one pound sterling. In addition to this Canadian coinage, the gold coins of the United States are also legal tender.

There are Government savings banks in four provinces, having about 51,000 depositors. There are also Post Office savings banks in Ontario and Quebec, having 81,000 depositors.

The total amount of savings bank deposits on 31st December, 1886, was \$47,646,019.

The following banks are established in Canada:—

Ontario.

Bank of Toronto.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Dominion Bank.	Ontario Bank.
Standard Bank.	Federal Bank.
Imperial Bank.	Bank of Hamilton.
Bank of Ottawa.	Western Bank.
Central Bank.	Traders' Bank.

Quebec.

Bank of Montreal.	Banque Jacques Cartier.
Banque du Peuple.	Banque d'Hochelega.
Banque Ville Marie.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Molson's Bank.	Quebec Bank.
Banque Nationale.	Union Bank of Lower Canada.
Banque de St. Jean.	Banque de Ste. Hyacinthe.
Banque de Ste. Hyacinthe.	Canada.
Bank of B. N. America.	Eastern Townships Bank.

Nova Scotia.

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Union Bank.
People's Bank.	Bank of Yarmouth.
Halifax Banking Co.	Commercial Bank of Windsor.
Pictou Bank.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank.	

New Brunswick.

Bank of New Brunswick People's Bank.
St. Stephen's Bank.

Manitoba.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

British Columbia.

Bank of British Columbia.

The paid-up banking capital has nearly doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$32,050,597, and in December, 1886, it was \$61,230,370. In the same month, 1886, the banks had a note circulation of \$34,578,347. In 1877 they held \$69,763,668 of deposits, and on 31st December, 1886, they held \$112,130,360. In addition to the notes issued by the chartered banks, the Government also issues notes of various denominations, and on 31st December, 1886, the Government notes in circulation amounted to \$15,251,485. The maximum Government issue is fixed at twenty million dollars, and the minimum reserve in special and British Government securities is fixed at 25 per cent. No notes are issued below five dollars except by the Government.

Post Office.

The number of letters sent in Canada in the year ended 30th June 1886, was 71,000,000, of postcards 15,109,000, and of newspapers (other than those sent from the office of publication, which are all carried free), periodicals, parcels, &c., 24,980,000. The number of newspapers sent from the office of

publication was about 60,000,000. The number of letters per head of population was 14.81. The number of offices was 7,295. The revenue for 1886 was \$2,469,379, and the expenditure \$3,380,429.

There is weekly mail communication with Great Britain, *via* Quebec or Halifax, and twice a week *via* New York. There is a through daily service by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz. Cents.	Newspapers. Cents.
Canada and United States	3	½ each.
Newfoundland	5	½ "
Europe, Egypt, the West Indies, and British Guiana	5	1 per oz.
South and West Africa, China, East Indies, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, South America	10	2 "
Australasia	15	2 "
Ditto <i>via</i> Brindisi	19	3 "

There is a parcels post to Newfoundland and Europe.

Militia.

The Canadian Militia for some years past has been under the immediate command of a Lieutenant-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The active Militia numbers 38,000 men, and the reserve Militia consists of the men who are not serving in the active Militia.

There are included in this force 45 batteries of garrison artillery, and 18 of field artillery, and 43 troops of cavalry. There are three royal schools of gunnery, one school of cavalry, and four of infantry, and the Dominion Government in 1875 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," presided over by Col. J. R. Oliver, R.A.

Customs Tariff, 1887. (50 and 51 Vic., cap. 89.)

(n.e.s.—not elsewhere specified.)

Acid, sulphuric	½ cent per lb.
Acid, acetic	25 cents per Imp. gall. and 20 per cent.
Acid, muriatic and nitric	20 per cent.
Acid, sulphuric and nitric combined, and all mixed acids.	25 per cent.
(Carboys and demijohns containing acids, vinegar, or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.)	
Agates, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, and opals, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured	10 per cent.
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles	18 cents per imp. gall.
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks	10 cents per imp. gall.
Almonds, shelled	5 cents per lb.
Almonds, not shelled	3 cents per lb.
Aniline dyes, n.e.s.	10 per cent.
Animals, living, of all kinds, n.e.s.	20 per cent.
Artificial flowers and feathers, n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Asbestos, except crude, and all manufactures thereof	25 per cent.
Axle grease and similar compounds	1 cent per lb.
Babbit metal	10 per cent.
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	35 per cent.

Bags, containing <i>fine salt</i>	25 per cent.	Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain, and fancy tubing	10 per cent.
Baking powder, package included . .	6 cents per lb.	Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished	15 per cent.
Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or mixtures	40 cents each.	Brass, manufactures of, n.e.s.	30 per cent.
Barrels containing salted meats . . .	20 cents each.	Braces or suspenders	35 per cent.
Belts and trusses of all kinds	25 per cent.	Breadstuffs, viz.:—	
Bells (except church)	30 per cent.	Breadstuffs, grain, and flour, and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i>	20 per cent.
Billiard tables, without pockets, 4 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. or under, each	\$22-50	Barley	15 cents per bush.
Ditto, over that measure	\$25	Buckwheat	10 cents per bush.
Billiard tables with pockets, 5 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft., each	\$35	Indian corn	7½ cents per bush.
Ditto, over that measure	\$40	Oats	10 cents per bush.
And in addition (each table to include 12 cues, and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths, and cases, but no pool balls), <i>ad val.</i>	15 per cent.	Rice	1½ cents per lb.
Bird cages of all kinds	30 per cent.	Rice, uncleaned, unhulled, or paddy, imported direct from the country of growth	17½ cents per cent.
Blacking, shoe and shoemakers' ink .	30 per cent.	Rye	10 cents per bush.
Blueing, laundry, of all kinds	30 per cent.	Wheat	15 cents per bush.
Books, &c.:—		Pease	10 cents per bush.
Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated	1 cent each.	Beans	15 cents per bush.
Advertising pictures, pictorial show-cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, and other cards, pictures, or artistic works of similar kinds produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and being for business or advertising purposes, or not printed or stamped on paper, cardboard, or other material	6 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.	Buckwheat meal or flour	½ cent per lb.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn books	15 per cent.	Cornmeal	40 cents per barrel.
British copyright works, reprints of	15 per cent. and 12½ per cent.	Maccaroni and vermicelli	2 cents per lb.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn books	5 per cent.	Oatmeal	½ cent per lb.
Maps and charts	20 per cent.	Rye flour	50 cents per barrel.
Newspapers, partly printed, to be completed and published in Canada	25 per cent.	Wheat flour	50 cents per barrel.
Printed music, bound or in sheets .	10 cents per lb.	Rice and sago flour	2 cents per lb.
Playing cards	6 cents per pack.	Bricks for building	20 per cent.
Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and other goods; also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders	15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.	Britannia metal, manufactures of, not plated	25 per cent.
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth	10 per cent.	British gum, dressine, sizing cream, and enamel sizing	1 cent per lb.
Boot, shoe, and stay laces of any material	30 per cent.	Butter	4 cents per lb.
Boxes, cases, and writing desks, fancy and ornamental, and fancy manufactures of bone, shell, horn, and ivory, also dolls and toys of all kinds and materials, ornaments of alabaster, spar, terra cotta, or composition, statuettes, beads, and bead ornaments	30 per cent.	Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn	10 cents per gross and 25 per cent.

Buttons, all other, n.e.s.	25 per cent.	Buttons, all other, n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Button covers, crozier	10 per cent.	Button covers, crozier	10 per cent.
Candles, tallow	2 cents per lb.	Candles, tallow	2 cents per lb.
Candles, paraffine wax	5 cents per lb.	Candles, paraffine wax	5 cents per lb.
Candles, all other, including sperm .	25 per cent.	Candles, all other, including sperm .	25 per cent.
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	25 per cent.	Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	25 per cent.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty	1½ cents per quart.	Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty	1½ cents per quart.
Canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine .	5 per cent.	Canvas of hemp or flax, and sail twine .	5 per cent.
Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats . .	20 per cent.	Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats . .	20 per cent.
Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp	25 per cent.	Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp	25 per cent.
Carriages—		Carriages—	
Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than \$50	\$10 each and 20 per cent.	Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than \$50	\$10 each and 20 per cent.
Ditto, costing \$50 and less than \$100 .	\$15 each and 20 per cent.	Ditto, costing \$50 and less than \$100 .	\$15 each and 20 per cent.
All such carriages, costing \$100 or over	35 per cent.	All such carriages, costing \$100 or over	35 per cent.
Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheel barrows and hand carts	30 per cent.	Railway cars, sleighs, cutters, wheel barrows and hand carts	30 per cent.
Children's carriages	35 per cent.	Children's carriages	35 per cent.
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured .	10 per cent.	Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured .	10 per cent.
Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry	\$1 per ton.	Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry	\$1 per ton.
Cement, burnt and unground 7½ cents per 100 lbs.		Cement, burnt and unground 7½ cents per 100 lbs.	
Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels	40 cents per barrel.	Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels	40 cents per barrel.
Cement, in bulk or in bags	9 cents per bushel.	Cement, in bulk or in bags	9 cents per bushel.
Cheese	3 cents per lb.	Cheese	3 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green	3 cents per lb.	Chicory, raw or green	3 cents per lb.

Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground	4 cents per lb.
China and porcelain ware	30 per cent.
Cider, clarified or refined	10 cents per imperial gallon.
Cider, not clarified or refined	5 cents per imperial gallon.
Clay tobacco pipes	35 per cent.
Clocks, and parts thereof, except springs	35 per cent.
Clock springs	10 per cent.
Clothes wringers	\$1 and 80 per cent.
Clothing of any material, including horse clothing shaped n.e.s.	30 per cent.
Coal, bituminous	60 cents per ton.
Coal dust	20 per cent.
Coal tar and coal pitch	10 per cent.
Cocoa matting	30 per cent.
Cocoa nuts	\$1 per 100
Cocoa nuts, imported from place of growth direct to Canada	50 cents per 100
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened, or not	8 cents per lb.
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened	20 per cent.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar	1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent.
Coffee, green, from United States	10 per cent.
Coffee, roasted, or ground, from United States	8 cents per lb. and 10 per cent.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, n.e.s.	3 cents per lb.
Coke	50 cents per ton.
Collars of cotton or linen	24 cents per dozen and 30 per cent.
Coloured fabrics, woven of dyed, or coloured cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material except silk n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Colours, dry, viz.: blue-black, Chinese blue, Prussian blue and raw umber. In pulp, viz.: carmine, cologne, and rose lakes, scarlet and maroon, satin and fine-washed white	20 per cent.
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds	30 per cent.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing	10 per cent.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper n.e.s.	30 per cent.
Cordage	1½ cents per lb. and 10 per cent.
Corks, and manufactures of cork wood or cork	20 per cent.
Cotton, manufactures of, viz.:— Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	85 per cent.
Grey or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed	1 cent per square yard and 15 per cent.
Cotton denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or Canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaleon stuffs, and goods of like description	2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
Cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn and other cotton yarns, under number forty, not bleached, dyed or coloured	2 cents per lb. and 15 per cent.
Ditto, bleached, dyed, or coloured	3 cents per lb. and 15 per cent.
Cotton warp, No. 60 and finer	15 per cent.
Cotton warp, on beams	1 cent per yard and 15 per cent.
Cotton seamless bags	2 cents per lb. and 15 per cent.
Cotton sewing thread, on spools	25 per cent.
Cotton sewing thread, in hanks, black and bleached, 3 and 6 cord	12½ per cent.
Clothing made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up; also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar, or other composition, and cotton bags made up, n.e.s.	35 per cent.
Lampwicks	30 per cent.
Jeans and coutilles, imported by corset makers	25 per cent.
Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, n.e.s.	32½ per cent.
All manufactures of cotton, n.e.s.	20 per cent.
Crapes	20 per cent.
Cuffs of cotton or linen	4 cents per pair and 30 per cent.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached, or coloured	25 per cent.
Drain-tiles, not glazed	20 per cent.
Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed	35 per cent.
Earthenware and stoneware, viz.:— Demijohns, or jugs, churns, and crocks	3 cents per gal.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite, or iron-stone ware, "C. U." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed, or sponged, and all earthenware n.e.s.	35 per cent.
Emery wheels	25 per cent.
Essences, viz., of apple, pear, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruits and vanilla	\$1-90 per imperial gallon and 20 per cent.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes	20 per cent.
Excelsior for upholsterers' use	20 per cent.
Extract of beef or fluid beef, not medicated	25 per cent.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed	20 per cent.
Ditto, dressed	30 per cent.
Fireworks	25 per cent.
Fishing rods	30 per cent.
Fire-proof paint, dry	½ cent per lb.
Flax fibre, scouted	1 cent per lb.
Ditto, hackled	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green	½ cent per lb.
Flax seed	10 cents per bushel
Flag stones, sawn or otherwise dressed	\$2-00 per ton.
Fruit (dried), viz.:— Apples	2 cents per lb.
Raisins	1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent.
Currants, dates, figs, prunes, and all other dried fruits n.e.s.	1 cent per lb.
Fruit (Green), viz.:— Apples	40 cents per barrel.

Blackberries, gooseberries, rasp-berries, and strawberries	4 cents per lb.
Peaches	1 cent per lb.
Cherries and currants	1 cent per quart.
Cranberries, plums, and quinces	30 cents per bushel.
Grapes	2 cents per lb.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes not exceeding 2½ cubic feet	25 cents per box
In one-half boxes, 1½ cubic feet	18 cents per half box
In cases and all other packages	10 cents per cubic foot
In bulk	\$1.60 per 1,000.
In barrels not exceeding 196 lbs. flour barrel	55 cents per barrel
Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages	3 cents per 1 lb. can or package
Fruits, preserved in spirits	\$1.90 per imperial gallon
Furs, viz.:—	
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	15 per cent.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur	25 per cent.
Furniture of wood, iron, or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters, and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	35 per cent.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture	35 per cent.
Show cases	\$2 each and 35 per cent.
Gas, coal oil or kerosine fixtures, or parts thereof	30 per cent.
Gas meters	30 per cent.
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	25 per cent.
Glass and manufactures of, viz.:—	
Flasks and phials of 8 ounces, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware	5 cents per dozen and 80 per cent.
Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less than 8 ounces	30 per cent.
Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps, and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, and gaslights	30 per cent.
Ornamental, figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted, and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass	30 per cent.
Silvered plate	30 per cent.
Common and colourless window glass	30 per cent.
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes not over 30 square feet	6 cents per square foot
Plate glass in panes over 30 and not over 70 square feet	8 cents per square foot
Plate glass in panes over 70 square feet	9 cents per square foot
Imitation porcelain shades, and coloured glass not figured, painted, enamelled, or engraved	20 per cent.
All other glass and manufactures of glass, n.e.s.	20 per cent.
Gloves and mitts, of all kinds	30 per cent.
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground	3 cents per lb.
Gold and silver leaf	30 per cent.
Gunpowder and other Explosives, viz.:—	
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials	30 per cent.
Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages	5 cents per lb.
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels	4 cents per lb.
Canister powder, ½ lb.	15 cents per lb.
Blasting and mining powder	3 cents per lb.
Giant powder, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	5 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.
Nitro glycerine	10 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of	25 per cent.
Hair-cloth, of all kinds	30 per cent.
Hair, curled	20 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed in the piece or otherwise	25 per cent.
Harness and leather dressing	25 per cent.
Harness and saddlery of every description	35 per cent.
Hats, caps, and bonnets, n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Honey, bees', in comb or otherwise	8 cents per lb.
Hops	6 cents per lb.
Imitation precious stones, not set	10 per cent.
India-rubber, viz., boots and shoes, and other manufactures of n.e.s.	25 per cent.
India-rubber clothing, or clothing made waterproof with india-rubber	35 per cent.
India-rubber vulcanized handles for knives and forks	10 per cent.
Ink for writing	25 per cent.
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of, viz.:—	
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture	1 cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares and bars and shapes of rolled iron n.e.s.	\$13 per ton.
Barbed wire fencing of iron or steel	1½ cents per lb.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, n.e.s., including nail plate of iron or steel, 16 gauge, and thicker	\$13 per ton.
Buckthorn, and strip fencing of iron or steel	1½ cents per lb.
Cast-iron forks, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	10 per cent.
Cast iron pipe of every description	\$12 per ton but not less than 35 per cent.
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, n.e.s.	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 per cent.

Chains (iron or steel) over 9-16th in. diameter	5 per cent.	or steel nails, n.e.s., and horse, mule and ox shoes 1½ cents per lb., but not less than 35 per cent.	
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails	20 per cent.	Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel, n.e.s.	30 per cent.
Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel	1 cent per lb.	Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture	35 per cent.
Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ozs. per 1,000	2 cents per 1,000	Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps	35 per cent.
Ditto, exceeding 16 ozs. per 1,000	2 cents per lb.	Railway fish plates	\$12 per ton
Cutlery, n.e.s.	25 per cent.	Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, n.e.s. ½ cent per lb. and 10 per cent.	
Ferro - manganese, ferro - silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends, and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel	\$2 per ton	Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lb. per yard	12½ per cent.
Fire engines	35 per cent.	Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eye-bar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ¾ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges	12½ per cent.
Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, n.e.s. 1½ cents per lb. but not less than 35 per cent.		Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel	35 per cent.
Hardware, viz.:—Builders' cabinet-makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs	35 per cent.	Screws, commonly called "wood screws," 2 in. or over in length	6 cents per lb.
House furnishing hardware, n.e.s.	30 per cent.	1 in. and less than 2 in.	8 cents per lb.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, not thinner than No. 20 gauge	\$13 per ton	Less than 1 in.	11 cents per lb.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width and thinner than No. 20 gauge	12½ per cent.	Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. thick	12½ per cent.
Iron bridges and structural ironwork 1½ cents per lb. but not less than 35 per cent.		Skates	20 cents per pair and 30 per cent.
Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs n.e.s. \$30 per ton, but not less than 35 per cent.		Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel, n.e.s., valued at 4 cents or less per lb. 30 cent per lb. but not less than \$12 per ton	
Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, n.e.s.	\$6 per ton	Except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, upon which not less than	\$8 per ton
Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than ¾ in. diameter	1½ cents per lb. and 30 per cent.	When of greater value than 4 cents per lb.	12½ per cent.
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron	\$4 per ton	Provided that on all iron or steel bars, steel rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid	½ cent per lb. additional
Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddle bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings	\$9 per ton	Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without	
Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, 15 gauge and coarser, n.e.s.	25 per cent.		
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers	10 per cent.		
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.e.s.	30 per cent.		
Ditto, with its tender, weight 30 tons or over	\$2,000 each		
Malleable iron castings, and steel castings, n.e.s.	\$25 per ton, but not less than 30 per cent.		
Muskets, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments	20 per cent.		
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought-iron			

regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.

Steel needles, viz:—Cylinder needles, hand frame needles, and latch needles 30 per cent.

Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, for manufacture of horseshoe nails 20 per cent.

Tubing, viz:—Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel 15 per cent.

Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, but not over 2 in., for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines, and for petroleum refineries. 20 per cent.

Tubes not welded, nor more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter of rolled steel 15 per cent.

Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. diameter 15 per cent.

Other wrought iron tubes or pipes $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 30 per cent.

Wire rope of iron or steel n.e.s. 25 per cent.

Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller n.e.s. 20 per cent.

Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks n.e.s. 1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be re-manufactured \$2 per ton

Manufactures, articles or wares, n.e.s., composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured 80 per cent.

Iron sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite. 20 per cent.

Jellies and jams 5 cents per lb.

Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver 20 per cent.

Jute carpeting or matting and mats 25 per cent.

Jute, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified 20 per cent.

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels, and bracelets; also braids, chains or cords of hair . . . 80 per cent.
Lamp black and ivory black . . . 10 per cent.
Lard, tried or rendered 2 cents per lb.
Lard, untried $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.
Lead, old, scrap and pig 40 cents per 100 lb.
Lead, bars, blocks and sheets 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Lead, nitrate and acetate of 5 per cent.

Lead pipe and lead shot 14 cents per lb.

Lead, and all manufactures of lead n.e.s. 30 per cent.

Leather board 8 cents per lb.
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. per pair

Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed 10 per cent.

Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed 10 per cent.

Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed 15 per cent.

Leather, sole $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 15 per cent.

Glove leathers, viz., buck, deer and antelope, tanned or dressed, coloured or not coloured 10 per cent.

Leather as above, dressed and waxed or glazed 20 per cent.

Japanned patent or enamelled leather Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of 25 per cent.

All other leathers and skins tanned n.e.s. 20 per cent.

Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, n.e.s., and leather belting 25 per cent.

Liquorice root, paste, extract of . . . 2 cents per lb.
Stick extract or confection 1 cent per lb. and 20 per cent.

Lithographic stones, not engraved . . 20 per cent.

Malt, upon entry for warehouse 15 cents per bushel

Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes 25 per cent.

Machine card clothing 25 per cent.

Magic lanterns and optical instruments, including microscopes and telescopes 25 per cent.

Manilla hoods 20 per cent.

Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over 10 per cent.

Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic ft. 15 per cent.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides 15 per cent.

Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides 25 per cent.

Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble n.e.s. 85 per cent.

Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as received, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams 1 cent per lb.

Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked . . . 2 cents per lb.

Poultry and game of all kinds . . . 20 per cent.

All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled n.e.s. if in cans, weight of cans included. . . 2 cents per lb.

Milk food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Gibaut, and others, and all similar preparations	30 per cent.
Mucilage	30 per cent.
Musical instruments of all kinds n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Mustard cake	20 per cent.
Mustard seed, unground	15 per cent.
Mustard, ground	25 per cent.
Nickel anodes	10 per cent.
Nuts of all kinds n.e.s.	3 cents per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	10 per cent.
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale, and lignite, n.e.s.	7½ cents per imperial gallon
Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use	10 per cent.
Codliver oil, medicated	20 per cent.
Lard oil	20 per cent.
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled	30 per cent.
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing 80 cents or over per imperial gallon	25 per cent.
The same costing less than 80 cents per imperial gallon. 7½ cents per imperial gallon	7½ cents per imperial gallon
All other lubricating oils	25 per cent.
Neatsfoot oil	20 per cent.
Olive or salad oil	20 per cent.
Sesame seed oil	20 per cent.
Oil cloth, floor	5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.
Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, Indiarubbered, flocked or coated. n.e.s.	5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.
Opium (drug)	\$1 per lb.
Opium prepared for smoking	\$5 per lb.
Organs, cabinet, viz.:—	
On reed organs having not more than 2 sets of reeds	\$10
Having over 2 and not over 4 sets of reeds	\$15
Having over 4 and not over 6 sets of reeds	\$20
Having over 6 sets of reeds	\$30
And in addition on fair market value	15 per cent.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs	25 per cent.
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints	20 per cent.
Paints and colours, ground in oil or any other liquid	25 per cent.
Paints and colours n.e.s.	20 per cent.
White and red lead, and orange mineral, dry, also white zinc	5 per cent.
White lead in pulp, not mixed with oil	5 per cent.
Paris green, dry	10 per cent.
Paper hangings or wall paper, per roll of 8 yds. or under:—	
a. Brown blanks	2 cents
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins	3 cents
c. Single print bronzes	7 cents
d. Coloured bronzes	9 cents
e. Embossed bronzes	11 cents
f. Coloured borders, narrow	8 cents
g. Coloured borders, wide	10 cents
h. Bronze borders, narrow	15 cents
i. Bronze borders, wide	18 cents
j. Embossed borders	20 cents
Paper of all kinds n.e.s.	25 per cent.

Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, paper-ties, boxed papers, envelopes, and blank books	35 per cent.
Paper, tarred	½ cent per lb.
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	5 per cent.
Union collar cloth paper, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets	20 per cent.
Mill-board, not straw-board	10 per cent.
Paraffine wax or stearine	3 cents per lb.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise	25 per cent.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz.: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth, or skin	30 per cent.
Phosphor-bronze in blocks, bars, sheets, and wire	10 per cent.
Photographic dry plates	15 cents per square foot
Pianofortes, viz.:—	
All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves	\$25
All other square pianofortes	\$30
Upright pianofortes	\$30
Concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand pianofortes	\$50
And in addition thereto	20 per cent.
Parts of pianofortes	25 per cent.
Pickles in bottle (bottle or other package included in duty)	40 cents per gallon.
Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard	35 cents per gallon
And in brine	25 cents per gallon
Picture frames, as furniture	35 per cent.
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	30 per cent.
Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants	20 per cent.
Gooseberry bushes	2 cents each
Grape vines costing 10 cents and less	3 cents each
Raspberry and blackberry bushes	1 cent each
Rose bushes	5 cents per plant
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined	10 cents per 100 lbs.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured	15 cents per 100 lbs.
Plated cutlery, namely, knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3-50 cents per dozen	5 cents per dozen and 20 per cent.
Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part	30 per cent.
Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other metal	20 per cent.
Plumbago	10 per cent.
Plumbago, all manufactures of n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Pomades, French, or flower odours preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, in tins of not less than 10 lbs.	15 per cent.
Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters	10 per cent.
Proprietary medicines; to wit: All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops,	

waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, n.e.s., liquids	50 per cent.
And all others	25 per cent.
Prunella, and cotton and woollen netting, for boots, shoes, and gloves	10 per cent.
Putty	25 per cent.
Quils	20 per cent.
Red prussiate of potash	10 per cent.
Ribbons of all kinds and materials	30 per cent.
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting	15 per cent.
Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings	25 per cent.
Salt, coarse (except salt from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which is free)	10 cents per 100 lb.
Salt, fine, in bulk	10 cents per 100 lb.
Salt in bags, barrels, or other packages, bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty	15 cents per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre	20 per cent.
Sand-paper, glass, flint, and emery-paper	30 per cent.
Sauces and catsups, in bottle	40 cents per gallon and 20 per cent.
Screws of iron, steel, brass, or other metal n.e.s.	35 per cent.
Seeds, viz.: Flower, garden, field, and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels	15 per cent.
In small papers or parcels	25 per cent.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines	\$3 each and 20 per cent.
Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk	25 per cent.
Shingles	20 per cent.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register: On the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	10 per cent.
On boilers, steam engines, and other machinery	25 per cent.
Shirts of cotton or linen	\$1 per doz. and 30 per cent.
Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured	15 per cent.
Sewing silk and silk twist	25 per cent.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.e.s., except church vestments	30 per cent.
Silk plush netting used for the manufacture of gloves	15 per cent.
Silver, rolled, and German and nickel silver in sheets	10 per cent.
Slates, school and writing slates	1 cent each and 20 per cent.
Slates, roofing slate, black or blue	80 cents per square.
Red, green and other colours	\$1 per square.
In each case when split or dressed only.	

Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of n.e.s.	1 cent per square foot and 25 per cent.
Slate mantels	30 per cent.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed	1½ cents per lb.
Soap, Castile and white	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet (pound weight of, inside packages and wrapper included for duty)	10 cents per lb. and 10 per cent.
Soap powders	3 cents per lb.
Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal	10 cents per lb. and 30 per cent.
Spectacles and eye glasses	30 per cent.
Spectacles and eye glasses, parts of, unfinished	25 per cent.
Spices, viz.: Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground	10 per cent.
Ground	25 per cent.
Nutmegs and mace	25 per cent.
Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed, viz.: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine, and unenumerated unmixed and not sweetened spirits by whatever name called	\$1.75 per imperial gallon
Brandy	\$2.00 per imperial gallon
Absinthe	\$2.00 per imperial gallon
"Old Tom" gin	\$1.75 per imperial gallon
Spirits, sweetened or mixed, viz.: Rum-shrub, cordials, schiedam schnapps, tafia, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind	\$1.20 per imperial gallon
Spirits and strong waters n.e.s.	\$1.90 per imperial gallon
Spirits and strong waters, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, including medicinal elixirs and fluid extracts, whether in bulk or bottle, n.e.s.	\$2 per imperial gallon and 30 per cent.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks of not more than 4 ozs.	50 per cent.
Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks, and other packages more than 4 ozs.	\$2.00 per imperial gallon and 40 per cent.
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of proof spirits in wood or in bottles	25 cents per imperial gallon and 3 cents per imperial gallon for each deg. from 26 up to 40, and 30 per cent.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in reputed quart bottles	\$3 per dozen
Ditto, reputed pints	\$1.50 per dozen
Ditto, reputed half-pints	75 cents per dozen
Ditto, in bottles over 1 quart	\$1.50 per imperial gallon

And in addition on all (all quarts and pints, old wine measure) . . .	30 per cent.
But any liquors imported as wine, containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Starch, including farina, corn starch, or flour and all preparations having the qualities of starch	2 cents per lb.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books	10 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements	20 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes and bases for same made wholly or in part of type metal	5 cents per lb.
Stone—	
Rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	\$1 per ton, 13 cubic feet.
Water limestone or cement stone	\$1.00 per ton.
Grindstones	\$2.00 per ton.
Dressed freestone, and all other building stone, except marble and all manufactures of stone, or granite	20 per cent.
Straw boards, in sheet or rolls, plain or tarred	40 cents per 100 lbs.
Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses—	
Sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, imported direct from the country of growth and production, for refining purposes only, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in colour	1 cent. per lb., 70 deg. test, and 3½ cents per 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Sugar not for refining purposes, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in colour, imported direct from country of growth and production	1 cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
All sugars above No. 14 Dutch standard in colour and refined sugars of all kinds, grades, or standards	1½ cents per lb. and 35 per cent.
On all sugars not imported direct without transshipment from country of growth and production	7½ per cent. of duty additional
Provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade, in part, above No. 14 Dutch standard in colour, such part to the extent of not exceeding 15 per cent. of the whole of the cargo may be permitted to enter by polariscopic test.	
Syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether imported direct or not	1 cent per lb. and 30 per cent.
Molasses, other, imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production	15 per cent.
Molasses not so imported	20 per cent.
The value upon which the <i>ad valorem</i> duty shall be levied upon all the above-named syrups and molasses shall be the value f.o.b. at the last port of shipment.	
Provided that molasses, when imported for or received into any refinery or sugar factory, or for any other purpose than actual consumption, shall be subject to an additional duty of	5 cents per imp. gall.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery	1½ cents per lb. and 35 per cent.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duties as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.	
Glucose syrup	2 cents per lb.
Tallow	1 cent per lb.
Tea from the United States	10 per cent.
Telephones, telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights	25 per cent.
Tin crystals	20 per cent.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Tobacco:—	
Manufactured tobacco and snuff	30 cents per lb. and 12½ per cent.
Cigars and cigarettes, weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering	\$2 per lb. and 25 per cent.
Tools and Implements:—	
Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers n.e.s.	35 per cent.
Chopping axes.	\$2 per doz. and 10 per cent.
Files and rasps.	35 per cent.
Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes.	5 cents each and 25 per cent.
Hay knives and four, five, and six-pronged forks of all kinds	\$2 per doz. and 20 per cent.
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements n.e.s.	35 per cent.
Picks, mattocks, blacksmith's hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel	1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent.
Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks.	\$1 per doz. and 25 per cent.
Scythes	\$2.40 per doz.
Trowels of every description	25 per cent.
Trees—Fruit trees, viz:—	
Apple, of all kinds	2 cents each.
Peach trees	4 cents each.
Pear, of all kinds	4 cents each.
Plum, of all kinds	5 cents each.
Cherry, of all kinds	4 cents each.
Quince, of all kinds	2½ cents each.
Seedling stock for grafting, viz:—	
Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.	10 per cent.
Turpentine, spirits of	10 per cent.
Trunks, of all kinds, pocket-books and purses	30 per cent.
Twine, of all kinds, not otherwise specified.	25 per cent.
Type for printing	20 per cent.
Type metal.	10 per cent.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials.	30 per cent.	Costing over 10 and under 14 cents	25 per cent.
Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas	20 per cent.	Costing 14 cents	27½ per cent.
Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches, and other like articles, of any material	10 cents each and 30 per cent.	The ¼d. sterling to be computed as ct. and larger sums in sterling in same ratio.	
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish n.e.s.	20 cents per gallon and 25 per cent.	Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up, n.e.s.	10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk	4 cent per lb.	Carpets, viz.: Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets and all other carpets and squares n.e.s.	25 per cent.
In bottles or other pkges., not over 1 lb.	6 cents per lb.	Treble ingrain, 3-ply and 2-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool	10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent
Vegetables, viz.:—		2-ply and 3-ply ingrain carpets, of warp, wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animals	5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.
Potatoes	15 cents per bush.	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric	17½ per cent.
Tomatoes, fresh	30 cents per bush. and 10 per cent.	Wool, class 1, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada	8 cents per lb.
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other pkges., wt. for duty to include cans and pkges.	2 cents per 1 lb. can.	Yeast cakes and compressed yeast	6 cents per lb.
Vegetables n.e.s., including sweet potatoes	25 per cent.	Yeast cakes in pkges. of less than 1 lb.	8 cents per lb.
Velveteen and cotton velvets	20 per cent.	Zinc, chloride, salts and sulphate of	5 per cent.
Veneers of wood, sawn only	10 per cent.	Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	10 per cent.
Vinegar	15 cents per imp. gall.	Zinc, manufactures of n.e.s.	25 per cent.
Watches and watch-cases	25 per cent.	All goods not enumerated as charged with any duty, and not declared free, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.	
Watch actions or movements	10 per cent.		
Whips, of all kinds	30 per cent.		
Winceys, checked, striped, or fancy cotton over 25 in. wide	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per cent.		
Winceys of all kinds n.e.s.	22½ per cent.		
Wire-cloth, of brass and copper . . .	20 per cent.		
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk, or other material	25 per cent.		
Wood, and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz.: Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes, and other manufactures of wood n.e.s.	25 per cent.		
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	15 per cent.		
Lumber and timber n.e.s.	20 per cent.		
Mouldings of wood, plain	25 per cent.		
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain	30 per cent.		
Wools and Woollens, viz.:—			
Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, viz.: Blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description n.e.s., horse-collar cloth, yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.: Shirts and drawers and hosiery n.e.s. 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per cent.			
All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal n.e.s., costing 80 ct. per yd. and under	22½ per cent		

Duties on Fish and products of the Fisheries.

Mackerel	1 cent per lb.
Herrings, pickled or salted	½ cent per lb.
Salmon, pickled	1 cent per lb.
All other fish, pickled, in barrels . .	1 cent per lb.
Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, n.e.s.	50 cents per 100 lbs.
Fish, smoked and boneless fish . . .	1 cent per lb.
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 3½ in. deep	5 cents per box.
Half boxes, not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 1½ in. deep	2½ cents per half box.
Quarter boxes, not more than 1½ in. long, 3½ in. wide, and 1½ in. deep	2 cents per qrt. box.
When imported in any other form . .	30 per cent.
Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines	30 per cent.
Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, n.e.s. . .	25 per cent

FREE GOODS.

Agaric, agates, amethysts, aquamarines, blood stones, carbuncles, cat's eyes, cameos, corals, carnelians, crystal, crysolite, crossodolite, emeralds, garnets, intaglios, inlaid or incrustated stones, onyx, opals, pearls, rubies, sardonyx, sapphires, topaz and turquoises not polished nor otherwise manufactured, alkanet root, aloes, aluminium, alum, ambergris, ammoniac, sulphate of, anatomical preparations, aniline dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, aniline oil, crude, aniline salts, animals brought in temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association, animals for the improvement of stock, viz., horses, cattle, sheep, and swine (under Treasury regulations), animals of all kinds the natural product of Newfoundland, annots, liquid or solid, annots seed, anchors, antimony, ashes, pot, pearl and soda, asphaltum, apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada, argol dust, argols, crude, arsenic, arseniate of aniline, articles for the use of the Governor General, articles for the personal use of Consuls-General, natives or citizens of the country they represent, and not engaged in any other business or profession, articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles for the use of the Canadian militia: Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war, the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war, any goods or packages being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be returned within a year, provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation and branded or marked by a proper officer of customs, and further, provided that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person or persons by whom they were exported; bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades, bamboos, unmanufactured, barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, barilla, barytes, unmanufactured, beans, vanilla, and nux vomica, bees, belladonna leaves, bells for churches, berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes, bichromate of soda, bismuth, metallic, bolting cloths, not made up, bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed, bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers, books printed by any government, or by any scientific association or other society for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of their proceedings, and not for the purpose of sale or trade, books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind, books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada, boric acid, borax, botany, specimens of, brass, old, scrap and in sheets, brass and copper wire, twisted, imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories,

brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of brass and paper shells or cartridges when imported by manufacturers of brass or paper shells or cartridges for use in their own factories, brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufacture, bristles, britannia metal in pigs and bars, brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour, brim moulds for gold beaters, bromine, broom corn, buchu leaves, buckrum for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes, bullion, gold and silver, Burgundy pitch, burr stones, in block, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill stones; carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities, casts, as models, for the use of schools of design, cornelian, unmanufactured, canvas, for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed or calendered, canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories, caoutchouc, unmanufactured, cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments, cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured, celluloid or xyolite, in sheets, lumps, or blocks, chalk and cliff stone, unmanufactured, chamomile flowers, cherry heat welding compound, China clay, natural or ground, chloralum or chloride of aluminium, chloride of lime, chronometers, and compasses for ships, cinchona bark, cinnamon, citrons, and rinds of, in brine, for candying, clays, clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes, coal, anthracite, cobalt, ore of, cochineal, cocoa, bean, shell, and nibs, coffee, green, except from U.S., coins, gold and silver, except U.S. silver coin, communion plate, and plated ware for use in churches, coir and coir yarn, conium maculatum, or hemlock seed and leaf, copper in sheets, cotton waste and cotton wool, cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted, or silk fabrics, cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured, colours, metallic, viz., cobalt, zinc, and tin, cream of tartar in crystals, diamond drills, for prospecting for minerals, diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers, Diamond dust or bort, dragon's blood, duck for belting and hose when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories, dye, jet black, dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified; eggs, embossed books for the blind, emery, entomology, specimens of, ergot, esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper, extract of logwood; fancy grasses dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured, felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels, fire clay, fibre, Mexican, fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes, fibrilla, fillets of cotton and rubber not exceeding 7 in. wide, when imported by, and for the use of, manufacturers of card clothing, fish hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines for the use of the fisheries, but not sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, fish skins and fish offal, imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their factories, fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, flint, flints, and ground flint stones, folie digitalis, foot grease, the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out, fossils, fowls, pure bred, including pheasants and quails, for improvement of stock, fuller's earth, gannister, gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only, gentian root, ginseg root, glass, bent, for manufacture of show cases, provided it is not made in Canada, gold beaters' moulds and gold beaters' skins, gravels, grease, the refuse of

animal fat, for the use of soap stock n.e.s., guano and other animal and vegetable manures, gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth, gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured for whip and other cord, gutta percha, crude, gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime); hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured, hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, linings both tips and sides, and sweat leathers, imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats, hatters' furs, not on the skin, hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hemlock bark, hemp, undressed, hickory billets, not further manufactured than sawn to shape, to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, hoop iron, not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets, horn strips, when to be used in making corsets, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, for the improvement of stock (under Treasury regulations), hoofs, horns and horn tips, hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf; ice, india-rubber, unmanufactured, India hemp (crude drug), indigo, indigo, auxiliary, indigo paste and extract of, iodine, crude, iris, orris root, iron or steel rolled, round wire rods under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories, iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels, iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing, istle or tampico fibre, ivory and ivory nuts unmanufactured, iron masts for ships, or parts of; jalap root, junk, old, jute, butts, jute, jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in. wide, imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their factories, jute yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, for use in their own factories; kainite, or German potash salts for fertilizers, kelp, kryolite; lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell, lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, imported by manufacturers of buttons, for use in their factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively, lava, unmanufactured, leeches, liquorice root, litharge, litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared, lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying, logs, and round unmanufactured timber n.e.s., lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of box-wood, cherry, walnut, chesnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured, and sawdust of the same, and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels but not further manufactured, locomotives and railway passenger, baggage, and freight cars, the property of railway companies in the U.S., running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the U.S., locomotive tires of steel in the rough, locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food, madder and munjeet, or Indian madder ground or prepared, and all extracts of, manganese, oxide of, manilla grass, manuscripts, meerschaum, crude or raw, mineral waters, natural, not in bottle, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, mineralogy, specimens of, models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or

articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use, moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleaned, menageries—horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of (under regulations), musk, in pods or in grains; nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre, nut galls, newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound, nickel, noi s, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories; oak bark, oakum, oil cake, cotton seed cake and meal, palm nut cake and meal, oil cake meal, oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state, oranges, and rinds of, in brine for candying, ores of metals of all kinds, ottar of roses, osiers, oxalic acid, oysters, seed and breeding, imported for planting in Canadian waters; paintings, in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists, paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists (under regulations), palm leaf, unmanufactured, pearl, mother of, not manufactured, persis, or extract of archill and cudbear, philosophical instruments, and apparatus, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools, and scientific societies, pictorial illustrations of insects, &c. imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies, phosphorous, pelts, pipe clay, pitch (pine), in pkgs. of not less than 15 gals. e., platinum wire, plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass, potash, German mineral, potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude, precipitate of copper, crude, pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground, quercitron, or extract of oak bark for tanning, quicksilver, quills, in natural state or unplumed, quinine, sulphate of, in powder; rags, of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind fit only for manufacture of paper, rattans and reeds, unmanufactured, recovered rubber and rubber substitute, red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing, redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further unmanufactured, rennet, raw or prepared, resin, in pkgs. of not less than 15 galls., rhubarb root, rolled rods of steel under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. sq., imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their factories, roots, medicinal, viz., aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, valerian, rubber, hard crude, in sheets, plain or moulded salt cake, being a sulphate of soda imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for use in their works, salt, imported from the U.K. or any British possession or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, n.e.s., saffron and safflower, and extract of, saffron cake, sal ammoniac, sal soda, sand, sausage skins, or casings, not cleaned, scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, from any vessel wrecked in Canadian waters, sea-weed n.e.s., sea-grass, seeds, anise, coriander, cardamom, fennel, and fengreek, senna, in leaves, silex, or crystallized quartz, silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufactured in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste, silver and German silver, in sheets, for manufacturing purposes, skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled, soda ash, soda, caustic, soda, silicate of sodium, sulphide of, settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade occupation or

employment which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; but dutiable article entered as settler's effects must be brought with the settler on first arrival, and must not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; and (under regulations) live stock imported into Manitoba or the N.W. Territories by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered, steel, in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their factories, steel strip, specially imported by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing for use in their factories, crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 in. wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their factories, homo spring steel wire, coppered or tinned, smaller than No. 5 and not smaller than No. 15 wire gauge, when imported by manufacturers of mattresses for use in their factories, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs, and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories, steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yd. for use in railway tracks, steel valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates, steel bowls for cream separators, steel for the manufacture of files, imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories, steel for saws and straw cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured, spelter, in blocks and pigs, spurs and stilt, used in the manufacture of earthenware, square reeds and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories, sulphate of iron (copperas), sulphur, in roll or flour; tails, undressed, tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories, tannico, white and black, tanners' bark, tar (pine), in pkgs. of not less than 15 gals., tea, except from U.S., terra japonica, teasels, tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil, tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured, travellers' baggage (under regulations), trees, forest, imported into Manitoba, or the N.W. Territories for planting, tree-nails, turmeric, turpentine, raw or crude, turtles; ultramarine blue; vaccine and ivory vaccine points, varnish, black and bright, for ships' use, vitriol, blue, veneers of ivory, sawn only, verdigris, or subacetate of copper, dry, vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process; white shellac, for manufacturing purposes, whitening or whitening, whalebone unmanufactured, willow for basket makers, wire of brass or copper, round or flat, wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, No. 16 gauge or smaller, wire rigging for ships and vessels, wood for fuel, imported into Manitoba and the N.W. Territories, wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees imported in blocks for the manu-

facture of shuttles, woods, not further manufactured than sawn or split viz.: African teak, black heart, ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar and satin wood, wool unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals n.e.s., and woollen rep, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca, or angora goat, imported by manufacturers of braid for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, yellow metal in bolts, bars, and for sheathing; zinc, in blocks, pigs, and sheets.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character, reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada, coin, base or counterfeit.

Export Duties.

Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts . . .	\$1.50 per 128 cubic feet
Spruce logs, board measure . . .	\$1 per M.
Pine logs, board measure . . .	\$2 per M.

Governors-General since Confederation.

- 1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1872. The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
- 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
- 1883. The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

From and after the end of November, 1885.

CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General, The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., \$50,000.

Governor-General's Secretary, Captain Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, \$3,000, and residence.

Military Secretary, Capt. Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards.

A.D.C., Lieut. Hon. H. J. Anson, Highland Light Infantry; Capt. Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Extra A.D.C., Lieut.-Col. Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G. (late Civil Service Rifles, Canada), G. R. Layton, Russell Stephenson, Esqs.

Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Secretary's Office, Chas. J. Jones, \$2,200.

1st Class Clerk, W. Campbell, \$1,400.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), Q.C., LL.D., *President of the Council (Prime Minister)*.

Hon. Sir C. Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Minister of Finance*.

Hon. A. W. McLelan, *Postmaster-General*.

Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., *Minister of Public Works*.

Hon. John H. Pope, *Minister of Railways and Canals.*

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, *Minister of Customs.*

Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C., *Minister of Militia and Defence.*

Hon. John Carling, *Minister of Agriculture.*

Hon. John Costigan, *Minister of Inland Revenue.*

Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D., *Secretary of State.*

Hon. Thomas White, *Minister of the Interior.*

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C., *Minister of Justice.*

Hon. G. E. Foster, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.*

Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., Q.C.

Hon. Sir Wm. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

Hon. P. Mitchell, M.P.

Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Kt.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., Q.C. (London).

Hon. Alex. Morris, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P.P.

Hon. J. C. Aikins, *Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.*

Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., *Senator.*

Hon. Hugh McDonald, *Judge Supreme Court, Nova Scotia.*

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P.

Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, *Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec.*

Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Hon. David Laird.

Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald.

Hon. Thomas Coffin.

Hon. Telesphore Fournier, *Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.*

Hon. William Ross, *Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S.*

Hon. Richard Wm. Scott, Q.C., *Senator.*

Hon. Felix Geoffrion, M.P.

Hon. Wm. B. Vail, M.P.

Hon. David Mills, M.P.

Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C.

Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., *Senator.*

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. A. G. Jones.

Hon. R. D. Wilmot.

Hon. L. R. Masson.

Hon. L. F. G. Baby, *Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec.*

Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., *Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.*

Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., *Senator.*

Hon. Frank Smith, *Senator.*

John J. McGee, (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Privy Council.*

Assistant Clerk, (\$2,000).

TREASURY BOARD.

The Minister of Finance (*Chairman*).

" " Justice.

" " Inland Revenue.

" " Customs.

" " Public Works.

" " Secretary of State.

Secretary, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$1,000.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie, Kt., \$8,000.

Puisne Judges:—Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. T. Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. Henri E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne, \$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, Q.C., \$2,600.

Prisic-Writer, Geo. Duval, \$2,000.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Judge, Hon. G. W. Burbridge, \$5,000.

Registrar, A. Andet, \$2,000.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. J. B. Plumb, Q.C., \$4,000.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Edouard J. Langevin, \$3,400.

Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant, James Adamson, \$2,800.

Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, \$2,000.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, René E. Kimber, \$1,350 (with residence).

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,200.

Senators.

Hon. David Reesor.

" William H. Odell.

" P. Poirier.

" David Wark.

" Elijah Leonard.

" J. R. Gowan, LL.D.

" Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

" Billa Flint.

" George W. Allan,

" D.C.L.

" A. E. Botsford.

" M. A. Girard.

" J. Sutherland.

" W. J. Macdonald.

" H. A. N. Kaulbach,

" Q.C.

" M. H. Cochrane.

" Alexander Vidal.

" George Alexander.

" J. H. Bellerose.

" D. Montgomery.

" R. P. Haythorne.

" F.X.A. Trudel, Q.C.

" R. W. Scott, Q.C.

" Pierre Baillargeon,

" M.D.

" A. H. Paquet, M.D.

" J. F. Armand.

" William H. Chaffers.

" Jean B. Guévremont.

" James Ferrier.

" Thomas Ryan.

" T. D. Archibald.

" Rbt. B. Dickey, Q.C.

" William Miller, Q.C.

" C. A. P. Pelletier,

" C.M.G.

" Donald McMillan,

" M.D.

" G. C. McKindsey.

" John Ferguson.

" A. R. McClellan.

Hon. John Glasier.

" James Devere.

" A. Macfarlane, Q.C.

" Frank Smith.

" G. G. Stevens.

" Wm. McDonald.

" Robert Read.

" R. P. Grant.

" J. D. Lewin.

" L. G. Power.

" J. R. Thibaudeau.

" C. E. B. de Boucherville, M.D.

" W. J. Almon, M.D.

" J. S. Carvell.

" John Boyd.

" Michael Sullivan,

" M.D.

" Geo. W. Howlan.

" Thomas McKay.

" Alexander W. Ogilvie.

" Donald MacInnes.

" Thomas L. McInnes,

" M.D.

" John O'Donohue, Q.C.

" John C. Schultz, M.D.

" Pierre Antoine de Blois.

" T. R. Robitaille, M.D.

" J. G. Ross.

" Francis Clemow.

" Joseph Bolduc.

" Jas. Turner.

" Samuel Merner.

" C. E. Casgrain, M.D.

" L. McCallum.

" W. E. Sanford.

" J. J. Ross, M.D.

" J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.

" Pierre Fortin, M.D.

" J. B. Rolland.

" J. Macdonald.

*House of Commons.**Speaker*—Hon. J. Ald. Ouimet, Q.C., \$4,000.*Clerk*—J. Geo. Bourinot, \$3,400.*Clerk Assistant*—F. F. Rouleau, \$2,000.*Law Clerk*—W. Wilson, Q.C., \$3,400.*Joint Librarian of Parliament*—A. D. De Celles and M. J. Griffin, \$3,000 each.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, D. W. Macdonell, \$2,400.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington	John W. Bell
Algoma	Simon Jas. Dawson
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills
Brant, N.R.	James Somerville
Brant, S.R.	William Paterson
Brockville	John F. Wood
Bruce, N.R.	Alexander McNeill
Bruce, W.R.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C.
Bruce, E.R.	Henry Cargill
Cardwell	Hon. Thomas White
Carleton	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Cornwall and Stormont	Col. Darby Bergin, M.D.
Dundas	Charles E. Hickey, M.D.
Durham, E.R.	H. A. Ward
Durham, W.R.	Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.
Elgin, E.R.	John H. Wilson, M.D.
Elgin, W.R.	George E. Casey
Essex, S.R.	James Brien
Essex, N.R.	James C. Patterson
Frontenac	Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.
Glengarry	Peter Purcell
Grenville, S.R.	Walter Shanly, C.E.
Grey, S. R.	George Landerkin, M.D.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule, M.D.
Grey, N. R.	James Masson, Q.C.
Haldimand	
Halton	John Waldie
Hamilton city	{ Adam Brown Alex. McKay
Hastings, W. R.	Alexander Robertson
Hastings, E. R.	S. B. Burdett
Hastings, N.R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell
Huron, W. R.	R. Porter
Huron, E. R.	P. Macdonald, M.D.
Huron, S. R.	John McMillan
Kent	Arch. Campbell
Kingston city	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Lambton, W. R.	James F. Lister
Lambton, E. R.	Geo. Moncrieff
Lanark, N. R.	Joseph Jamieson
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson, M.D.
Leeds, S. R.	George Taylor
Lennox	Uriah Wilson
Lincoln and Niagara	John Charles Rykert, Q.C.
London city	Hon. John Carling
Middlesex, E. R.	J. H. Marshall
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin
Middlesex, W. R.	W. F. Roome, M.D.
Middlesex, S. R.	James Armstrong
Monck	Arthur Boyle
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien
Norfolk, S. R.	D. Tisdale, Q.C.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton
Northumberland, W. R.	George Guillet
Northumberland, E. R.	A. E. Mallory, M.D.
Ontario, N. R.	F. Madill, Q.C.
Ontario, S. R.	W. Smith
Ontario, W. R.	J. D. Edgar

*Constituencies.**Members*

Ottawa city	{ W. G. Perley H. Robillard
Oxford, N. R.	James Sutherland
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
Peel	W. A. McCulla
Perth, N. R.	Samuel R. Hesson
Perth, S. R.	James Trow
Peterborough, W. R.	J. Stevenson
Peterborough, E. R.	John Lang
Prescott	Simon Labrosse
Prince Edward	John Milton Platt, M.D.
Renfrew, N. R.	Peter White
Renfrew, S. R.	J. Ferguson
Russell	W. C. Edwards
Simcoe, N. R.	D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C.
Simcoe, S. R.	Lt.-Col. Richard Tyrwhitt
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook
Toronto, West	Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison, C.M.G.
Toronto, Centre	G. R. R. Cockburn
Toronto, East	John Small
Victoria, S. R.	A. Hudspeeth
Victoria, N. R.	J. A. Barron, Q.C.
Waterloo, N. R.	I. E. Bowman
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingstone
Welland	John Ferguson, M.D.
Wellington, N. R.	James McMullen
Wellington, C. R.	A. Semple
Wellington, S. R.	James Innes
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Bain
Wentworth, S. R.	F. W. Carpenter
York, N. R.	William Mulock
York, E. R.	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie
York, W. R.	Nathaniel C. Wallace

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	J. C. Wilson
Bagot	Flavien Dupont
Beauce	J. Godbout
Beauharnois	Joseph G. H. Bergeron
Bellechasse	Guillaume Amyot
Berthier	C. Beausoleil
Bonaventure	Louis J. Riopel
Brome	Sydney A. Fisher
Chambly	R. Préfontaine
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir
Charlevoix	Simon X. Cimon
Chateauguay	Edward Holton
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Paul Couture
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope
Dorchester	
Drummond and Arthabaska	J. Lavergne
Gaspé	L. Z. Joncas
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver
Iberville	François Béchard
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girouard, Q.C., D.C.L.
Joliette	Edouard Guilbault
Kamouraska	A. Dessaint
Laprairie	C. Doyon
L'Assomption	J. Gauthier
Laval	Hon. J. Aldéric Ouimet, Q.C.
Lévis	M. P. Guay, M.D.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain
Lotbinière	Côme Isidore Rinfret, M.D.
Maskinongé	C. J. Coulombe
Mégantic	G. Turcot
Missisquoi	G. Clays

Constituencies.	Members.
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Montmorency	C. Langelier
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Montreal, C.	John Joseph Curran, Q.C., D.C.L.
Montreal, East	Charles J. Coursol, Q.C.
Napierville	L. Ste Marie
Nicolet	Athanase Gaudet
Ottawa County	Alonzo Wright
Pontiac	John Bryson
Portneuf	Joseph E. A. de St. Georges, M.D.
Quebec, E.	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C.
Quebec, C.	F. Langelier, Q.C.
Quebec, West	Hon. Thomas McGreevy
Quebec, County	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Richelieu	J. B. Labelle
Richmond and Wolfe	William Bullock Ives, Q.C.
Rimouski	J. B. M. Fiset, M.D.
Rouville	George A. Gigault
St. Hyacinthe	Michel E. Bernier
St. John's	François Bourassa
St. Maurice	Louis L. L. Desaulniers, M.D.
Shefford	A. Audet
Sherbrooke	Robert N. Hall, Q.C.
Soulanges	J. W. Bain
Standead	Charles C. Colby
Témiscouata	Paul E. Grandbois, M.D.
Terrebonne	Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D.
Three Rivers, City	Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.
Two Mountains	Jean B. Daoust
Vaudreuil	Hugh McMillan
Verchères	Hon. Félix Geoffrion
Yamaska	Fabien Vanasse

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	John B. Mills
Antigonish	Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C.
Cape Breton	{ H. F. McDougall David McKeen
Colchester	Hon. A. W. McLellan
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, G.C.M.G.
Digby	H. L. Jones
Guysborough	John A. Kirk
Halifax	{ Hon. A. G. Jones Thomas E. Kenny
Hants	A. Putnam
Inverness	Hugh Cameron, M.D.
King's	F. W. Borden, M.D.
Lunenburg	J. D. Eisenhauer
Pictou	{ John McDougald Charles H. Tupper
Queen's	J. N. Freeman
Richmond	E. P. Flynn
Shelburne	
Victoria	J. A. Macdonald
Yarmouth	John Lovett

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	R. C. Weldon
Carleton	F. H. Hall
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor
Gloucester	K. F. Burns
Kent	Pierre A. Landry, Q.C.
King's	Hon. George E. Foster
Northumberland	Hon. Peter Mitchell

Constituencies.	Members.
Queen's	George F. Baird
Restigouche	George Moffat
St. John City	John V. Ellis
St. John City and County	{ Charles W. Weldon, D.C.L., Q.C. C. N. Skinner, Q.C.
Sunbury	R. D. Wilmot, jun.
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan
Westmoreland	Josiah Wood
York	Thomas Temple

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's County	{ Peter A. McIntyre, M.D. J. E. Robertson
Prince County	{ S. F. Perry James Yeo
Queen's County	{ Louis H. Davies, Q.C. W. Welsh

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo	James Reid
New Westminster	D. Chisholm
Vancouver	David W. Gordon
Victoria	{ Edgar Crow Baker Noah Shakespeare
Yale	J. A. Mara

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	Arthur W. Ross
Marquette	Robert Watson
Provencher	Joseph Royal, LL.D.
Selkirk	T. M. Daly
Winnipeg	W. B. Scarth

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Alberta	D. W. Davis
Assiniboia, E.	W. D. Perley
Assiniboia, W.	N. F. Davin
Saskatchewan	D. H. Macdowall

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. J. A. Chapleau,
Q.C., LL.D., \$7,000.
Under Secretary of State, Grant Powell, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, Henry J. Morgan, \$2,400.

Registry Branch.

Deputy Registrar-General, L. A. Catellier, \$2,400.
Keeper of Records, Alphonse Audet, \$2,200.
Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, John Thorburn, LL.D. (*Chairman*), \$600; A. D. De Celles, \$600; Peter Le Sueur (*Secretary*), \$1,300.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Lt.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., \$2,400.
Superintendent of Printing, A. Sénécal.
Superintendent of Stationery, Jas. Young, \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. Thomas White, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, A. M. Burgess, \$3,200.
Secretary, John R. Hall, \$2,400.
Assistant Secretary, P. B. Douglas, \$1,600.
Surveyor-General, Ed. Deville, \$2,300.

Geological Survey Branch.

Director of Survey, A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., \$4,000.
Assistant Directors, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Dr. Robt. Bell, J. F. Whiteaves, G. C. Hoffmann, \$2,000 each.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$4,200.
Financial Inspector, T. D. Tims, \$2,600.
Dominion Book-keeper, M. G. Dickieson, \$1,800.
Accountant of Contingencies, &c., R. W. Baxter, \$1,850.
Superintendent of Insurance, Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$2,800.
Controller of Currency, Fred. Toller, \$2,400.
Chief Clerk of Savings Banks, C. J. Anderson, \$2,400.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, M.A., \$3,200.
Assistant ditto, Jas. Patterson, \$2,600.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy do., G. F. Baillairgé, C.E., \$3,200.
Secretary, A. Gobeil, \$1,900.
Chief Engineer, Henry F. Perley, C.E., \$3,200.
Chief Architect, Thomas Fuller, \$3,200.
Accountant, Octave Dronne, \$2,200.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan, \$7,000.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Edward Miall, \$4,000.
Accountant, P. M. Robins, \$2,300.
Secretary, Wm. Himsworth, \$2,000.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, \$7,000.
Commissioner of Customs, J. Johnson, \$4,200.
Assistant Commissioner, W. G. Parmelee, \$2,800.
Chief Clerk of Statistics, J. Barry, \$2,000.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. H. Pope, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, T. Trudeau, C.E., \$4,400.
Secretary, A. P. Bradley, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer of Canals, John Page, C.E., \$4,500.
Chief Engineer of Government Railways in operation, &c., Collingwood Schreiber, C.E., \$4,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, A. W. McLelan, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, W. H. Griffin, \$3,200.
Secretary, William White, \$2,800.
Assistant Secretary, W. D. Le Sueur, \$2,100.
Accountant,
Superintendent, Money Order and Savings Bank Branches, J. C. Stewart, \$2,800.

Cashier, J. Ashworth, \$2,400.
Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, John Dewe, \$2,800.
Chief Clerk of Supplies, Sidney Smith, jun., \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy, A. Power (acting), \$4,000.
Chief Clerk, A. Power, Q.C., \$2,250.
Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$2,800.
Commissioner of Dominion Police, A. P. Sherwood.

MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE.

Comptroller, Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling, \$7,000.
Deputy, J. C. Taché, M.D., \$3,200.
Secretary, John Lowe, \$2,500.
Chief Clerk of Patents,

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Minister, Hon. G. E. Foster, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, William Smith, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,400.
General Superintendent of Lights, Joseph Tomlinson, \$2,000.
Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,200.
" St. John, for Province of New Brunswick, J. H. Harding, \$1,800.
" Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$2,000.
" Victoria, for Province of British Columbia, F. Revely, \$1,600.
" Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island, Wm. Mitchell, \$1,200.
Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Capt. Peter A. Scott, R.N., \$2,000.
Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville, each \$4 per day when on duty.

Clerk to Chairman of Board, John Taylor, \$700.
Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, Samuel Risley, \$1,800.
Steamboat Inspectors, W. M. Smith, (Deputy Chairman) \$1,400; W. J. Menailley, \$1,200; John Burgess, \$1,200; Joseph Taylor, \$1,000; F. X. Befort, \$1,000; Joseph Samson, \$1,000; Thomas Westgarth, \$750.

Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, C. Carpmal, M.A., \$2,000.

Superintendents of Lights, James Mitchell, \$1,200; Daniel M. Browne, R.N., \$1,200; William Barbour, \$1,000; and Patrick Harty, \$1,000.

Superintendent of Fish-breeding Establishment, Samuel Wilmot, \$2,000.

Inspectors of Fisheries, W. H. Venning, \$1,400; W. H. Rogers, \$1,200; and A. C. Anderson, \$600.

Chief Constable of River Police and Shipping Master at Quebec, B. Trudel, \$1,200.

Chief Constable of River Police at Montreal, G. Murphy, \$3 per diem.

Commanders of Government Vessels, Captain J. Devereux, \$1,400; A. Marmen, \$1,000; A. Finlayson, \$900; A. Bacquet, \$800; R. A. Guildford, \$1,000.

Inspector of Harbour Police, and Agent at Montreal, H. St. A. Ormond, \$1,400.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C., \$7,000.

Deputy Minister, Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.

Major-General in Command of Militia, Major-General Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G., \$4,000.

A.D.C., Captain Wise, \$1,000.

Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters, Col. W. Powell, \$3,200.

Director of Stores, and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.

Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, \$2,200.

Chief Clerk, Military Branch, W. R. Wright, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Deputy Superintendent-General, Lawrence Van-koughnet, \$3,200.
Accountant, Robert Sinclair, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

Minister of Fisheries, Hon. G. E. Foster, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, John Tilton, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, S. P. Bauset, \$2,300.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W. (acting).
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, C. C. Chipman, \$1,800.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN, Right Rev. J. Medley, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D.D. (1845); Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, *Coadjutor* (1881).

Bishop of Nova Scotia (vacant).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D. (1860).

Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D., L.L.D. (1862).

Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D. (1863).

Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D. (1883).

Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. Horden, D.D. (1873).

Bishop of Athabasca, the Rt. Rev. J. C. Bompas, D.D. (1874).

Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D., (1885).

Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham (1887).

Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bond, D.D., L.L.D. (1878).

Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D. (1879).

Bishop of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, D.D.

Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. Wm. Ridley, D.D. (1879).

Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D. (1879.)

Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D. (1882).

Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Hon. and Rt. Rev. A. J. R. Anson (1884).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Province of Quebec.*

Archbishop of Quebec, His Eminence Cardinal E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L.

Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.

Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. Jean Langevin, D.D.

Archbishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. C. E. Fabre.

Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rt. Rev. Ant. Racine.

Archbishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.

Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.

Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. D. Racine.

Vic. Apost. of Pontiac (*Bishop of Cythère*), Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain.

* To be divided.

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D.;

Auxiliary Bishop, Rt. Rev. Timothy O'Mahoney.

Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.

Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. J. J. Carbery, S.T.D.

Bishop of Kingston, Rt. Rev. J. V. Cleary, D.D.

Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.

Bishop of Arichat, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.

Province of New Brunswick.

Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.

Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.

Province of Manitoba.

Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Taché.

Bishop of St. Albert, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.

Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie, Rt. Rev. H. J. Faraud.

Rt. Rev. Isidore Clut, *Coadjutor*.

Province of British Columbia.

Vic. Apost. of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez.

Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, *Coadjutor*.

Bishop of Vancouver's Island, Rt. Rev. J. B. Brondel.

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. P. McIntyre.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Moderator, Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., Halifax, N.S. (1887).

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, Rev. John A. Williams, D.D. (1885)

CONSULS IN THE DOMINION.

Argentine Confederation.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Toronto, N. Kingsmill.

Vice-Consul:—Toronto, B. A. Scott.

Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Consuls:—Montreal, E. Schultze; Halifax, H. Hart.

Belgium.

Consul-General:—Quebec (vacant).

Vice-Consul:—Quebec, A. Joseph.

Consuls:—Montreal, Jesse Joseph; Halifax, C. W. E. Ronne.

Brazil.

Consul-General:—Montreal, J. Major.

Chili.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Geo. B. Day.

Vice-Consuls:—Chicoutimi, Hon. David C. Price; Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec, John Laird; St. John, N.B., J. H. Scammell.

Denmark.

Consul:—Halifax, Stephen Tobin.

France.

Consul-General:—Quebec, G. Dubail.

Vice-Consuls:—Halifax, Geo. F. Franklyn; Montreal, O. Perrault; Toronto, W. J. Macdonell.

Consular Agents:—Charlottetown, H. Hobkirk; Chatham, N.B., J. B. Snowball; Escoumins, E. Vachon; Gaspé, L. Robitaille; St. John, N.B., Wm. B. Carvill; Sydney, N.S., Frank Fisher (acting); Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Victoria, B.C., T. B. Mayerau; Winnipeg, J. Royal.

German Empire.

Consuls:—Toronto, E. Freiherr von Heimrod; Quebec, C. Pitt; Montreal, W. C. Munderloh; Halifax, C. A. Creighton; Chatham, N.B., Alex. Morrison; St. John, N.B., Robert Thomson; Victoria, B.C. (vacant); Winnipeg, W. Hespeler.

Hawaii.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. Elliott Anderson.
Consuls:—Montreal, Dickson Anderson; Halifax, Geo. Fraser; St. John, N.B., Allan O. Crookshank; Winnipeg, Wm. Murdoch; Regina, Nicholas Flood Davin; Victoria, B.C., R. P. Rithet.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, F.G. Boswell; Toronto, Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Shaw; Hamilton, Adam Brown; Kingston, Geo. Richardson; Belleville, Alex. Robertson; Brockville, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buell; Rimouski, J. Norbert Pouliot, Q.C.; Fredericton, James D. Beck; Yarmouth, N.S., E. F. Clements; Prince Albert, N.W.T., Chas. Mair.

Italy.

Consul-General:—Montreal, —.
Consul:—Halifax, W. R. Hart.
Vice-Consul:—Toronto, Enrico Bendelari.

Liberia.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. E. Anderson.
Consul:—Montreal, Frederick Stancliffe.

Netherlands.

Consul-General:—Toronto, B. Homer Dixon.
Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, C. Johnson; Halifax, James G. Foster; St. John, N.B., J. Macgregor Grant; Montreal, Stephen B. Howard.

Peru.

Consul:—Montreal, George B. Day.
Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec, John Laird; Chicoutimi, Hon. D. E. Price; St. John, N.B., J. H. Scammell.

Portugal.

Consul:—Halifax, Thomas Abbott.
Vice-Consul:—Halifax, John Henry Abbott.
Vice-Consul:—Bridgewater, N.S., Charles Henry Davison.

Spain.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Count of Premio Real.
Consul:—Halifax, J. M. Sluch.
Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, S. Suarez; Montreal, J. L. Leprohon; Gaspé, N. E. Roy; North Sydney, N.S., W. Purves; St. John, N.B., H. Jack.

Consular Agents:—Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Magdalen Islands, J. Fontana; Annapolis, N.S., J. M. Owen; Little Glace Bay, N.S., C. H. Rigby; Liverpool, N.S., R. S. Stearns; Lunenburg, N.S., Daniel Owen; Picton, N.S., Howard Primrose; Yarmouth, N.S., John W. Moody; Chatham, N.B., G. B. Fraser; St. George, N.B., S. Johnson; St. Stephen, N.B., D. Brown.

Sweden and Norway.

Consuls:—Quebec, W. A. Schwartz; Vic. B.C., R. Ward.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, R. C. W. MacCuarg; Hamilton, S. E. Gregory; Toronto, J. S. McMurray; Montreal, J. F. Wulff; Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Rivière Ouelle, Q., G. McNaughton; Chicoutimi, Q., J. G. Scott; Tadoussac, Q., J. Radford; Sault-au-Cochon, Q., G. W. Forrest; Bersimis, Q., T. Girouard; Trois Pistoles, Q., N. Tétu; Rimouski, Q., G. Sylvain; Matane, Q., A. Fraser; Métis, Q., David Blair; Ste. Annesdes Monts, Q., T. J. Lamontagne; Gaspé, Q., F. G. Eden; Dalhousie, N.B., G. Had-dow; Bathurst, N.B., John Sievewright; Caraque, N.B., J. J. Vibert; Miramichi, N.B., J. Hutchinson; Richibucto, N.B., R. Hutchinson; Buctouche, N.B., J. C. Ross; Shediac, N.B., J. Inglis; St. John, N.B., T. Thomson; St. George, N.B., H. Ludgate; Cascumpec, P.E.I., G. W. Howlan; Pugwash, N.S., A. A. Stevens; Picton, N.S., J. R. Davies; Yarmouth, N.S., J. W. Moody; Sydney, N.S., J. E. Burchell; Quebec, E. H. J. Schwartz; Escommain, J. Topping; Campbelltown, N.B., J. McAlister; Halifax, J. H. Mathers; Liscomb, N.S., S. Creighton; Parrsboro', N.S., A. S. Townshend; Winnipeg, J. A. Green; St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., C. R. Hill; Sheet Harbour, N.S., F. MacMillan; Bridgewater, N.S., F. B. Wade; St. Stephen, N.B., J. Mitchell.

United States.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Seargent P. Stearns.
Vice-Consul:—Bernard Courlaender, jun.
Consul-General:—Halifax, Wakefield G. Frye.
Vice-Consul General and Deputy Consul:—James F. Phelan.

Deputy Vice-Consul General:—Robie G. Frye.
Consuls:—Fort Erie, Ontario, La Rue Peck; Clifton, Ontario, A. A. Brown; Hamilton, J. J. Low; Kingston, M. H. Twitchell; Prescott, Ontario, H. L. L. Slaight; Brockville, Ontario, J. O. Bridges; Port Sarnia, Ontario, J. S. Farrar; Toronto, Walter E. Howard; Charles A. Hirschfelder (Vice-Consul); Guelph, Harry P. Dill; Stratford, Ontario, R. W. Dunlap; Coaticook, Q., John G. Crawford; Quebec, John N. Wasson; Sherbrooke, Q., D. M. White; St. John's, Q., S. P. Hubbell; Winnipeg, J. W. Taylor; Victoria, B.C., Robert J. Stevens; Gaspé Basin; Geo. H. Holt.

Consul:—Windsor, N.S., E. Young.
Vice and Deputy Consul:—Charles E. Hobart.
Consul:—Pictou, N.S., G. C. Tanner.
Vice-Consul:—Pictou, N.S., John R. Noonan.
Consul:—St. John, N.B., Darius B. Warner.
Vice and Deputy Consul, St. John, N.B., Ezra W. Gale.

Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Paul Lange.
Vice and Deputy Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Willard B. King.
Consul:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., N. T. George.
Vice-Consul, Charlottetown, P.E.I., D. C. Hickey.
Consuls:—Amherstburg, Ontario, Josiah Turner; Windsor, Ontario, Charles Ewars; Three Rivers, Q., J. M. Wilson.

Consular Agents:—Barrington, N.S., Gabriel Robertson; Bridgewater, N.S., William H. Owen; Liverpool, N.S., J. W. S. Marshall; Shelburne, N.S., W. W. White; Annapolis, N.S., Jacob M. Owen; Cornwallis, N.S., Ebenezer Rand; Digby, N.S., William B. Stewart; Kempt, N.S., Frederick A. Hobart; Parrsboro', N.S., Jonathan Hickney; Port Joggins, N.S., William Moffat; Walton, N.S., Alexander McW. Parker; Wolfville, N.S., John W. Hamilton; Yarmouth, N.S., Joseph R. Kinny; Cape Canso, N.S., Thomas C.

Cook; Cow Bay, N.S., Charles Archibald; Glace Bay, N.S., David McKeen; Guysborough, N.S., E. H. Franchville; Lingan, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Louisburg, N.S., W. H. McAlpine; North Sydney, N.S., F. G. Redmayne; Port Hastings, N.S., James G. McKeen; Port Sydney, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Fredericton, N.B., Spafford Barker; Grand Manan, N.B., Joseph Lakeman; McAdam Junction, N.B., Charles F. Hoben; Newcastle, N.B., Robert R. Call; St. Andrew's, N.B., George F. Stickney; St. George, N.B., B. Randall; Cascumpec, P.E.I., George Howland; Georgetown, P.E.I., A. A. McDonald; Summerside, P.E.I., Fairley McNeill; Souris, P.E.I., Caleb C. Carleton.

Uruguay.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. W. Henshaw; Quebec, J. Maguire.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Sydney, N.S., H. H. Archibald; Pictou, N.S., Charles W. Ives; Bristol, N.S., S. C. Tupper; St. Mary's Bay, N.S., C. E. Everett; Annapolis, N.S., T. A. Gavaza; Quebec, C. P. Champion; Three Rivers, Q., J. McDougall; St. John, N.B., A. D. Goodwin; Ottawa, C. E. Anderson; Peterborough, Ontario, Arthur White; Halifax, H. W. C. Boak.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

History.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonization were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by one Kirk, but was retro-ceded to France by the peace of *St. Germain-en-laye*.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same. The effect of this liberality was made manifest upon the occasion of the American Civil War, when the newly acquired, and then mainly Catholic province of Canada, remained loyal to England in spite of seductive overtures from the revolted Colonies.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 31), dividing Canada into two

Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act of Parliament in question, the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne, of 37 rectories in Upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by an Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal proportion returned by either Province. In the same year (1840) also, Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

Constitution.

The constitution of Canada in operation under this union was defined in its main features under title I. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 180 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 members who were elected, and 22 members who were nominated under the old constitution.

In 1855 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having almost come to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867."

Each Province now enjoys responsible government, under a Lieut.-Governor in council, advised by five or more cabinet ministers. There is an elected Legislative Assembly in each (Ontario, 90 members; Quebec 60 members), elected by

manhood suffrage. Quebec possesses also an Upper House in the form of a Legislative Council of 24 members, who hold their seats for life, nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in council.

Industry.

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. The cattle and meat trade is also assuming considerable proportions, large exports of this kind being shipped annually to England. The same remark applies to dairy produce.

Education.

In Ontario the central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. General regulations are framed by him with the approval of the Government for the elementary (public) schools, of which there are 5,375, with 466,917 scholars, and for the secondary (high) schools, which number 106, and contain 12,737 scholars. Both kinds of schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, are required to have only certificated teachers, and are efficiently inspected. There is a provincial (non-denominational), university with an affiliated university college, and three theological colleges are also affiliated. There are also five denominational colleges with university powers in the province, and numerous high class schools or colleges for girls. Ample provision is made for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind. There is also a well equipped agricultural college. Schools are attached to the reformatories for juvenile criminals of both sexes. Primary education is free and compulsory. Mechanics institutions, as well as collegiate institutions, receive Government grants. All the public institutions are non-sectarian.

In Quebec the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council of 35 members, is invested with the central control of education. The council is divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. The local control is vested in local boards or in the curé and churchwardens of the parish. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and fees, and partly by grants from the Provincial Government. There are 4,000 schools, with nearly 200,000 scholars. There are nearly 300 secondary and model schools, with 40,000 pupils, and three normal schools supported by the State. There are also schools of agriculture, commercial and classical schools, and three universities—two Protestant and one, the Laval University, Roman Catholic.

Governors of the United Provinces.

- 1840 Lord Sydenham.
- 1841 Sir C. Bagot.
- 1843 Sir C. Metcalfe.
- 1846 Earl Cathcart.
- 1846 Earl of Elgin.
- 1854 Sir Edmund W. Head.
- 1861 Viscount Monck.

Lieutenant Governors since Confederation.

ONTARIO.

- 1867 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
- 1868 Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1873 John W. Crawford, Esq., Q.C.
- 1875 Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
- 1880 " John Beverley Robinson.
- 1887 Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G.

QUEBEC.

- 1867 Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron, LL.D.
- 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.
- 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.
- 1884 " L. R. Masson, LL.D.
- 1887 " A. R. Angers, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 92 Members in the House of Commons of Canada.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expenditure.
1886	\$3,771,770	\$1,196,872	\$4,861,642

There is an accumulated surplus (4th March, 1887) of \$1,686,339, against a provincial debt of less than \$750,000.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., \$10,000.
Secretary, Com. F. C. Law, R.N., \$1,200.
Private ditto, H. L. Harcourt Vernon, \$800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., \$5,000.
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, \$4,000.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., \$4,000.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardoë, \$4,000.
Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$4,000.
Treasurer, Hon. A. M. Ross, \$4,000.
Clerk of the Council, G. F. B. Johnston.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (90 MEMBERS.)

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Jacob Baxter, \$1,250.
Clerk, C. T. Gillmor, \$1,800.
Librarian, Wm. Houston, M.A., \$1,400.
Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer.
Queen's Printer, John Notman, \$1,200.
Law Clerk, J. R. Cartwright, \$1,000.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	J. S. Miller.
Algoma, E.	Robert A. Lyon.
Algoma, W.	James Conmee.
Brant, N.	W. B. Wood.
Brant, S.	Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser.
Bruce, N.	W. S. Biggar.
Bruce, S.	H. P. O'Connor.
Bruce, C.	W. M. Dack.
Cardwell	W. H. Hamnell.
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.
Cornwall and Stormont	William Mack.
Dufferin	F. C. Stuart.
Dundas	T. F. Chamberlain.
Durham, E.	T. D. Craig.
Durham, W.	Jas. W. McLaughlin, M.D.
Elgin, E.	T. M. Nairn.
Elgin, W.	A. B. Ingram.
Essex, N.	G. Pacaud.

Constituencies.	Members.
Essex, S.	Wm. Douglas Balfour.
Frontenac	Henry Wilmot.
Glengarry	James Rayside.
Grenville, S.	Fredk. John French.
Grey, N.	David Creighton.
Grey, C.	J. Rorke.
Grey, S.	John Blythe.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter (<i>Speaker</i>).
Halton	Wm. Kearns.
Hamilton	Lieut.-Col. John M. Gibson.
Hastings, E.	Wm. P. Hudson.
Hastings, N.	Alpheus F. Wood.
Hastings, W.	G. W. Ostrom.
Huron, N.	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, S.	Archibald Bishop.
Huron, W.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. McLagan
	Ross.
Kent, E.	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, W.	James Clancy.
Kingston	Jas. Henry Metcalfe.
Lambton, E.	Peter Graham.
Lambton, W.	Hon. Timothy B. Pardee.
Lanark, N.	D. Hilliard.
Lanark, S.	Wm. Lees.
Leeds and Grenville,	Hy. Merrick.
N.	
Leeds, S.	Robt. Henry Preston, M.D.
Lennox	W. W. Meacham.
Lincoln	William Garson.
London	Wm. Ralph Meredith, Q.C.
Middlesex, E.	R. Tooley.
Middlesex, N.	John Waters.
Middlesex, W.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Monck	Richard Harcourt.
Muskoka	G. F. Marter.
Norfolk, N.	John B. Freeman.
Norfolk, S.	William Morgan.
Northumberland, E.	W. Willoughby.
Northumberland, W.	C. C. Field.
Ontario, N.	Isaac J. Gould.
Ontario, S.	John Dryden.
Ottawa	E. H. Bronson.
Oxford, N.	Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.
Oxford, S.	A. McKay.
Parry Sound	S. Armstrong.
Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Perth, N.	George Hess.
Perth, S.	Thomas Ballantyne.
Peterboro, E.	Thomas Bleazard.
Peterboro, W.	J. R. Stratton.
Prescott	A. Evanturel.
Prince Edward	J. A. Sprague.
Renfrew, N.	Thomas Murray.
Renfrew, S.	J. A. McAndrew.
Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Simcoe, E.	Chas. Drury.
Simcoe, W.	Thomas Wylie.
Simcoe, C.	Orson J. Phelps.
Toronto	E. F. Clarke.
Toronto	J. Leys.
Toronto	Henry Edward Clarke.
Victoria, E.	Robert Fell.
Victoria, E.	J. S. Cruess.
Waterloo, N.	E. W. B. Snider.
Waterloo, S.	Isaac Master.
Welland	Lt.-Col. Jas. E. Morin.
Wellington, E.	Charles Clarke.
Wellington, S.	D. Guthrie.
Wellington, W.	A. S. Allan.
Wentworth, N.	Jas. McMahon.
Wentworth, S.	Nicholas Avrey.
York, E.	Geo. B. Smith.
York, N.	Jos. H. Widdifield, M.D.
York, W.	J. T. Gilmour.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., \$5,000.
Deputy Attorney-General, E. F. B. Johnston \$3,000.
Inspector of Legal Offices, J. Winchester, \$2,000.
Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, Q.C., \$3,600.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. A. S. Hardy, \$4,000.
Assistant Secretary and Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses, G. E. Lumsden, \$2,000.
Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,500.
Registrar General, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Inspector of Vital Statistics, H. S. Crewe, \$1,300.
Commissioner of Immigration, Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Secretary of Immigration, D. Spence, \$1,300.
Inspectors of Public Institutions, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly and R. Christie, each \$2,000.
Inspector of Registry Offices, Hon. S. Smith, Q.C., \$1,500.
Inspector of Division Courts, J. Dickey, \$1,500.
License Branch: Chief Officer, H. Totten, \$1,600.
Canada Temperance Act Division: Chief Officer, J. W. Monning, \$1,400.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, Hon. A. M. Ross, \$4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, W. R. Harris, \$2,000.
Auditor General, C. H. Sproule, \$2,400.
Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. A. M. Ross.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Secretary of Bureau of Industries, A. Blue, \$2,000.
Inspector of Insurance, J. H. Hunter, M.A., \$2,000.
Provincial Board of Health, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary, \$1,750.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. C. F. Fraser, \$4,000.
Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, \$2,200.
Secretary of Public Works, Wm. Edwards, \$1,750.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS

Commissioner, Hon. T. B. Pardee, \$4,000.
Assistant ditto, T. H. Johnson, \$2,800.
Law Clerk, Geo. Kennedy, LL.B., \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Geo. Wm. Ross, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., F.R.G.S., \$3,000.
Secretary of Education, Alex. Marling, LL.B., \$2,000.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR ONTARIO.

I.—COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice of Ontario, and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., \$7,000.
Justices of Appeal, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. F. Osler, \$6,000 each.

II.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE; 1. QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

President of the High Court of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Hon. John Douglas Armour, \$7,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. G. Falconbridge and W. R. Street, \$5,000 each.

2. COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Hon. Thos. Galt, \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. John E. Rose and Hon. H. MacMahon, \$6,000 each.

3. CHANCERY DIVISION.

Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd, M.A., \$6,000.
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Wm. Proudfoot, \$6,000,
 Hon. Thos. Ferguson and Hon. T. Robertson,
 \$5,000 each.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Judge, Hon. E. Macdougall, \$600.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by
 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65
 Members.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

1886. \$3,895,087 \$4,141,066.

Nett debt, 31st Jan., 1887, \$11,389,167.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.,
 \$10,000.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. C. Sheppard, \$1,000.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. E. B. Garneau.

Private Secretary, \$800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. H. Mercier,
 Q.C., \$5,000.

Treasurer, Hon. J. Sheyn, \$4,000.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. Jas.
 McShane, \$5,000.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. C. A. E. Gagnon,
 \$4,000.

Solicitor-General, Hon. G. Duhamel, M.D., \$4,000.

Without Office, Hon. D. A. Ross and Hon. A.
 Turcotte.

Clerk of Council, G. Grenier.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (24 Members).

Speaker, Hon. P. B. de la Bruère, \$2,000.

Clerk, Geo. De B. Boucherville, \$2,000.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, S. S. Hatt.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	Hon. S. Rivard.
Bedford	" T. Wood.
Chaouinigane	" J. J. Ross, M.D.
Golfe	" D. A. Ross.
Grandville	" E. Dionne.
Inkermann	" G. Bryson.
Kennebec	" L. E. Pacaud.
Lanaudière	" V. P. Le Vallée.
La Durantaye	" P. Garneau.
Laurentides	" J. E. Gingras.
Lauzon	"
Lasalle	" P. Larne.
La Vallière	" F. X. Méthot.
Lorimier	" J. G. Lavolette.
Montarville	" C. E. B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	" L. C. Champagne.
Repentigny	" L. Archambeault.
Rigaud	" E. Prudhomme.
Rougemont	" P. B. de La Bruère.
Sorel	" J. A. Dorion.
Salaberry	" H. Starnes.
Stadacona	" John Hearn.
Victoria	" J. Ferrier.
Wellington	" F. E. Gilman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (60 Members).

Speaker, Hon. F. G. Marchand, \$2,000.

Clerk, Louis Delorme, \$2,000.

Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Laroque, \$1,600.

Law Clerk, C. A. Pariseault, \$2,000.

Librarian L. P. Lemay, \$1,600.

Constituencies.

Argenteuil
 Bagot
 Beauce
 Beauharnois
 Bellechasse
 Berthier
 Bonaventure
 Broime
 Chambly
 Champlain
 Charlevoix
 Chateauguay
 Chicoutimi and Sa-
 guenay
 Compton
 Deux Montagnes
 Dorchester
 Drummond and Ar-
 thabaska
 Gaspé
 Hochelaga
 Huntingdon
 Iberville
 Jacques Cartier
 Joliette
 Kamouraska
 Laprairie
 L'Assomption
 Laval
 Lévis
 L'Islet
 Lotbinière
 Maskinongé
 Mégantic
 Missisquoi
 Montcalm
 Montmagny
 Montmorency
 Montreal Centre
 Montreal East
 Montreal West
 Napierville
 Nicolet
 Ottawa
 Pontiac
 Portneuf
 Quebec Centre
 Quebec East
 Quebec West
 Quebec County
 Richmond and Wolfe
 Richelieu
 Rimouski
 Rouville
 St. Hyacinthe
 St. Johns
 St. Maurice
 Shefford
 Sherbrooke
 Soulanges
 Stanstead
 Témiscouata
 Terrebonne
 Three Rivers
 Vaudreuil
 Verchères
 Yamaska

Members.

William Owens.
 J. Pilon.
 Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C.
 E. H. Bisson.
 N. H. E. Faucher de St.
 Maurice.
 L. Silvestre.
 H. J. Martin.
 Hon. W. W. Lynch, Q.C.
 F. Martel, M.D.
 J. Morin.
 O. Gauthier.
 J. E. Robidoux.
 E. St. Hilaire.
 J. McIntosh.
 Benjamin Beauchamp.
 L. N. Larochelle.
 J. E. Girouard.
 Hon. E. J. Flynn, LL.D.
 Alex. Cameron, M.D.
 Hon. G. Duhamel.
 A. Boyer.
 L. Basinet.
 C. A. E. Gagnon.
 O. Goyette.
 L. Forest.
 P. E. Leblanc.
 F. X. Lemieux.
 F. G. M. Dechêne.
 E. H. Laliberté.
 A. S. Johnson.
 E. Edmund Spencer.
 Hon. L. O. Taillou.
 V. Bernatchez.
 L. G. Desjardins
 Hon. J. McShane.
 L. O. David.
 J. S. Hall.
 E. Lafontaine.
 A. Rochon.
 W. J. Poupore.
 J. Tessier.
 R. F. Rinfret dit Malouin,
 M.D.
 Joseph Shehyn
 O. Murphy.
 T. C. Casgrain.
 Jacques Picard, N.P.
 L. P. Cardin.
 E. Lareau.
 Hon. H. Mercier.
 Hon. F. G. Marchand, N.P.
 L. T. N. Duplessis.
 Isidore Frégeau, M.D.
 Hon. J. G. Robertson.
 O. G. Bourbonnaix.
 Ozro Baldwin.
 G. A. Nantel.
 Hon. A. Turcotte.
 A. Lapointe.
 A. E. E. Lussier.
 Victor Gladu.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Secretary of Province, P. J. Jolicœur, Q.C.,
 \$2,400.

Deputy Provincial Registrar, \$2,000.
Assistant to Law Officers of the Crown, J. A. De Foy, \$2,400.
Auditor of the Province, Gaspard Drolet, \$2,400.
Assistant Treasurer, H. T. Machin, \$2,400.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, E. E. Taché, \$2,400.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, S. Lesage, \$2,400.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. G. Ouimet, D.C.L., Q.C., \$4,000.
Secretaries to the Department of Public Instruction, Rev. E. J. Rexford, \$2,400; P. de Cazes, \$2,400.
Clerk of Crown in Chancery, L. H. Huot.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. A. Dorion, Kt., \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench:—
 Hon. S. C. Monk, Hon. U. J. Tessier, Hon. A. Cross, Hon. L. F. G. Baby, Hon. L. R. Church, \$5,000 each.
Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. Sir Andrew Stuart, Kt., Quebec, \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, Superior Court:—
 F. G. Johnson, L. E. N. Casault, A. B. Routhier, M. Doherty, L. Belanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C. Papineau, L. A. Jetté, H. T. Taschereau, Charles Gill, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, L. O. Loranger, E. T. Brooks, Fred. Andrews, J. Larue, H. C. Pelletier, J. S. C. Wurtele, M. M. Tait, C. P. Davidson, \$4,000 each.
Recorder of Montreal, B. Testard de Montigny.
Ditto, Quebec, Elzéar Déry.
Judge of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, L. A. Desnoyers.
Attorney-General, Hon. Honoré Mercier.
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. G. Irvine, \$2,000.
Joint Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. C. Alley, Q.C., Hon. E. T. Paquet, \$2,400.
Ditto, Montreal, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Q.C., \$2,400.
Clerk of Appeal, L. Marchand, \$2,000.
Assistant ditto, L. W. Marchand.
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, L. W. Sicotta.
Ditto, Dennis Murray, Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Situation and Area.

Nova Scotia, now a part of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 miles wide; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. It contains an area of 20,907 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; deducting this one-fifth part and the land unsuited for agricultural purposes, there are rather more than 5,000,000, acres of land fit for tillage. Grants of 100 acres can be obtained for about 9¢., and improved farms are to be purchased at moderate prices.

History.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the treaty of *St. Germain-en-laye*, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace

of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of the province.

Description.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has an extensive dockyard at Halifax, which is its principal naval station in North America.

The climate is remarkably healthy, and more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion, but fogs prevail on the coast. The health returns from British military stations place this province in the first class. The greatest heat observed at Halifax by Captain Moorsom was 95° Fahr., and the extreme cold 10°.

The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber—the ash, the beech, the birch, the maple, the oak, the pine, and the spruce being the most common trees.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful, and gold also has been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit. The superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trades, give occupation to many.

Constitution.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

The local government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, advised by an Executive Council of nine members (three of whom are departmental heads), responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Council of 21 members appointed by the Governor, and a House of Assembly of 38 representatives elected by the people every four years.

Education.

The present system of elementary education was established by law in 1865. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction—a body identical in membership with the Executive Council of the Province. The local management of schools is vested, so far as the ordinary school sections or districts are concerned, in a Board of Trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section or district. But in incorporated towns, the powers of trustees are exercised by the Town Council, or a committee thereof.

In 1886 there were 2,000 schools in operation, with a gross attendance of 105,410 pupils. Education is compulsory, i.e., non-attendance exposes to pecuniary penalties between the ages of 7 and 12.

The total cost of education is \$550,000.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1749 Hon. E. Cornwallis.	1781 Sir A. S. Ham-
1752 V. Hopson.	mond.
1754 C. Lawrence.	1782 J. Parr.
1756 A. Moulton.	1783 P. Fanning.
1760 J. Belcher.	1791 R. Bulkeley.
1764 M. Wilmot.	1792 J. Wentworth.
1766 M. Franklin.	1808 Sir G. Prevost.
1773 F. Legge.	1811 General Darroch.
1776 M. Arbutnot.	1811 Sir J. Sherbrooke.
1778 R. Hughes.	1816 General Smyth.

1819 Earl of Dalhousie.	1840 Lord Falkland.
1820 Sir J. Kempt.	1846 Sir J. Harvey.
1826 M. Wallace.	1852 Sir G. L. Marchant.
1836 Sir C. Campbell.	

1858 Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.	
1864 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
1865 General Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.	

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	
1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).	
1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.	
1878 Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	
1883 Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.	

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor, M. H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., \$9,000.	
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.	
Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clerke, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Stewart.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary.	
Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley.	
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church.	

Without Office.

Hon. Thos. Johnson.	Hon. D. McNeil.
" A. MacGillivray.	" Jno. D. McLeod, Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. Robert Boak.
Clerk, Albert Peters.

Black Rod, Robert Romans.	
Hon. John McKinnon	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman	Round Bank,
	Stewiacke.
" Daniel McN. Parker, M.D.	Dartmouth,
	Halifax.
" Edwin R. Oakes	Digby.
" James Butler	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker	Yarmouth.
" Charles M. Francheville	Guysborough.
" David McCurdy	Baddeck, C. B.
" Hiram Black	Amherst.
" Samuel Locke	Lockeport.
" William H. Owen	Bridgewater.
" George Whitman	Round Hill,
	Annapolis.
" Menon H. Goudge	Windsor.
" Alexander McKay	Sydney.
" W. H. Ray	Clementsport.
" Jno. D. McLeod, Q.C.	Pictou.
" Thos. L. Dodge	Kentville.
" John McNeil	Mabon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. M. J. Power.
Clerk, John W. Ouseley.
Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis County	{ Hon. J. Wilberforce Longley. Frank Andrews.
Antigonish "	{ Hon. Angus Macgillivray. Colin F. McIsaac.
Cape Breton "	{ Colin Chisholm. William McKay.

Constituencies.

Constituencies.	Members.
Colchester County	{ George Clarke. Frederick A. Laurence.
Cumberland "	{ Thos. R. Black. Richard L. Black.
Digby "	{ John S. McNeill. Henry M. Robichau.
Guysborough "	{ Otto S. Weeks. James A. Fraser.
Halifax "	{ Hon. W. S. Fielding. William Roche, jun. Hon. M. J. Power (Speaker).
Hants "	{ Allan Haley. Archibald Frame.
Inverness "	{ Hon. Daniel McNeil. John McKinnon.
King's "	{ Leander Rand. William C. Bill.
Lunenburg "	{ Hon. Charles E. Church. George A. Ross.
Pictou "	{ Wm. Cameron. Jeffry McColl.
Queen's "	{ Charles H. Munro. A. M. Hemeon.
Richmond "	{ Joseph H. Cook. Joseph Matheson.
Shelburne "	{ David A. Hearn. Hon. Thomas Johnson.
Victoria "	{ Wm. F. MacCoy, Q.C. John A. Fraser.
Yarmouth "	{ John L. Bethune. William Law. Albert Gayton.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon James McDonald, \$5,000.

Equity Judge, Hon. Alex. James, \$4,000.

Assistant Judges.

" Hon. H. McDonald,	
" " H. W. Smith,	
" " R. L. Weatherbee,	\$4,000.
" " J. N. Ritchie,	
" " Chas. J. Townshend	
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice,	
\$600.	

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnston, G. A. Blanchard, M. B. Desbrisay,
W. A. D. Morse, A. W. Savery, Angus McIsaac,
B. E. Tremain, \$2,400 each.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT (Halifax).

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Lord
A. G. Russell, C.B.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. Russell, Capt. C. Hunter,
Rifle Brigade.
Assist. Quartermaster-General, Col. James Goldie,
h.p.
Assist. Military Secretary, Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. B.
Lane, Rifle Brigade.
Brigade-Major, Major H. D. Cutbill, R.I. Rifles.
Commanding R.A., Col. P. Hill, R.A.
" R.E., Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, R.E.

DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. S. Fielding, \$2,500,
with \$800 as Premier.
Deputy ditto, H. Crosskill, \$1,600.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley, \$2,500.

Treasury.

Cashier and Chief Clerk, W. E. Brine.

Department of Mines and Public Works.

Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon. C. E. Church, \$2,500.

Deputy Commissioner, E. Gilpin.

Inspector of Mines, E. Gilpin.

Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, C. H. Carman.

Provincial Railway Engineer, Martin Murphy, C.E.

Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum, A. P. Reid, M.D.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Longley.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Austen, \$1,400.

Queen's Printer, Hon. C. E. Church.

Superintendent of Education, D. Allison, LL.D.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Finance Department.—Nova Scotia Branch.

Auditor, S. Howe, \$1,600.

Assistant Receiver General, and Manager, Government Savings' Bank, J. R. Wallace.

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$1,600.

Inspector of Fisheries, W. H. Rogers.

Customs Department.

Collector at Halifax, Hon. Wm. Ross, \$2,600.

Controller of Shipping, C. Almon, \$1,800.

Inspector, W. H. Hill.

Post Office.

Postmaster, H. W. Blackadar, \$2,400.

Inspector, C. J. Macdonald, \$2,400.

Assistant ditto, J. D. Story, \$1,600.

Superintendent, Money Order Office, H. W. Blackadar.

Railway Department.

Chief Superintendent, David Pottinger, \$2,400.

Resident Engineer, P. S. Archibald, \$2,400.

Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Situation and Area.

New Brunswick, now part of the Dominion, is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.: its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus.

History.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, and was annexed to Nova Scotia until 1785, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England.

Industries.

Coal is abundant; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in very large quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian

corn, barley, and oats, are the principal cereals raised. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river.

Constitution.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 12 Members, and sends 16 Members to the House of Commons.

There is also a Legislative Council of 18 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by Act, 1871. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, and the local management is in the hands of Boards of School Trustees. Education is free between the ages of 5 and 20. There were 1,508 schools, with 57,068 scholars in average attendance, in 1885, and the total cost of elementary education in that year amounted to:—

Provincial assessment ...	\$159,243
County fund ...	94,508
Local assessment ...	450,000 (about)
	\$708,751

Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.
1886 \$623,592	\$634,873.
Debt, 31st December, 1886, \$1,846,200.	

Lieutenant-Governors.

- 1786 Guy Carleton.
- 1787 E. Winslow.
- 1788 Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.
- 1809 General M. Hunter.
- 1811 General W. Balfour.
- 1812 General George Stracey Smyth.
- 1823 Ward Chipman.
- 1824 J. M. Bliss.
- 1825 General Sir H. Douglas.
- 1831 General Sir A. Campbell.
- 1837 General Sir J. Harvey.
- 1841 Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke.
- 1848 Sir Edmund Head, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1854 Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
- 1861 Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.
- 1866 Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., C.B. (acting).

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

- 1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.
- 1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmet, D.C.L.
- 1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C.
- 1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmet.
- 1885 Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.

Civil Establishment.

- Lieutenant - Governor, Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., \$9,000.*
- Aide-de-Camp, Major Gordon.*
- Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. John Russell Armstrong.*

Executive Council.

- Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Blair (Premier).*
- Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. David McLellan.*
- Surveyor-General, Hon. James Mitchell.*
- Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. P. G. Ryan.*

Solicitor-General, Hon. Robert J. Ritchie.
 Hon. A. Harrison, } without Office.
 „ G. S. Turner, }

Clerk of Council, F. A. H. Straton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. George F. Hill.

Clerk, George Botsford.

Usher of the Black Rod, J. E. Perks.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	Hon. J. Lewis:
Albert	„ J. Ryan.
Northumberland	„ W. M. Kelly.
Queen's	„ Francis Woods.
Gloucester	„ R. Young.
Kent	„ O. McInerney.
Northumberland	„ A. A. Davidson, Q.C.
Charlotte	„ Geo. F. Hill.
Restigouche	
St. John	„ Jas. Holly.
St. John	„ T. R. Jones.
Sunbury	„ A. Harrison.
Restigouche	„ J. C. Barbarie.
Westmoreland	„ D. Hanington.
	„ A. D. Richard.
York	„ F. P. Thompson.
Carleton	„ G. W. White.
King's	„ G. H. Flowelling.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker,

Clerk, G. J. Bliss.

Chaplain, Rev. E. McLeod.

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Grieves.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	{ J. W. Lewis. Hon. G. S. Turner.
Carleton	{ G. Randolph Ketchum. Marcus C. Atkinson, M.D.
Charlotte	{ Geo. F. Hibbard. William Douglas.
Gloucester	{ James Russell. Hon. J. Mitchell.
Kent	{ John Young. Hon. P. G. Ryan.
King's	{ Jas. D. Phinex. O. J. Le Blanc.
Madawaska	{ Wm. Pugsley, jun. Geo. L. Taylor, M.D.
Northumberland	{ Albert S. White. Levite Theriault.
Queen's	{ John P. Burchill. Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Restigouche	{ Ernest Hutchison. W. A. Park.
St. John County	{ Thomas Hetherington. A. Palmer.
St. John City	{ Wm. Murray. Charles A. Le Billois.
Sunbury	{ Hon. D. McLellan. W. A. Quinton.
Westmoreland	{ Hon. R. J. Ritchie. A. A. Stockton.
	{ Silas Alward. John Berryman, M.D.
	{ Arthur Glasier. Charles B. Harrison.
	{ Joseph L. Black. Hon. D. L. Hanington.
	{ John A. Humphrey. A. E. Killam.

Constituencies.

York

Members.¹

{ Hon. A. G. Blair.
Richard Bellamy.
Wm. Wilson.
David R. Moore.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records, Hon.

David McLellan, \$2,100.

Deputy Provincial Secretary, R. W. L. Tibbits.

Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt.

Crown Land Office.

Surveyor-General, Hon. Jas. Mitchell.

Deputy, Andrew Inches.

Board of Works.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. P. G. Ryan, \$1,700.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Winslow.

Civil Engineer, A. G. Beckwith.

Other Officers.

Auditor-General, J. S. Beek.

Queen's Printer, G. E. Fenety.

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Charles H. Lugin.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allen, \$5,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. A. L.

Palmer, Hon. George E. King, Hon. J. J. Fraser,

Hon. W. H. Tuck, \$4,000 each.

Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Chas.

Watters, Q.C., \$600.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Blair, \$2,100.

Solicitor-General, Hon. R. J. Ritchie.

County Court Judges, Hon. C. Watters, Hon. J. Stead-

man, J. G. Stevens, W. Wilkinson, Hon. W.

Wedderburn, \$2,400 each.

Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, T. C.

Allen, \$3,000.

Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, T. C.

Allen.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James R. Ruel.

Registrar of Shipping, James Barber.

Inspector for N. B. and P. E. I., A. M'Laren.

Post Office.

Inspector of Post Offices, Stephen J. King.

Postmaster at St. John, E. Willis:

Secretary, W. Whittaker.

Finance Department.

Assistant Receiver General, R. W. Crookshank.

Accountant, Jas. Robinson.

Savings Bank Accountant, S. B. Patterson.

Receiving Teller, F. Sancton.

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for New Brunswick, M. W. Smith.

Inspector of Fisheries, W. H. Venning.

Emigration Officer, S. Gardner.

MANITOBA.

Situation and Area.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 83 Vic., c. 3, taking effect

from the 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined. It is declared to be bounded on the south by the 49th degree of latitude, on the north by the 50° 30' latitude, on the west by the 99th parallel of W. longitude, and on the east by the 96th parallel of E. longitude.

By the Canadian Act 44 Vict., c. 14, these boundaries were extended, and the boundaries of the province were fixed at 49°-53° N. lat., and 90°-101° W. long., comprising an area of 60,520 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 108,640.

History.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, fearing that they would be subject to a possibly stricter form of Government, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada. In September, 1870, Mr. A. G. Archibald assumed the administration of the Government.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid. Mr. Archibald, isolated, and without the aid of troops, took measures for its defence, and with this view accepted the co-operation of Riel and Lepine. The attack never took place.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and was, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights, chiefly in view of the acceptance, of his services by Lieut.-Governor Archibald, as above stated.

Description.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. The soil is a rich black loam. The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants. In 1881 it had a population of about 10,000, and now has about 25,000.

For some years the province could only be reached by railway through the United States territory, but in 1881 that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg was opened, the benefit of which it is difficult to calculate, and in 1886 the whole line was completed.

The free-grant lands are almost all taken up, but good farms can be purchased at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. The area occupied in 1885 was 4,171,224 acres.

Constitution.

Manitoba is represented by three members in the Dominion Senate and five in the House of Commons. It had also an assembly of thirty members, but by the new Redistribution Act, the number has been increased to thirty-five. The Legislative Council, or Upper Chamber, was abolished by Act 28 of 1876.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by law in 1871. The central control is in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections,

Protestant and Catholic respectively, and the local management is entrusted to school trustees elected by the people. Education is free, unsectarian, and compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen. There are 580 schools, with a total of 20,000 scholars, and an average attendance of about 14,000; the cost of education in 1886 was about \$400,000 from local sources and \$86,000, from legislative grant.

Normal schools are provided for the training of teachers, and in 1887 provision was made for establishing intermediate and high schools, which has since been carried into effect by the establishment of three high and eight intermediate schools in connection with Protestant public schools.

There is one university, styled the University of Manitoba, with examining and degree conferring powers only. The affiliated Colleges are St. John's (Episcopal), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), Manitoba (Presbyterian), and the Manitoba Medical College.

Lieutenant-Governors.

- 1870 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C.
- 1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C.
- 1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon.
- 1882 Hon. J. C. Aikins.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WINNIPEG.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. C. Aikins, \$10,000.
Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, L. J. Clarke, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Provincial Secretary, and Railway Commissioner

\$4,000.
(Premier), Hon.
Provincial Treasurer, Hon.
\$3,000.
Attorney-General, Hon. \$3,000.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. \$3,000.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. \$3,000.

Superintendents of Education, J. B. Somerset and T. A. Bernier.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. David Glass, Q.C.
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, C. A. Sadleir.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Macdougall.

Constituency.	Name.
Assiniboia	Murray, Hon. Alex.
Beautiful Plains	Crawford, John.
Carillon	Marion, Roger.
Cartier	Galley, Thomas.
Cypress	Thompson, R. S.
Dennis	McLean, Daniel.
East Brandon	Smart, Jas. Allan.
East Minnedosa . . .	Gillies, J. D.
Emerson	Douglas, C. S.
Kildonan and St. Paul	MacBeth, John.
Lakeside	McKenzie, K.
La Vérandrye	Prendergast, J. E. P.
Lorne	Macdonell, J. A.
Morris	Martin, A. F.
Mountain	Greenway, Thomas.
Norfolk	Thompson, S. J.
North Dufferin . . .	Wilson, Hon. D. H.
North Winnipeg . . .	Drewry, E. L.
Portage la Prairie . .	Martin, Joseph.
Rockwood	Jackson, S. J.
Russell	Leacock, E. P.
St. Andrew's	Norquay, Hon. John.
St. Boniface	La Rivière, Hon. A. A. C.

Constituencies.	Members.
St. Clement's . . .	Glass, David.
St. François Xavier .	Burke, Joseph.
Shoal Lake . . .	Hamilton, Q.C. Hon. C. E.
Souris . . .	Alexander, J. P.
South Dufferin . . .	Wimram, Wm.
South Winnipeg . . .	Luxton, W. F.
Springfield . . .	Smith, Thomas H.
Turtle Mountain . . .	Young, F. M.
West Brandon. . .	Kirchoffer, J. N.
Westbourne . . .	Brown, Hon. C. F.
West Minnedosa . .	Harrison, J. M.
Woodlands . . .	Robinson, J. M.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Situation and Area.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprises the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, and on the south by the United States—the average breadth being about 250 miles, and the length of coast line 450 miles. The area (including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands) is about 350,000 square miles.

The geographical position of British Columbia is very important, jutting out from North America as Great Britain juts out from Europe. The comparatively favourable distances across the ocean to Japan, China, and Australia, the direction of the trade winds, the inexhaustible stores of coal, the immense fertile regions through which the Canadian Pacific Railway reaches the seaboard, linking the Pacific Ocean to the system of the St. Lawrence navigation on the eastern side of the American continent, are facts extremely favourable to the growth of a widely-extended commerce.

History.

British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1866, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in that year. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons of Canada.

Constitution.

The Provincial Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly of twenty-seven members on the system of executive administration known as a "Responsible Government."

Description.

The population is about 80,000, of whom 30,000 or more are Indians, and at least 9,000 Chinese.

The vast tract comprised within the limits of the province—extending as it does through nearly 12 degrees of latitude with a varying breadth and elevation—naturally affords a great diversity of climate.

The coast region has been described as "having a climate wonderfully like that of the South of England, only the summers are much drier." The warm, tropical waters of the Pacific Gulf Stream striking the coast give to Vancouver Island and the coast generally a mild and agreeable climate; there is little frost or snow, and there is a difference of at least 10 degrees of latitude in favour of places on the coast as compared with corresponding positions on the Atlantic coast. The interior is subject to greater extremes both of heat and cold,

but nowhere are the extremes so great as on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains: the climate is for the most part drier, and the snow falls consequently less.

Agricultural operations have been greatly extended during the past five years, and have proved the character of the land throughout the province to be admirably adapted for the culture of cereals, while large tracts of good grazing land exist in the interior.

The trade of the province is developing rapidly; the exports amount to nearly four millions annually (a remarkable fact considering the number of the population); they consist of minerals (chiefly gold and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon and oil), timber, furs, skins, &c. The imports amount to two and a half millions, principally from Eastern Canada, England, the United States, China, &c. The exports in the years 1886-7 were \$3,466,467, and the exports \$3,532,684.

The province has produced over fifty million dollars of gold, and although the production of 1886 (over \$900,000) is less than in some former years, it is expected that the prosecution of quartz mining, now in its infancy, will, in the near future be a most important industry.

The lumber trade is fast attaining large dimensions, the shipments from the two principal mills, during 1886, amounting to over 30,000,000 feet. Timber is abundant in all parts of the province.

The waters of the province teem with food fishes; besides salmon and herrings there are large quantities of cod, including common and black cod, bass, flounders, skate, sole, halibut, sardines, and oysters. Whales are numerous, and the capture of the fur seal is an important industry.

To the sportsmen and anglers British Columbia is attractive. The game in the more settled districts consist of grouse, ptarmigan, quail, duck, snipe, &c.; and in the wilder parts mountain sheep and goat, cariboo, elk, bear, &c., abound.

Education.

A complete system of free common school education was established by Act No. 16 of 1872. The central control is vested in a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and the local management is in the hands of three trustees, elected annually by the people in each school district. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12 inclusive. There are 98 schools with 2,873 pupils in average attendance. The total cost of education for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887 was over \$100,000.

The schools are free and non-sectarian; school districts being formed wherever there are fifteen pupils between the ages of six and sixteen.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

- 1871 Hon. Joseph W. Trutch, C.E., C.M.G.
- 1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.
- 1881 Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.
- 1887 Hon. Hugh Nelson.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Hugh Nelson, \$9,000.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Herbert Stanton, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. K. Dunsmuir.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Q.C., (Premier).

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. F. G. Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Clerk, Thornton Fell, \$500.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Constituencies.	Members.
Cariboo	{ Joseph Mason Robert McLeese
Cassiar.	{ George Cowan John Grant
Comox.	{ Henry Fry. Henry Croft
Cowichan	{ C. E. Pooley, Q.C. D. W. Higgins
Esquimalt	{ Lieut.-Col. J. Baker Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Q.C.
Kootenay	{ Edward Allen Hon. R. Dunsmuir
Lillooet	{ George Thompson W. N. Bole
Nanaimo	{ Hon. Jno. Robson W. H. Ladner
New Westminster City	{ James Orr Robert Beaven
New Westminster District	{ E. G. Prior Hon. J. H. Turner
Victoria City	{ Theodore Davie R. F. John
Victoria District	{ G. W. Anderson C. A. Semlin
Yale	{ F. G. Vernon G. B. Martin

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, Kt., \$5,820.
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, \$4,850, Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, D.C.L., Hon. John F. McCreight, Hon. G. A. Walkem, \$4,000 each.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Customs.

Collector, Hon. W. O. Hamley.
Chief Clerk, C. S. Finlaison.
Surveyor, Geo. Frye.

Post Office.

Postmaster at Victoria, R. Wallace.
Inspector, E. Fletcher.

Marine and Fisheries.

Agent, Capt. H. G. Lewis.

Inland Revenue.

Inspector, William Gill.
Collector, Richard Jones.
Dep. Collector, Geo. Williams.

Indian Commissioners.

Lieut.-Col. I. W. Powell, \$2,600.
Clerk, Hamilton Moffatt, \$1,800.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. John Robson, \$3,000.
Deputy Ditto, T. Elwyn, \$2,040.
Superintendent Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden, \$2,040.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. R. Davie, Q.C., \$3,000.
Deputy ditto, P. Æ. Irving, \$2,040.

Registrar-General's Office.

Registrar-General of Titles, C. J. Leggatt, \$2,040.

Lands and Works Department.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Forbes Geo. Vernon, \$3,000.
Surveyor-General, W. S. Gore, \$2,040.
Clerk of Records, S. Phipps, \$1,320.
Draughtsman, B. H. John, \$1,560.

Treasury.

Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Turner, \$3,000.
Deputy ditto, Alfred Flett, \$1,800.

Audit Branch.

Auditor, J. McB. Smith, \$2,040.

Supreme Court.

Registrar, J. C. Prevost, \$1,980.

Sheriffs.

Victoria, J. E. McMillan, \$750.
New Westminster, W. J. Armstrong, \$750
Cariboo, S. A. Rogers, \$500.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Situation and Area.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long.; its area is about 1,380,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to the Government of Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

Description.

The climate is milder than in the surrounding British Colonies, and it is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded and watered, and the soil is fertile.

Abundance of sea manure can be obtained along the shores, and in some districts in the interior rich fertilizing material is to be found in certain swamps and marshes.

All kinds of grain, vegetables, &c., ordinarily grown in Britain reach the greatest perfection, and although seed time is later, growth is so rapid that harvest is quite as early as there.

The province has acquired a high reputation for certain useful classes of horses.

Besides the usual domestic industries of an agricultural people, there are numerous factories, tanneries, foundries, saw and woollen mills, and establishments for canning and preserving lobsters, fish, &c.

The waters adjoining comprise by far the most valuable section of the fishing grounds of America, and are very largely resorted to.

The revenue and expenditure of the island are on an average about \$250,000 a year each; and there is direct taxation, with the exception of statute labour on the roads, or commutation money therefor, in the country, and municipal rates in

the towns. The chief towns are Charlottetown (18,000), and Somerset (3,000). A line of railway traverses the island.

Constitution.

Responsible Government was established at Prince Edward Island in 1861. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) composed of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a House of Assembly of 80 members. Both these bodies are elected by the people.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of these elects ten representatives and four councillors to the Local Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament by four members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by law. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the Executive Government, and the local management is in the hands of a Chief Superintendent. Education is free, non-secretarian, and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 13 years. There are 435 schools, with 31,988 scholars, with an average attendance of 12,166, and the total cost of elementary education in 1885 was \$14,559,860.

Lieutenant-Governors.

1770 Walter Paterson.
1786 Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805 Colonel Joseph F. W. Desbarres.
1813 Charles Douglas Smith.
1822 Colonel John Ready.
1831 Sir Aretas W. Young.
1836 Sir John Harvey.
1837 Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1841 Sir Henry Vere Huntley
1847 Sir Donald Campbell.
1851 Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854 Sir Dominick Daly.
1859 George Dundas.
1868 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
1870 Sir William O. F. Robinson, K.O.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1878 Sir W. O. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
1874 Sir R. Hodgson, *Lieutenant-Governor*.
1879 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.
1884 Hon. A. A. Macdonald.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, \$7,000.
Private Secretary, Eneas A. Macdonald.
Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Major James D. Irving.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C. (Premier), \$1,300.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands, Hon. Donald Ferguson, \$1,800.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Geo. W. W. Bentley, \$1,300.

Without Portfolio:—

Hon. J. O. Arseneault. Hon. A. J. Macdonald.
" James Nicholson. " N. McLeod.
" John Lefurgey. " Samuel Prowse.

Clerk, Robert F. De Blois.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
Clerk, John Ball.

Hon. J. G. Scrimgeour.	Hon. A. B. Mackenzie.
" John Balderston.	" Alexander Martin.
" Alexander Laird.	" Peter S. MacNutt.
" James Clow.	" Joseph Murphy.
" Thomas W. Dodd.	" James Nicholson.
" J. W. Fraser.	" Benjamin Rogers.
" Thomas Kirkham.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, John A. Macdonald.
Clerk, Archibald McNeill.

Queen's County.

Name.	Constituency.
Peter Sinclair	1st Electoral District.
James Sutherland	"
Donald Farquharson	2nd "
Hon. Donald Ferguson	3rd "
Lucius O. Kelly	"
George Forbes	4th "
Donald C. Martin	"
Neil McLeod	} Charlottetown Common and Royalty.
Patrick Blake	

King's County.

John McLean	1st Electoral District.
James R. McLean	"
Hon. W. Wilfred Sullivan	2nd "
John C. Underhay	"
Cyrus C. Shaw	3rd "
Hugh L. McDonald	"
Hon. Samuel Prowse	4th "
Hon. Angus McLeod	"
Daniel Gordon	} Georgetown Common and Royalty, & Reserved Lands.
Hon. Archibald J. Macdonald	

Prince County.

Stanislaus F. Perry	1st Electoral District.
John A. Matheson	"
John Yeo	2nd "
James W. Richards	"
John A. Macdonald	3rd "
Hon. Joseph O. Arseneault	"
Hon. George W. Bentley	4th "
John H. Bell	"
Hon. John Lefurgey	5th "
John F. Gillis, M.D.	"

Provincial Auditor, R. F. De Blois.

Registrar of Deeds, Benj. Des Brisay.

Secretary of Public Works, John W. Morrison.

Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.

Queen's Printer, John Coombs.

Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, James Currie.

Assistant Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, R. A. Strong.

Surveyor of Shipping, Horace Hazard.

Mayor of Charlottetown, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q. C.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Edward Palmer, *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*, \$3,000.
Hon. James H. Peters, *Master of the Rolls and Senior Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$2,500.

Hon. Joseph Hensley, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$2,500.
 William A. Weeks, *Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Prothonotary*.
 John A. Longworth, *Prothonotary*.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Geo. Alley, D. O'M. Reddin, and Thomas Kelly,
 \$2,400 each.

Sheriffs.

James Curtis, *Sheriff of Queen's County*.
 W. M. G. Strong, *Sheriff of Prince County*.
 James McDonald, *Sheriff of King's County*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishop of Charlottetown (R.C.), Rt. Rev. P. McIntyre.
Vicar-General, Rev. Jas. McDonald.
Rector of Charlottetown, Rev. J. Weston Jones.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of such portion thereof as forms the Province of Manitoba), were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. This Act was amended and consolidated by 43 Vic. cap. 25. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Council (partly nominated and partly elected), subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada. Representatives may be returned from time to time to the Council Assembly according as districts containing an area of 1,000 square miles attain a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians. The population of the Territories is increasing very rapidly, as is instanced by the large increase in number of elected members in the N.W. Council mentioned below. In 1881 there was only one elected member in the North-West Council, in 1883 there were 6, in 1884-7, and now (October, 1887) there are 14. Four members are returned to the Dominion Parliament.

Elementary education is provided for by a Board of Education, empowered by the School Ordinance, 1885. School districts can be organised in areas not exceeding thirty-six square miles, where there are at least four heads of families, and a population of at least ten children of school age. School districts are administered by three trustees elected by the residents. Liberal aids are given to school districts on behalf of (1) Teachers' certificates, according to their grade; (2) average attendance of pupils; (3) results of an annual inspection of the school; (4) additional teachers employed in large schools. The number of public schools in operation are 102 Protestant and 21 Roman Catholic, and 4 public. A high school system is being provided for.

The Territories were divided in 1882 into four provisional districts; viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. Regina (the capital) is in the district of Assiniboia. The boundaries of these districts are as follows:—

Assiniboia, bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the north by latitude 52, on the west by longitude 110, and on the south by latitude 49.

Saskatchewan, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by longitude 110.

Alberta, bounded on the south by latitude 49, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by British Columbia.

Athabasca, bounded on the south by Alberta, on the east by longitude 110 and the Athabasca River, on the north by latitude 60, and on the west by British Columbia.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to the Territories also. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the Territories have over 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlements.

In March, 1885, an outbreak occurred among the half-breeds in the North Saskatchewan district under the leadership of Louis Riel, who organised the Red River rebellion in 1870. The alleged grievances were the delay in granting titles to the land, and the system of survey that had been adopted. A commission had been appointed in the previous January to inquire into the matter, and it was about to commence its work when the rising took place. A few hundreds of the half-breeds joined Riel, but, notwithstanding strenuous exertions, he could only induce a small number of the Indians to help him. The remainder were thoroughly loyal. Troops consisting of the volunteer militia of the various provinces were despatched under the command of Major-General Middleton, C.B., within a few days of the skirmish between the North-West Mounted Police and the rebels at Duck Lake on March 16 becoming known, and they were conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle, within 200 miles of the disaffected district, in about a week. General Middleton at once commenced his march to the North Saskatchewan River with the main body of his command, and despatched also a force under Colonel Otter to relieve Battleford, where Indian troubles were expected. The first engagement was at Fish Creek on April 24. Colonel Otter also attacked the Cree Indians under Chief Poundmaker on May 2. The subsequent encounters at Batoche, on May 9 and 11, ended the rebellion. Riel was taken prisoner on May 15, was tried at Regina in July, and was sentenced to be hanged on September 18. He appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, and subsequently to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and to admit of the appeal being heard respite was granted. The Council advised Her Majesty to dismiss the petition, and Riel was executed on November 16. Several Indians were also hanged at Battleford on November 27, after having been tried and sentenced for murders they had committed during the rising. The gallantry displayed by the Canadian Militia has been spoken of in terms of praise by the general in command, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to issue a medal to those who took part in the expedition.

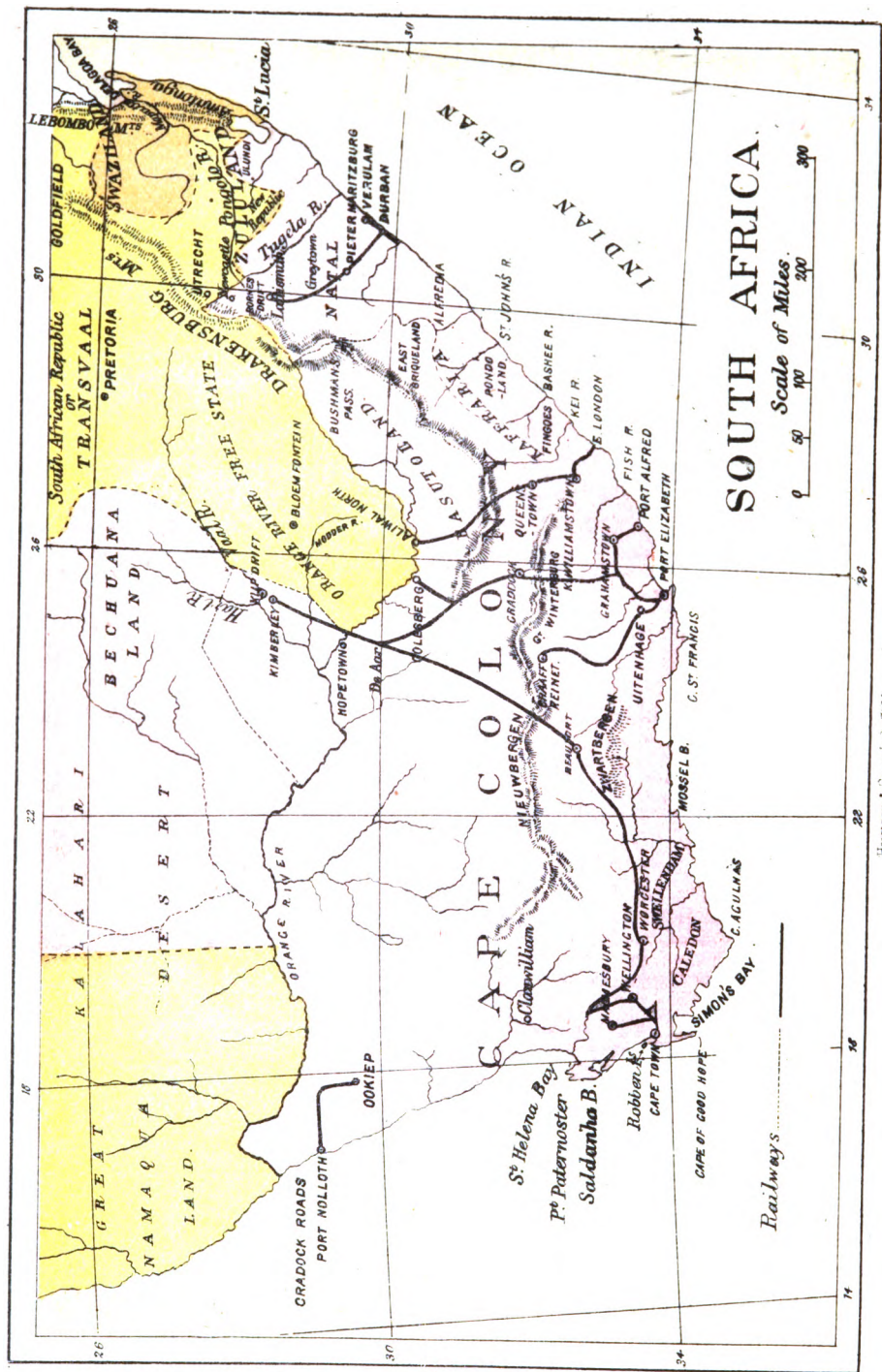
Lieutenant-Governors.

1876 Hon. David Laird.

1881 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

Commissioner, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, \$7,000.
Secretary, A. E. Forget, \$1,800.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, The Lieut.-Governor.

Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh Richardson		} appointed.
Lt.-Col. Hon. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G.		
Hon. P. Bréland		
Lt.-Col. Hon. A. G. Irvine		
Hon. C. B. Rouleau		
Hon. Hayter Reed		} elected.
<i>Regina</i> , David F. Jelly and John		
Second		
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> , Robert Crawford and		
W. Sutherland		
<i>Edmonton</i> , H. C. Wilson, M.D.		
<i>St. Albert</i> , S. Cunningham		
<i>Calgary</i> , John D. Lauder and Hugh		
S. Cayley		
<i>Macleod</i> , F. W. G. Hamilton		
<i>Moose Jaw</i> , James H. Ross		}
<i>Lorne (Prince Albert)</i> Owen E. Hughes		
<i>Broadview</i> , Charles Marshallsay, J.P.		
<i>Moose Mountain</i> , John D. Turriff		
<i>Mooseomin</i> , Spencer A. Bedford		
<i>Clerk</i> , Amedée E. Fouget.		

Judges, Hon. Hugh Richardson, Hon. E. L. Wetmore, Hon. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., Hon. T. C. Rouleau, and Hon. T. H. McGuire.

Registrars.

Wm. J. Scott, Battleford, Sask.
Geo. A. Montgomery, Regina, Assa.
Thos. A. McLean, Calgary, Alta.
Sheriffs, J. H. Benson, C. Marshallsay, D. J. D.
Campbell, P. W. King, and O. E. Hughes.
Secretary, Board of Education, James Brown,
Regina.
Indian Commissioner, Hon. E. Dewdney.
Assistant ditto, Hayter Reed.
Police Commissioner, L. W. Herchmer.
Assistant ditto, Wm. Herchmer.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of longitude 22° by the Orange River, on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal, and on the east by Pondoland. The Cape Colony with the Transkei contains an area of 213,636 square miles. It extends from 28 to 35 deg. S. lat., and from 17 to 30 deg. E. long.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1856 it was constituted a separate Colony.

Twelve islands off Angra Pequena, on the coast of Damaraland, with the adjacent rocks, were annexed in 1867, and added to the Cape Colony in 1874.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Pingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament

passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 38 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walwich Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn, was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the colony by proclamation dated 7th Aug., 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 13 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gealekaland, of which by royal warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed governor. By Proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories were annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar warrant was passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

The Xesibe country ("Mount Ayliff" was annexed to the Colony by Letters Patent of the 38rd August and Proclamation of 25th October, 1886, and the Rode Valley, Pondoland, by Letters Patent of 29th July, 1887, and Proclamation of — October, 1887 (Act No. 45 of 1887).

History.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1648 a Dutch East Indianman, the "Haarlem," was wrecked in Table Bay, the crew remaining there some time. In 1652 J. A. Van Kiebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burgers, who were thereby continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince as conveyed to him by the British Commander, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which

a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. An Act of Parliament (37 Geo. III, c. 11) was passed to regulate the trade with the new possession. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, and evacuated in 1803, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid and considerable progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1809 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 60,000*l.* to promote emigration to the Cape, by means of which 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaiika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory. Subsequently Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, who thought the Kaffirs had had much excuse for their invasion, reversed this Act. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat liver Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population, who had become so estranged from the British Government that they preferred the perils of the wilderness to remaining under our rule. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were:—1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord Glenelg in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in relation to the first Kaffir war. 3. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the then Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,300, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffria of a cattle-killing delusion preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title

Constitution. The most important event in the recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which has undoubtedly been one of the main causes of the increase in recent years of the prosperity of the Colony.

The gross weight (avoirdupois) of diamonds contained in packages which passed through the post office at Kimberley is stated to be as follows:—

1876	773 lbs.	15	ozs.	estimated value	£1,807,532
1877	903	"	15	"	"
1878	1,150	"	0	"	"
1879	1,174	"	4	"	"
1880	1,440	"	12	"	"
1881	1,498	"	—	"	"
1882	1,666	"	—	"	"

The declared value of diamonds exported in 1883 was 2,742,470*l.*, 2,807,329 in 1884, 2,489,659*l.* in 1885, and 3,504,756*l.* in 1886.

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat never oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice are unknown except in the more elevated localities and on the higher mountains. The mean temperature at Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, is—maximum 72·2, minimum 52·9.

In the Eastern province the chief rainfall is during the summer months, in the Western provinces during the winter months. The summer months may be reckoned from November to April.

Consumption, in its early stages, has been entirely eradicated by residence at the Cape, and patients suffering from the disease even in a considerably advanced stage, have lived many years in the climate of the Cape, after European doctors had given up all hope of their lives.

Diseases of the lungs are rare, and there is a remarkable exemption from cholera, fevers, &c.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients.

Railways.

The railways of the Colony consisted originally of three separate systems, the Western, Midland, and Eastern, having their starting points on the sea-board at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively. The Western and Midland systems are connected by a junction at De Aar (500 miles from Capetown and 340 from Port Elizabeth) and carried forward thence as one trunk line to Kimberley, the centre of the Diamond Fields (647 miles from Capetown and 485 from Port Elizabeth). This line was opened November, 1885. A branch line runs to Colesberg, near the Orange Free State boundary. The Eastern system extends from East London, through Queen's Town, to Aliwal North, adjacent to the Basutoland and Orange Free State frontiers, and was opened September, 1885. A branch extends to King William's Town, 42 miles from East London.

The lengths from Cape Town to Wellington, 64 miles, and from Cape Town to Wynberg, 8½ miles, became the property of the Government by purchase; the rest have been constructed, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the general revenue.

The Government mileage open for traffic in December, 1886, was 1,699 miles; the capital

expended on purchase, construction, and equipment to that date being 14,130,616*l*. The gross receipts for 1886 were 1,048,086*l*. compared with 1,087,859*l*. for 1886; the working expenses were 646,715*l*, compared with 672,489*l* in 1885. For the year ended 30th June, 1887, the results are even more satisfactory, the excess of revenue over expenditure being 519,479*l*, or 3*½* per cent. on the cost of construction.

The question of extending the Colonial railways through the Orange Tree State and the South African Republic is now under consideration.

The line between Grahamstown and Port Alfred (about 40 miles), which was constructed by a company subsidised by Government, was opened for traffic on the 24th December, 1883. During the session of 1883 powers were given to a company, to be also aided by a subsidy, to construct a branch from Worcester, on the Western Main Line, down the Bred River as far as Montagu, and this line is now open as far as Robertson.

The Cape Copper Mining Company own and work a mineral line from Port Nolloth to Ookiep (98 miles) in the north-western part of the Colony.

Public Works other than Railways.

Harbour Works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Alfred, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

At Cape Town and Port Elizabeth the works are under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members. At Port Alfred and East London they are controlled by the Public Works Department of the Government.

The cost of the works at Table Bay, to the 31st December, 1886, was for the breakwater, docks, &c., 2,186,061*l*.

The breakwater is now being carried out to a length of some 1,233 yards, the portion already completed being 3,050 feet. The graving dock, named the Robinson Dry Dock, was opened for use on the 20th October, 1882. Its length is 539·6 feet, and it is capable of taking ironclads and vessels of the very largest class likely to be sent out to these waters. The cost was 156,689*l*. It is constructed throughout of granite.

Extensive additions to the Harbour Works of Table Bay have been authorised, comprising an outer harbour, formed in part by the existing breakwater, and its extension, and a south arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water. The cost is estimated at 405,810*l*.

The works at Port Elizabeth are now completed. from January 1876 to December, 1884, the works constructed were two iron pile jetties, each nearly 900 feet long, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Baakens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and Shield. The total expenditure during this period, on removal of old structures, construction of new works, and maintenance, has been 497,754*l*.

At East London and at Port Alfred, situated at the mouths of the Buffalo and Kowie Rivers, the attempt made to overcome the obstructions of the sand-bars which close the entrances, by the construction of training-walls intended to have the effect of removing the bar by the natural scouring of the stream, has resulted in increased depths of water and general improvement. To the 30th June, 1887, there had been expended

at East London 587,896*l*., and at Port Alfred 280,708*l*.

Considerable sums have also been expended upon other useful works, and upon opening of the road communications of the country. For these purposes the following sums have been appropriated for expenditure for the financial year, 1886-87; works and other buildings, 24,600*l*.; roads and bridges, 32,016*l*.

The new Houses of Parliament in Cape Town were first occupied during the session of 1885. The cost, including furniture, electric lighting, &c., was about 220,000*l*. Government offices have recently been built at Port Elizabeth, and are in course of construction at Kimberley.

Minerals, &c.

Cape coal from the Stormberg on the north-eastern frontier is now exclusively used on the eastern system of railways, with a great saving of cost. Its use on the rest of the Colonial railways is hampered by the cost of transport, the only means being by road. This coal is used freely for household purposes at Queenstown, and in other places in the neighbourhood of the fields.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist. The O'okiep Mine, the property of the Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited), is believed to be one of the richest in the world. The percentage of copper is 38·00. Between this mine and the seaport (Port Nolloth), a distance of 93 miles, a railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge has been laid by the enterprising Company named, at a cost of no less than 158,100*l*.

The export of copper during the year 1886 was 28,429 tons.

A rich mine of manganese ore, yielding from 70 to 90 per cent., exists in the mountains opposite the Paarl, a town distant about 35 miles by rail from Cape Town.

Gold and other minerals have been found at Knysna and in various parts of the Colony but not in sufficient quantities at present to render the discoveries of much commercial value. Prospecting is however being energetically carried on.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various islets along the coast; and the collection and exportation of it forms a very remunerative industry. The leases of these islands bring in an annual rental of from 6,000*l*. to 7,000*l*.

Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The history of these Diamond Fields is briefly as follows:—The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin, and the existence of rough diamonds in South Africa was so generally discredited, that nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of

Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery had been made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the four mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

When the dry diggings—technically known as “Mines”—were first opened, the searching for stones was carried on with the rude appliances brought from the River, and claim-patches of 30 feet square were worked by individual claim-holders. But as they sunk deeper, the cost of working increased so enormously that the individual was no longer able to work his claim economically, and the digger who worked with pick and shovel has been gradually supplanted by capitalists and wealthy and powerful corporations operating on the most extensive scale, with elaborate and costly machinery, and employing large bodies of overseers and labourers.

The diamondiferous soil is dug or quarried from the so-called mine, which is simply an enormous pit or hole, raised to the surface by means of either aerial tramways or perpendicular shafts, and conveyed to, and spread out to air, upon the “depositing floor,” where it lies exposed to the atmosphere for six weeks or two months, varying with the weather, when it is crushed in the “washing machine,” which also subjects it to a process of sifting through a graduated series of sieves. The result of the sifting is sorted by hand, and the diamonds are separated from the *débris*. The hauling and washing engines are almost exclusively driven by steam. The mine is connected with the depositing floor by tramways. At the four mines in 1884 the number of steam engines of various kinds employed was 336, with a total of 3,684 horse-power. The total length of single line of tramways amounted to 160 miles, the neighbourhood of the mines being covered by a network of rails. The mines are known by the names of Kimberley, De Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bultfontein. The two former are the property of the Government, the two latter of the London and South African Exploration Company (Limited). The surface area of Kimberley Mine is 23 acres, its depth nearly 600 feet; the surface area of De Beer's 15 acres, but the depth only 460 feet. The mines of Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein are considerably larger in superficial area, though not so deep as the others.

The value of claim-ground is assessed for rating purposes as follows:—

Kimberley	£1,364,130
De Beer's	1,965,830
Du Toit's Pan	1,133,215
Bultfontein	492,275
	<hr/>
	4,955,450

The internal affairs of the former two mines are managed by a board, limited to seven members, elected by the claim-holders, and the latter two by a board of three members appointed by the Government.

The severe losses suffered by the mining industry through the illicit trade in rough diamonds have to some extent, though not entirely, been checked by the stringent protective measure known as the “Diamond Trade Act,” passed in 1882, the more important provisions of which have been applied, with modifications, to the entire colony by Act No. 14 of 1885. The suppression of the crime employs a large detective force and searching staff, maintained at an annual cost of over 20,000*l.*, derived from fines and duties imposed by the Acts, and from contributions by the mining boards.

The largest diamond known to have been found in Griqualand West weighed 404 carats, or nearly three ounces. The question whether the title of the proprietors of the farms entitles them to the sub-soil diamonds has been violently debated, and involving as it did consequences of great pecuniary magnitude to the diggers, at one time led them to acts of lawlessness which rendered necessary the despatch of a body of Her Majesty's troops to the Diamond Fields to ensure respect for authority. The trouble was averted by the acquisition of the principal farm, Vooruitzicht, for 100,000*l.* by the Government; and as regards the minor diggings, the matter has now been set at rest by a legislative compromise.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and this is also the money of account, and practically the only coin in circulation throughout South Africa. The Colonial Government does not issue notes, but all the banks do so, the issue not being a legal tender.

The banking system is being well developed, there being 10 banks, with 77 separate branches, in 53 different towns and villages. The particulars are given below:—

30th June, 1887.	Paid up Capital.	Deposits.	Note Circulation.
	£.	£.	£.
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (Capetown, and 50 other branches)...	1,000,000	2,892,556	335,763
Bank of Africa, Limited (Capetown, and 7 other branches)...	250,000	577,497	48,580
	1,250,000	3,470,053	384,363
Eight other banks (<i>viz.</i> , Cape of Good Hope, Union, Kaffrarian Colonial, Paarl, Stellenbosch District, Wellington, Western Province, and Worcester Commercial, with together 18 branches)...	340,104	1,558,156	102,300
Total for the Colony...	1,590,104	5,028,209	486,663

Post Office savings banks were established in 1884; on 30th June, 1887, there was 244,321*l.* deposited, to the credit of over 11,756 depositors. The interest allowed is $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Industries.

The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and in the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of this Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Woods and Forests, at an annual charge of some 10,000*l*. The attention of the Government has recently been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests with anticipated satisfactory results. The chief exports are diamonds, wood, copper ore, ostrich feathers, mohair, hides and skins. The chief imports are textiles, leather, sugar, coffee, hardware, explosives, and cereals.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1886 it amounted to 288,568 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 5,421,006 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 48,822,562 lbs. in 1871, and stood at 47,454,153 lbs. in 1886.

In twenty-three divisions situated in the eastern, midland, and southern portions of the Colony a compulsory Scab Act has been in operation since the 1st July, 1887. The Superintendent of the Government farm at Constantia reports that considerable changes and improvements took place in 1886 in the wine industry. For the purpose of improving the breed of horses a sum of money has been placed on the estimates for 1887-88. An agricultural branch has been constituted in the department of the Colonial Secretary. The crops in 1887 yielded returns above the average. From estimates made by direction of Government, it appears that the following quantities of grain were reaped in the Colony and the Transkei, viz.: Wheat, 3,553,995; barley, 1,041,112; rye, 360,264; oats, 1,359,441; mealies, 266,137 bushels.

Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 36 vessels registered, of together 3,791 tons.

Education

To promote elementary instruction of all children, industrial training for native lads and girls, and superior instruction to those preparing for the University examinations, the Government gives grants of money in aid of salaries of lecturers and professors (under the Higher Education Act), and of other teachers under Act 13 of 1865, assistance in providing furniture, &c., allowances in aid of expenses of needy boarders at schools amongst the agricultural population, and to maintain native boarders at industrial institutions. In 1854, 91 schools, at which 10,266 children attended, cost the Colony 7,593*l*, while in June, 1886, there were in the Colony and the Transkei 1,107 schools, with 75,737 scholars, and 4 colleges with 266 students. The Government expenditure on education in the financial year 1885-86 amounted to 91,663*l*. The local expenditure was 112,815*l*. In 1885-86, derived from fees and voluntary sources.

The Education Department is under the direction of the Superintendent-General of Education, aided

by a staff of inspectors. The local elected boards guarantee half the teachers' salaries, and provide accommodation. There is no school tax.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

Chancellor, Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, Langham Dale, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

The Council consists of 20 members. The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowments, &c. The following table shows the number of persons who—

	Matri- culated.	Inter. in Arts.	Exam. degrees.	Took direct ad eundem.
1883.	88	32	14	14
1884.	118	20	12	7
1885.	118	23	10	17
1886.	121	53	18	6
1887.	122	25	16	—

Sea and Land Communications.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Natal, by the Zanzibar and Aden cable. The telegraph system is well developed, there being now 8,981 miles open, erected by the Government at a cost of 355,015*l*; the gross receipts in 1886 being 48,516*l*, and the expenditure 50,421*l*.

Contracts have been entered into by the Colonial Government for weekly communication between England and the Cape, and *vice versa*, with the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company. The packets leave England on Fridays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected in 21½ days, and in 22½ days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena or Ascension, but premiums are paid for quicker runs. The average passage is 20 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. The packets of each Company call at Madeira, both on the outward and homeward voyages, except that the "Castle" packets on alternative voyages call at Lisbon instead of Madeira.

Steamers leave Table Bay weekly for Natal (distant about 1,000 miles), calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; they usually leave about 24 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Table Bay once a month for Delagoa Bay, and ports on the East Coast of Africa; and that Company also sends a steamer once every eight weeks to Mauritius and Madagascar.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily, with Natal once a week, *via* the Transkei, with the Orange Free State twice a week, and with the Transvaal four times a week through the Diamond Fields.

The number of Colonial post offices is 618, and of money order offices, 150. The expenditure on the postal service in 1873 amounted to 63,297*l*, and to 233,481*l*. in 1886; the revenue in 1873 was 41,478*l*, and the commission on money orders 902*l*; the corresponding figures for 1886 were 168,202*l*, and 2,566*l*. The weight of registered packets addressed to England, and supposed to contain

diamonds, which passed the Post Office in the years 1874 to 1886, both inclusive, amounted to 17,665 lbs. 9 oz.

Population and Chief Towns.

The population of the whole Colony (excluding Basutoland, but including Griqualand and the Transkeian territories) was estimated in 1885 at 1,252,347 persons. Of these about 840,000 are of European descent, the remainder being coloured or native races, the latter comprising Kaffirs, Fingoes, Hottentots, Bushmen, and Malays. The Europeans are mainly of Dutch, English, or Huguenot descent, with some Germans and Portuguese. 383,765 are returned as belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, 68,814 as Wesleyans, and 57,895 as Anglicans.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 88,239, and with suburbs, 45,240, is laid out at right angles, and contains numerous handsome shops, offices, and churches. The finest building is the edifice providing accommodation for the two Houses of Parliament and the Colonial Office.

Kimberley had a population of 13,590; Port Elizabeth, 18,040; Graham's Town, 6,903; King William's Town, 5,169; Paarl, 5,760; Graaff Reinet, 4,562; Worcester, 3,788; Queenstown, 2,320; East London, 2,184, according to the last census.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1885 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 74 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer-General, the Attorney-General (who is Premier), the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property,

or receipt of salary or wages, of not less than 50*l.* per annum, or not less than 25*l.* with board and lodging. The number of registered electors in 1886 was 88,037. The Native Registration Act of 1887 makes a better provision for the machinery of registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons, especially those whose only qualification is a share in tribal occupancy.

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act No. 40, of 1882, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; three of whom are assigned to the Court of the Eastern Districts, and three to the High Court of Griqualand. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. A "Native Territories Penal Code" came into operation for the Transkei, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Port St. John's on 1st January, 1887.

Local Government.

Divisional Councils were first established in the year 1855; they then exercised authority over branch roads only, and performed certain functions in connection with district schools, pounds and crown lands. They have now been relieved of all duties in regard to schools and lands, but with these exceptions their powers and functions have been gradually increased and amplified. The councils are elected triennially, and consist of eight elective members exclusive of the Civil Commissioner as chairman, excepting in the Cape Division, which returns ten members. The electors are the registered parliamentary voters, and the qualifications of members are registration as voters and registered ownership of immovable property in the division valued at not less than 500*l.* The maintenance of all roads now rests with the councils, and they have also important duties to discharge in regard to disputed land boundaries and beacons; can nominate Field Cornets; may borrow money on the security of rates for the prosecution of local public works; may promote the establishment of a Divisional Police Force, on payment to Government of one-third of the cost of such force; and return three members annually to the District Licensing Court. The revenue of these councils is derived from toll fees; pound sales, and road rates. They are 65 in number, and their receipts during the year 1886 amounted to 139,888*l.*, of which 21,263*l.* was borrowed money for public works. Payments for the same period amounted to 134,517*l.* The accounts are subject to audit by two auditors elected triennially by the registered voters of the division, and also to a final audit by the Controller and Auditor-General of the Colony.

Municipalities were first established by an ordinance in 1836. In 1882 an Act was passed consolidating and amending all laws then existing in regard to these boards. Every municipality is governed by a council, composed of a mayor or

chairman, and councillors, numbering not less than 6 nor more than 24, a certain number of which are elected annually by the ratepayers. Town councils or municipalities have power to levy annually a landlord's or owner's rate, assessed upon the value of rateable property, and a tenant's rate assessed upon the annual value of such property; no rate to exceed 2d. in the £. on the value, or 8d. in the £ on the annual value, excepting in Capetown, where a landlord's rate of 8d. may be levied.

All mayors or chairmen are members of District Licensing Courts. There are 77 municipalities in the Colony, whose receipts from all sources during the year 1886 amounted to 280,362*l.*, which includes 53,165*l.* borrowed money for public works. Payments during the same period amounted to 275,670*l.* The Controller and Auditor-General has no control over municipal accounts.

Village management boards, of which there are 46 in the Colony, exist chiefly in hamlets which are not entrusted with full municipal privileges. The Act of 1881, under which these boards were established, may be proclaimed to be in force upon petition of the inhabitants. There are 3 members elected annually by the voters registered for Parliamentary purposes, who shall be resident within the area defined by proclamation. These boards have no power to levy rates; this is done for them by the divisional council at their request, to an amount not exceeding 3d. in the £ within the limits of the village boards' jurisdiction. The powers and duties of these boards are of the same nature as, although in most respects more restricted than, those of municipalities. Their revenues amounted in 1886 to 2,968*l.*

Defence.

There is an extensive Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and to defend this Naval station an Imperial garrison of 1,300 men is usually stationed at Cape Town and Wynberg. The defence of the Colony from native attacks has, however, devolved since 1871 upon the Colonial forces. These now consist of the Cape Police (800 strong) and the Cape Mounted Rifles (800 strong, with two field guns), which are permanently embodied and paid. There are also 19 Volunteer Corps, of all arms, numbering 3,500 men (with 12 guns), maintained by a capitation grant. Table Bay is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the War Office and the Colonial Government.

Dependent Territories.

BASUTOLAND, which formed a portion of the Cape Colony from August, 1871, down to 1884, is now an independent territory, administered by a Resident Commissioner under the instructions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who also holds the office of Governor of the Cape Colony. Accounts of Basutoland, as well as of British Bechuanaland, which is in nearly the same political position, will be found under those headings.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.—Early in 1878, while the war with the Amaxosa was being carried on, a number of Koranas, Griquas, Kaffirs, and others living along the Orange River, took up arms against the Colony. Their object was simply plunder, and the time seemed opportune. They made several forays deep into the Colony. Their number was not very great, but it was difficult to move a military force to such a remote quarter, and a group of wooded islands situated among rapids in the Orange River afforded them defensive

strongholds not easily wrested from them: For these reasons it was more than a year before the insurrection could be suppressed. A magistrate, with a body of police, was then stationed at Upington, a position on the northern bank of the Orange, from which the islands can be kept under inspection and constantly patrolled. Since this date there have been no further disturbances.

TINGOLAND, IDUTYWA RESERVE, and NOMAN'S LAND, as explained in Part 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 **THE GCALEKAS**, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelli, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-58, defied the authority of the British Government, and even invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelli deposed, and his country taken as British, by a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere dated the 5th of October, 1877, and confirmed by Lord Carnarvon in a despatch dated the 14th of November, 1877.

In 1875-76 **THE TEMBUS, OF TEMBULAND** proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the Bomvanas did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation the conquered province of Gcalekaland, and a settlement of native British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and Sir Hercules Robinson appointed Governor thereof. In 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

In 1885 the Chief **KRELI** requested to be placed on the same footing as the others, and was located in Bomvanaland, on a tract of land purchased for the purpose from the Chief of the Bomvanas. Pali, chief of the Amatshezi, who had previously been living in practical independence in Lower Tembuland, formally tendered his submission to Colonial rule in 1886, and he and his people were registered in the same manner as the Tembus.

The **PONDOMISI** tribe, under the chiefs Um-ditshwa and Umhlouho, and some of the most powerful clans, allied with the Tembu tribe, took up arms against the Colony at the outbreak of the Basuto rebellion. The Tembus proper aided the Colony. The insurrection was suppressed, and a re-settlement of the lands previously occupied by the insurgents has been effected, by which greater security in the future is promised.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, **UMQIKELA** (died 1887), for breach of treaty arrangements, ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River was vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident was also appointed to represent the Government with Umqikela, who remains Chief of East Pondoland. The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881, by which also it has been declared a "free port," and Sir H. Robinson appointed Governor thereof. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

WEST PONDOLAND is under the Chief Nquillo. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l*.

The district of Mount Ayliff, or the Xesibe country, after having long been administered as a dependency of Griqualand East, was formally annexed to the Colony in October, 1886, and the Rode Valley in October, 1887.

The whole of the natives in these territories are now subject to Colonial rule (except independent Pondoland, over which there is a British protectorate).

They are now re-grouped, under three Chief Magistrates, with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz. :—

Griqualand East comprising Nomansland (late Adam Kok's Country), the Gatberg, the Xesibe country, and St. John's Territory, all under one

Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Stanford, and nine subordinate magistrates. It has a population of 2,935 Europeans and 98,000 natives; revenue in 1886, 20,416*l*; expenditure, 29,775*l*.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Bomavansland, and Emigrant Tembuland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and seven subordinate magistrates. Major Elliot has also charge of the relations of the Government with Pondoland West. It has a population of 5,619 Europeans and 125,000 natives; revenue in 1886, 13,054*l*; expenditure 21,375*l*.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, Gcalekaland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Captain M. S. Blyth, C.M.G., and six subordinate magistrates. It has a population of 876 Europeans and 123,000 natives; revenue in 1886, 13,026*l*; expenditure, 16,998*l*.

Statistics of the Cape Colony—Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Shipping, and Trade.

Year (ended 30th June).	Actual Revenue. (Revised.)	Customs (including Harbour Dues).	Land Revenue.	Total Expenditure (Revised.)	Debt of General Government.	Debt of Corporate Bodies.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
							British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1876-77	1,318,341	605,981	114,108	3,640,532	6,028,959	464,050	2,312,541	2,494,325
1877-78	1,586,303	775,776	90,325	3,667,725	6,986,359	462,750	3,015,097	3,240,972
1878-79	2,082,889	923,997	108,466	3,841,595	9,527,459	489,950	3,895,030	4,191,069
1879-80	2,522,028	983,456	178,419	3,794,430	10,583,759	808,050	4,216,755	4,477,319
1880-81	3,009,970	1,198,054	161,134	5,530,688	12,460,559	801,150	4,662,564	5,067,501
1881-82	3,524,859	1,356,947	180,139	5,673,559	15,302,759	795,650	5,696,542	6,092,891
1882-83	3,299,018	1,119,752	193,422	6,346,453	19,671,859	1,139,150	5,641,523	5,959,535
1883-84	2,949,951	906,499	200,587	5,255,709	19,658,267	1,145,855	5,046,328	5,322,117
1884-85	3,317,310	1,082,213	192,639	4,096,012	20,417,227	1,254,935	5,105,034	5,412,855
1885-86	3,039,280	959,720	184,164	3,788,691	21,171,854	1,289,439	5,278,819	5,447,217
1886-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,358,386

Year.	From U.K.	IMPORTS.		Total.
		From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	4,009,810	522,469	626,569	5,158,848
1878	4,605,132	918,069	733,394	6,151,595
1879	5,732,233	665,680	685,897	7,083,810
1880	6,124,424	747,881	790,553	7,662,858
1881	7,319,255	896,430	1,011,486	9,227,171
1882	7,684,774	814,301	972,944	9,472,019
1883	4,899,402	841,862	729,127	6,470,391
1884	4,023,799	726,093	499,108	5,249,000
1885	3,759,387	578,810	434,707	4,772,904
1886	3,089,737	344,146	365,378	3,799,261
1887	—	—	—	4,329,073

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	5,022,872	85,251	249,265	5,356,888
1878	5,350,014	149,721	115,893	5,615,628
1879	5,968,158	170,632	246,706	6,385,496
1880	7,386,099	84,686	289,406	7,710,191
1881	8,090,718	124,762	181,428	8,396,908
1882	8,112,703	77,784	316,113	8,506,600
1883	6,723,824	93,693	333,781	7,151,298
1884	6,520,107	86,596	338,971	6,945,674
1885	5,451,255	81,664	278,525	5,811,444
1886	6,694,735	91,426	339,195	7,125,356
1887	—	—	—	7,535,037

Tarif.

The following table contains the Customs duties authorised to be levied under Act No. 13 of 1884:—

	£	s.	d.
Ale and beer, the gallon	0	1	3
Boots and shoes, viz.:—			
Men's, the dozen pairs	0	8	0
Women's	0	6	0
Boys' and girls', the dozen pairs	0	3	0
Children's	0	2	0
Slippers and goloshes, the dozen pairs	0	2	0
And for every 100 <i>l</i> . value	10	0	0
Butter, including butterine or any other substance imported for mixing with or for use as butter, the 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Candles, the lb.	0	0	3
Carriages, carts, waggons and other wheeled vehicles, including wheelbarrows, for every 100 <i>l</i> . value	20	0	0
Cartridges, for every 100 <i>l</i> . full value	15	0	0
and for every lb. of gunpowder therein	0	0	6
Cement, the 400 lbs.	0	1	6
Cheese, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Chicory, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8
Cider, the gallon	0	0	6
Cinnamon, cloves, or cassia, per lb.	0	0	3
Coals, coke, and patent fuel, per ton of 2,000 lb.	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coffee, cocoa and chocolate, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8	Varnish, the gallon	0	3	0
Confectionery, jams, jellies, and manufactured sweets, not being medicated or properly classed as apothecary ware, but including sweetmeats of all sorts, and other articles with which sugar is largely compounded for preserving purposes, the 100 lbs.	0	16	8	Viuegar	0	0	6
Corn and grain, the 100 lbs.	0	1	0	Wine, in bottles, each of not greater content than six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	12	0
Dates	0	4	2	In bottles, each of not greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	6	0
Dynamite, "blasting" powder, blasting compound, gun cotton, and fuze, the lb.	0	0	6	In other bottles, or in wood, the imperial gallon	0	5	0
Flour wheaten, and wheaten meal, the 100 lbs.	0	3	6	Wood, unmanufactured, other than teak, the cubic foot	0	0	2
Fruits, dried (all sorts), the 100 lbs.	0	12	6	Wood, other than teak, planed or grooved, the cubic foot	0	0	3
Ginger, dry, the lb.	0	0	3	Teak, the cubic foot	0	0	4
Preserved chow chow, and other similar preserves, the lb.	0	0	4	Agricultural implements, axles, springs, and lamps for carts and carriages, bags for flour, grain, coal, and wool, corks and bungs, hops, iron, bar, bolt, and rod, malt, marble, metal composition, rosin, soda, caustic, staves, tin, viz., plate or sheet, wire, iron and steel, for fencing, for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Gunpowder, the lb.	0	0	6	Goods, not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported or used in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, for every 100l. value	15	0	0
Guns or gun-barrels, the barrel	1	0	0				
Lard, the 100 lbs.	0	12	6	Under Act No. 4 of 1854 a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is payable on the price of foreign reprints of British copyright works.			
Mace, the lb.	0	0	3	By Act No. 16 of 1887, no duties is payable on imports by land of South African produce other than spirits, coffee, sugar, and molasses, and the duty on such spirits thus imported is made equivalent to the Cape excise duty of 2s. per gallon.			
Matches, viz. :—							
Wooden, in boxes or other packages containing not more than 100 matches, the gross	0	4	0				
In boxes or other packages containing more than 100 and not more than 200 matches, the gross	0	8	0				
(And at the same rate for larger boxes.)							
Wax vestas and fuses in boxes or other packages, containing up to 50 vestas or fuses, the gross	0	4	0				
In boxes or other packages containing up to 100 vestas or fuses, the gross	0	8	0				
(And at the same rate for every additional 50 vestas or fuses.)							
Meat, salted or cured, and not in cases hermetically sealed, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4				
Mules, each	1	0	0				
Nutmegs, the lb.	0	0	3				
Nuts, all kinds, excepting cocoa nuts, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4				
Oils, the imperial gallon	0	1	0				
Paddy, the 100 lbs.	0	2	6				
Pepper, and pimento, the lb.	0	0	3				
Pistols or pistol-barrels, each	0	10	0				
Rice, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2				
Salt, in bulk or in bags, or other packages of not less than 100 lbs., the 100 lbs.	0	0	3				
Soap, common, brown, blue, yellow, or mottled, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2				
Spirits or strong waters of all sorts, not sweetened, mixed, or perfumed, per gallon proof	0	10	6				
Spirits or strong waters, in bottles of more than one-sixth of a gallon, or not in bottle, the imperial gallon	0	10	0				
Spirits, sweetened or mixed, the imperial gallon	0	12	0				
Spirits, perfumed, the imperial gallon	0	15	0				
Sugar, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4				
Tallow, the 100 lbs.	0	4	2				
Tamarinds, the 100 lbs.	0	8	4				
Tea, the lb.	0	0	8				
Tobacco, not manufactured, the lb.	0	1	0				
Manufactured (not cigars or snuff), the lb.	0	2	0				
Cigars and Snuff, the lb.	0	4	0				
And for every 100l. value	10	0	0				
Cigarettes, the lb. (gross)	0	3	0				
Turmeric, the lb.	0	0	3				
Turpentine, the gallon	0	1	0				

Free.

Animals, living (excepting mules); anchors and chain cables, for ship's use; bottles of common glass imported full of wine, beer, or other liquid liable to customs duty; books, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works; bullion or coin; cotton in its raw state; creosote; diamonds or other gems in their rough state; feathers, ostrich, undressed; *fish; flowers of sulphur; fruit, green, including cocoanuts; guano and other manures; *hair, viz., Angora; *hides, ox and cow; *horns, ox and cow and wild animals; ice; *ivory; machinery for manufacturing purposes, driven by other than human power, viz., agricultural, mining, and sawing; maps and charts; photographs; printed music; oil, fish, in a raw state; *ore, copper and other; paper for printing purposes; printers' and bookbinders' materials; provisions or other stores for Her Majesty's land and sea forces, when the customs duties shall not have been paid thereon; railway materials; seeds; bulbs, or plants (garden); sheep dip; skins, viz., *goat, *seal, *sheep, *wild animals; specimens illustrative of natural history; telegraph materials; wine, imported or taken out of bond for the use of military officers serving on full pay in this colony, and also for the use of officers of Her Majesty's navy serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships; wool, viz., *sheeps'; all articles of military, naval, or volunteer uniforms or appointments, imported by imperial and colonial officers stationed in this

* Being the growth and produce of Africa, and not manufactured, but in the raw state.

colony for their own use; maize and other farm produce, the growth of St. John's River Territory. There are no export duties. The total revenue from customs in 1886 was 893,220*l*.

List of Governors.

- 1795 General J. H. Craig.
 1797 Earl Macartney.
 1798 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1799 Sir George Young.
 1801 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1803 Jan Willem Janssens. (*Under the Batavian Republic*).
 1806 Sir David Baird.
 1807 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1807 Du Pré, Earl of Caledon.
 1811 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1811 Sir John Francis Cradock.
 1813 Hon. Robert Meade (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1814 Lord Charles Henry Somerset.
 1820 Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (*acting*).
 1821 Lord Charles Henry Somerset, returned.
 1826 Richard Bourke (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1828 Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
 1834 Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade (*acting-Governor*).
 1834 Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
 1836 Sir Andries Stockenström, Bart. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1838 Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.
 1839 Colonel John Hare (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1843 Sir Peregrine Maitland.
 1847 Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
 1847 Sir H. F. Young, Kt. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1847 Lieut.-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart.
 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1883 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1886 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1887 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

Ministries since 1872.

Name of Premier.	Date.
Sir J. C. Molteno, K.C.M.G. ...	1st December, 1872
J. Gordon Sprigg ...	6th February, 1878
Sir Thomas Scanlen, K.C.M.G. ...	9th May, 1881
Thomas Uppington ...	10th May, 1884
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.	25th November, 1886

Executive Council.

President, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1881.

Members.

- Richard Southey, C.M.G., 1852.
 Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1854.
 Eldred Mowbray Cole, 1859.
 General Sir R. Percy Douglas, Bart., 1863.
 Francis Bertrand Pinney, 1865.
 William Downes Griffith, 1866.
 Robert Graham, 1868.
 Henry White, 1872.
 Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, *Chief Justice*.
 Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, *Controller and Auditor General*.
 John Xavier Merriman, 1875.
 *Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1872, *Premier and Treasurer of Colony*.
 *Sir Thomas Uppington, K.C.M.G., Q.C., 1878, *Attorney-General*.
 John Miller, 1878.
 William Ayliff, 1878.
 John Laing, 1878.
 Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 1878.
 Henry William Pearson, 1878.
 James Weston Leonard, Q.C., 1881.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
 Charles William Hutton, 1881.
 Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer, 1881.
 John Hendrik Hofmeyr, 1881.
 Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
 *Frederic Scherbrucker, 1884, *Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*.
 *Jacobus Albertus de Wet, 1884, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.
 *John Tudhope, 1885, *Colonial Secretary*.
 Clerk to the Executive Council, Charles H. Pennell.

Legislative Council.

- President*, Chief Justice Sir J. H. de Villiers, Knt., K.C.M.G., 500*l*.
 Clerk to Council, J. A. Fairbairn, 625*l*.
 Usher of the Black Rod, M. J. Blake, 300*l*.
 Assistant Clerk and Shortland Writer, S. le Sueur, 360*l*.
 Messenger, J. Reilly, 180*l*.

Members.

Western Province:—

- The Hon. John George Steytler.
 The Hon. Jacobus Arnoldus Combrinck.
 The Hon. Martinus Laurentius Neethling.

North-Western Provinces:—

- The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.
 The Hon. Thomas Tennant Heatlie.
 The Hon. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.

South-Western Province:—

- The Hon. Johan Frederick Taute.
 The Hon. Pieter Hermanus du Plessis.
 The Hon. Pieter Lourens van der Byl.

Midland Province:—

- The Hon. Rudolph Philippus Botha.
 The Hon. William Adolph Joubert.
 The Hon. Jacobus Arnoldus Burger.

South-Eastern Province:—

- The Hon. William Guybon Atherstone.
 The Hon. Alfred Ebdon.
 The Hon. John Miller.

North-Eastern Province:—

- The Hon. Louis Henri Meurant.
 The Hon. Daniel Petrus van der Heever.
 The Hon. Robert Mitford Bowker.

* Members of the Cabinet.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Frederic Schermbrucker.
The Hon. Thomas Brown.
The Hon. Johan Petrus Bertram.

Griqualand West:—

The Hon. William Ross.

House of Assembly.

Sir David Tennant, Kt., *Speaker*, 1,000l.
J. Noble, *Clerk to the House*, 675l.
E. F. Kilpin, *Clerk Assistant*, 400l.
Sergeant-at-Arms, 300l.
H. W. Bidwell, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360l.
J. A. Smuts, *Clerk of the Papers*, 300l.
H. J. Zoer, *Translator and Clerk*, 300l.
J. D. Ensor, *Assistant Clerk and Shorthand Writer*, 150l.

Constituency.	Members.
Albany	Joseph Garbett Wood. Robert Crosbie.
Albert	Jotham Joubert. Martinus M. Venter.
Aliwal North	David Nicholas de Wet. Jacobus W. Sauer.
Barkly	Cecil John Rhodes. George Paton.
Beaufort West. . . .	Johannes Augustus Dreyer Desvages.
Beaufort West . . .	Jacobus Dielan Johannes Oosthuizen.
Caledon	Sir Thomas Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G. Christian Johannes Nicolaas Dempers.
Cape Division . . .	Cornelis Pieter Smuts. Charles John Manuel.
Cape Town	Ludwig Wiener. Philip John Stigant. Thomas Ekins Fuller. Anders Ohlsson.
Clanwilliam	Ludwig Henry Goldschmidt. William de Smidt, jun.
Colesberg	Ignatius Johannes van der Walt.
Craddock	Daniel Jacobus Scholtz. Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G. Johannes Petrus du Plessis.
East London	Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. Edward Yewd Brabant, Capt., C.M.G.
Fort Beaufort . . .	William Ayliff.
George	Lewis A. Vincent.
Graaff-Reinet . . .	Alfred G. Robertson. Jeremias Auret van Heerden Jacobus Nicholas Rothman
Graham's Town . . .	Arthur Douglass. John E. Wood.
Kimberley	John Joseph O'Leary. George Henry Goch. Moses Cornwall. Charles Dunell Rudd.
King William's Town	Richard Solomon. William Joseph Warren.
Malmesbury	Thomas Arnoldus Johannes Louw. Michiel Bergh.
Namaqualand	John Xavier Merriman. Charles Lewis.
Oudtshoorn	James Weston Leonard, Q.C. Bernardus Johannes Keyter Johannes Jacobus Proctor.
Paarl	Johannes Stephanus Marais

Constituency.

Members.

Piquetberg	Sir David Tennant, Kt. David de Waal.
Port Elizabeth . . .	Henry William Pearson. Charles Tennant Jones.
Queen's Town . . .	John Frost, C.M.G. Marthinus Johannes du Plessis.
Richmond	P. J. A. Watermeyer. Thomas Philippus Theron.
Riversdale	Thomas Daniel Barry. Johannes Jacobus Nel.
Somerset	Jacobus Albertus de Wet. William Henry Hockly.
Stellenbosch	Philippus A. Myburgh. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.
Swellendam	Andries Hendrick du Toit. Frederick Jacobus van Eeden.
Uitenhage	John Pigott Nixon, Ma.-Gen. John Tudhope.
Victoria East	James Rose Innes, jun. Stephen Johnson.
Victoria West	Abraham Barend de Villiers. Abraham Stephanus Roex.
Wodehouse	Jacobus Albertus van Zyl. Joseph Walker.
Worcester	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. Jacob de Vos.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 5,000l., and 1,000l. as *High Commissioner*, and residences, and 1,000l. personal allowance from Imperial Funds.
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Capt. Graham Bower, C.M.G., R.N., 560l.
Private Secretary, F. J. Newton, 360l., and quarters.
Colonial Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Governor, Captain C. T. Dawkins, 360l.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, H. A. T. Robinson, Lt., 188l.
Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 400l.
Clerks, J. Smuts, 180l., and W. C. Wright, 164l.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

*Premier** Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 250l.
Private Secretary, C. A. Williams, 100l.
Secretary, Sydney Cooper, 400l.
Clerk (2nd Class), A. W. Heywood, 180l.
Messenger, G. Osborne, 100l.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Tudhope, 1,200l.
Under Colonial Secretary, Hampden Willis, C.M.G., 900l.
Chief Clerk and Accounting Officer, Henry de Smidt, 500l., also Stamping Commissioner, 75l. allowance.

General Branch.

Principal Clerk, Augustus Charles Dale, 410l.
Clerks of the First Class, Langham Dale, jun., and W. H. Milton, 300l., and 37l. 10s. allowance as Secretaries to Tender Board, each; Sydney Cowper, 300l. (detached for special service); C. A. Williams, 250l., and 100l. allowance as Private Secretary to the Premier.
Clerks of the Second Class, M. Garrett, 200l.; and Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 50l.; T. B. Stenhouse, 190l.; N. Lacey, 170l.

* Is also Treasurer.

Clerks of the Third Class, A. J. Brinton, 160*l.*; S. W. Samuels, 155*l.*

Clerks, S. Maurics, 200; R. Bradshaw, 180*l.*, allowances 56*l.*

Office-Keeper, H. H. West, 150*l.*, and quarters.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Hy. de Smidt (Chief Clerk).

Accountant, P. Barrow, 400*l.*

Examiners of Accounts, P. Gower, 235*l.*; A. C. Bain, 180*l.*; H. B. Shawe, 175*l.*

Bookkeeper, H. W. R. Short, 270*l.*

Clerks, G. D. Rainer and W. B. Gordon, 160*l.* each; E. G. Green, 91*l.*

Stationery and Printing Branch.

Chief Examiner, Hy. de Smidt (Chief Clerk), 100*l.* allowance.

Clerk (Second Class), P. G. Herman, 235*l.*

Clerk-in-Charge, R. G. Lawrence, 320*l.*

Clerks, G. W. J. McLoughlin, 190*l.*; H. E. Gadd, 120*l.*

Bookkeeper, W. F. Rose, 200*l.*

Control and Audit Office.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 900*l.*

Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 600*l.*

Inspector and Accountant, George Reynolds, 470*l.*

Bookkeeper, W. A. Gurney, 375*l.*

Assistant Examiner of Accounts, P. E. F. Broers, 170*l.*; R. Reynolds, 170*l.*

Clerk, C. C. Long, 135*l.*

Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, T. F. de Villiers, 470*l.*

Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 300*l.*; F. S. Stapleton, 250*l.*; C. H. Wolfe, jr., 235*l.*; J. S. Stephenson, 210*l.*; J. B. S. Long, 170*l.*; J. P. Hopkins, 180*l.*; H. T. L. Maclear, 145*l.*

Expenditure Branch.

Accountant and Inspector, C. Wolfe, 470*l.*

Examiners of Accounts, F. J. Hohne, 325*l.*; T. Penn, 325*l.*; C. B. Fair, 300*l.*; W. E. Goodman, 300*l.*; E. F. Collard, 250*l.*; J. C. Spyker, 250*l.*; J. F. Marshall, 250*l.*; A. H. B. Stevens, 235*l.*; T. de Jongh, 180*l.*; R. A. Trevor, 170*l.*

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, Ryk le S. Fischer, 700*l.* (Stamping Commissioner, 75*l.* allowance).

Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 550*l.*

Clerks, H. Ford, 300*l.*; W. Bergh, 220*l.*; W. J. Roux, 190*l.*; C. G. Smuts, 220*l.*; A. E. Dodwell, 170*l.*; P. G. Fisher, 145*l.*; J. C. L. Commaile, 145*l.*; W. Morkel, 120*l.*

Surveyor, T. F. N. Risler, 500*l.*

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, G. W. Aitchison, 800*l.*, house allowance, 100*l.*

Secretary and Accountant, S. R. French, 675*l.*

Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Telegraphs, B. Duff, 600*l.*

Assistant Accountant, Arthur E. Biden, 400*l.*

Principal Clerk, J. Henry, 300*l.*

Circulation Branch:—

Controller, J. C. Carstens, 425*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Superintendent Letter Branch, W. E. Thomas, 285*l.*; allowance 40*l.*

Superintendent Newspaper Branch, W. D. Sewell, 225*l.*; allowances 55*l.*

Clerk of Stores, J. Sowter, 225*l.*

Sub-Accountant and Bookkeeper, J. Searle, 400*l.*

Chief Examiner of Accounts, W. H. de Massy, 200*l.*

Principal Clerk, Savings Bank, J. V. Blinkhorn, 200*l.*

Ditto Postal Drafts, H. H. J. Wilkins, 225*l.*

Ditto Returned Letters, W. Pattison, 165*l.*

Ditto Telegraph Messages, J. P. Rickett, 275*l.*

Ditto Money Orders, H. Greener, 150*l.*

Postmaster, Port Elizabeth, G. J. Kirby, 500*l.*

Ditto Kimberley, W. T. Hoal, 500*l.*

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, L. Dale, LL.D., M.A., F.R.G.S., 1,000*l.*

Secretary, G. Maconachie, 500*l.*

Accounting Officer, A. J. Kyns, 500*l.*

Accountant, J. Spyker, 375*l.*

Deputy-Inspectors of Schools, A. N. Rowan, 500*l.*

per annum, F. H. Ely and H. R. Woodrooffe, 450*l.* each; J. Samuel, J. Brady, 400*l.* each, and 1*l.* 10*s.* per day travelling expenses.

South African Museum.

Curator, Roland Trimen, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., 500*l.* and quarters.

Archives.

Keeper, H. C. Leibbrandt, 300*l.*

Government Medical Establishment.

Colonial Medical Committee.

President, P. J. Roux, M.D., 141*l.*

Members, J. Wright, M.D., A. Abercromby, M.D., T. Douglas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and G. H. B. Fisk, M.B., 50*l.* each.

Secretary and Member, Phillip Landsberg, M.D., 100*l.*

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, D. Hutcheon, 700*l.*

Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 300*l.*, quarters and rations.

Assistant ditto, J. P. Johnston (temporary), 150*l.*, quarters and rations.

Visiting Medical Officers, J. Wright, M.D., 100*l.* H. W. Saunders, F.R.C.S., 100*l.*

Dispenser and Dresser, J. C. Usherwood, 235*l.* quarters and rations.

Clerk, J. Veitch (on probation), 120*l.*

Old Somerset Hospital.

Officer in Charge, P. Landsberg, M.D., 140*l.*

Keeper, S. Needham, 150*l.*, quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Surgeon Superintendent, W. H. Ross, M.D., Eng., 500*l.*, quarters and rations.

Junior Surgeon, Dr. Wynne, 250*l.*, and 110*l.* as Dispenser, quarters and rations.

Chaplain, Rev. A. Wilshire, 250*l.*, quarters and rations.

Clerk, F. C. Vogts, 215*l.* and ditto.

Assistant ditto, J. T. Taylor, 115*l.* and ditto.

Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.

Surgeon Superintendent, R. Hullah, M.R.C.S., 400*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, quarters and rations.

Clerk and Storekeeper, J. H. Jones, 120*l.*, quarters and rations.

Chronic Sick Wards, Superintendent, J. A. Jackson, 150*l.*, quarters and rations.

Hospital at King William's Town.

✓ *Superintendent*, J. Fitzgerald, M.D., 500*l.*, 70*l.* allowance, quarters and rations.
Dispenser, J. P. Mucklow, 240*l.*, quarters and rations.
Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, 100*l.* and 45*l.*, with ditto.

Defence Department.

Senior Officer, Colonial Forces, Col. Z. S. Bayly, C.M.G., C.M.R., 100*l.* allowance.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. P. Homan Mfoliott, 400*l.*
Accounting Officer, Capt. R. A. Lanning, R.A., 100*l.* allowed.

Ordnance.

Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. R. A. Lanning, 300*l.*
Assistant Commissary, Capt. W. Charters, 250*l.*

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Zachary Stanley Bayly, U.M.G., 600*l.*, and 300*l.* allowance.
Captain (Hon. Major), James Murray Grant, 20*s.* per diem, 5*s.* allowance, and 200*l.* per annum travelling allowance.
Captain and Adjutant and Musketry Instructor, Robert Francis Cantwell, 16*s.* per diem, and 11*s.* 6*d.* allowance
Paymaster (Captain), James McCabe, 400*l.*
Quartermaster (Captain), Joseph Leatherland, 365*l.*
Captain and Gunnery Instructor, Herman Melville Heyman, 365*l.*
Captains, John Charles Nicholas Waring, Charles Frederick Sprenger, Alfred Blaine, and John Thomson Bowers, 20*s.* per diem, and 5*s.* allowance each; Edward Francis Hatton, Howard Sprigg, and Edmund Henry Dalgety, 17*s.* per diem, and 5*s.* allowance each.
Lieutenants, Charles Leicester Johnson Goldsworthy, Herbert William Goldsworthy, Robert Watson, George Frederick Russ, Lyndhurst Winslow, Francis Gordon Shortt, David McDowall Fraser, Michael Edward Knott, Robert Burnard Stewart, Henry Timson Lukin, 16*s.* per diem each; Harry Vernon Woon, William Henry Boothby Phillips, Ronald Charles Grant, and Herman Carstensen, 14*s.* 6*d.* per diem each; Charles Joah Sugden, John Currie Hickson, Herbert Eden Hawkins, and Arthur Vizard, 14*s.* per diem each; Herbert Thring Scott, 13*s.* 6*d.* per diem.
Surgeon-Major and Principal Medical Officer, Colonial Forces, Edmund Baron Hartley (V.C.), 730*l.*
Surgeon, John Frederick McCrea (V.U.), 456*l.*
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 801.

DIVISIONAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

Inspecting Civil Commissioner, Percy Nightingale, 600*l.*, and 150*l.* allowance.

CAPE TOWN AND CAPE DISTRICT.

Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, J. M. Crosby, 900*l.* allowances 80*l.*
Clerks, G. St. V. Cripps, 300*l.*; J. A. Gibbs, 200*l.*; G. Bales, 160*l.*; J. W. Carroll, 145*l.*
Police Surgeon and Health Officer, G. H. B. Fisk, M.B., 300*l.*, 100*l.* allowance.
Additional Resident Magistrate, D. H. G. Cloete, 450*l.*; allowance 40*l.*
Clerk, W. H. Sealy, 210*l.*

CAPE DIVISION.

Civil Commissioner, H. R. Horne, 525*l.*
Clerks, J. C. Gie, 250*l.*; S. J. Galloway, 250*l.*; J. Bickley, 190*l.*; F. Crossman, 175*l.*; P. Wouter-son, 145*l.*
Sub-Distributors of Stamps, H. Cloete, 160*l.*; A. Gracie, 160*l.*

DIVISION OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J. Van der Riet, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance. (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs.)
Clerk, T. T. C. Purland, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. W. Herold, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance.
Clerks, C. J. Roux, 275*l.*, and R. H. Myburgh, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, S. V. Cloete, 600*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.
Clerks, P. Dreyer, 210*l.*; F. C. Garstin, 190*l.*; F. de L. Biocard, 150*l.*

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. Rex Duthie, 600*l.*
Clerks, W. P. Beck, 230*l.*; F. B. Gedyo, 145*l.*; C. J. Aitchison, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. W. H. Russouw, 500*l.*
Clerk, T. J. Scotland, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. W. Maskew, 600*l.*
Clerks, H. J. Jennings, 190*l.*; L. J. van der Pool, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. T. Eustace, 600*l.*
Clerk, C. R. Vaughan, 190*l.*

DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Resident Magistrate, A. R. Innes, 200*l.* (50*l.* as Harbour Master). Is also sub-collector Customs.

DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. C. Faure, 600*l.*
Clerks, J. I. Herbert, 210*l.*; P. F. Aling, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Ceres, G. G. Rainier, 500*l.*
Clerks, F. Aitchison, 210*l.*, and W. A. McIntyre (temp.), 145*l.*
Additional Resident Magistrate, Tulbagh, J. E. Robertson, 300*l.*

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Ficht, 600*l.* and quarters.
Clerks, L. Neethling, 210*l.*; H. Maynier, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. A. van Breda, 600*l*.
Clerks, W. J. de Water, 190*l*.; T. Shaw (prob.), 120*l*.

DISTRICT OF SUTHERLAND.

Resident Magistrate and Receiver of Revenue, J. C. Stapleton, 400*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. N. P. de Villiers, 600*l*.
Clerks, W. P. Atkinson, 190*l*.; T. W. O'Connell (acting), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PRIESKA.

C.C. and Resident Magistrate, C. H. Driver, 500*l*, and quarters.
Clerk, F. Wrensch, 200*l*.

DIVISION OF CARNARVON.

C.C. and Resident Magistrate, J. W. Honey, 500*l*.
Clerks, J. F. Joubert, 190*l*.; C. P. du Toit, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. W. Andrews, 600*l*.
Clerks, W. le Sueur, 200*l*.; 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. J. de Wet van Breda, 500*l*, allowances, 150*l*.
Clerk, T. H. Roux, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Okes, 600*l*.
Clerk, W. W. Hare, 210*l*.

DIVISION OF CALEDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. C. R. Boyes, 600*l*.
Clerks, J. S. Southey, 250*l*.; G. Howe-Browne, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. A. Home, 800*l*, and quarters.
Clerk, C. B. G. Borchersda, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. H. D. English, 500*l*.
Clerks, G. C. S. Foster, 220*l*.; F. Russouw, 250*l*.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. B. Borchersda, 600*l*.
Clerks, J. Ford, 800*l*.; G. W. Mallet, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. Osler, 500*l*.
Clerks W. J. H. Soul, 190*l*.; L. Reid, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF LADISMITH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. D. Rainier, 500*l*.
Clerk, P. M. van der Spuy, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. J. Crozier, 600*l*.
Clerk, P. Borgh, 360*l*.

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. C. Palgrave, 600*l*.
Clerk, L. M. Harrison, 210*l*.

DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. B. van Renen, 350*l*.
Clerk, W. Hare, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, John Hudson, 600*l*, 100*l* allowance.
Clerks, J. A. de Oliveira, 215*l*.; W. C. Cellier, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF KNYSNA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. J. Jackson, 600*l*, and quarters.
Clerks, F. E. Allman, 210*l*.; H. G. Maders, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. P. Pett, 600*l*, and 36*l* allowance.
Clerks, G. M. Edye, 210*l*.; H. W. S. Baynes, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF UITENHAGE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Philpott, 600*l*.
Clerks, H. M. E. Orpen, 210*l*.; A. W. H. Preston, 145*l*.; A. C. M. Roselt, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF JANSENVILLE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Watson, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. S. R. Dorrington, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. C. Wyde, 700*l*, allowance 55*l*, 150*l* house rent
Clerks, T. E. W. Wright, 250*l*.; P. J. Solomon, 215*l*.; W. de N. Lucas, 190*l*.; G. Philpott, 145*l*.; S. C. Fichat, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. Barber, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. Perkins, 300*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hemming, 700*l* and house.
Clerks, A. E. G. Hatchard, 210*l*.; R. J. van der Riet, 220*l*.; E. O. Sampson, 145*l*.; O. R. Chalmers, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 200*l*, 25*l* allowance. (Is also sub-collector of customs.)
Clerk, R. P. Venning, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. R. Piers, 500*l*, and quarters.
Clerk, J. Dorrington (acting), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA (EAST).

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. Boyes, 350*l.*, and 150*l.* personal allowance.
Clerk, D. A. Campbell, 190*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, S. Mzimba, 100*l.*

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. H. Garcia 500*l.*, and house.
Clerks, W. C. Scully, 235*l.*; H. Tucker (acting) 220*l.*

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. H. Holland, 600*l.*, and house.
Clerks, R. C. Ferris, 250*l.*; E. S. Booth, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. M. Edye, 500*l.*
Clerks, W. F. Bergh, 200*l.*
 P. H. Mainwaring, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. Boyes, 600*l.*, 80*l.* allowance.
Clerks, E. A. L. Brailsford, 190*l.*; C. W. Broers, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Ayliff, 600*l.*
Clerks, C. H. Hilliard, 220*l.*; A. B. Helps, 145*l.*; H. Everitt, 120*l.*

DISTRICT OF STEYNSBURG.

Resident Magistrate and Receiver of Revenue, W. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 300*l.*

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. G. Freislich, 500*l.*
Clerk, J. McTaggart, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Hudson, 700*l.*; 100*l.* house allowance.
Clerks, W. L. Philpott, 225*l.*; R. S. Kyd, 145*l.*; F. Howe-Browne, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF ABERDEEN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. Webb, 500*l.*
Clerk, A. B. van Ryneveld, 200*l.*

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. B. G. Blenkins, 500*l.*
Clerk, R. Meiring, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF RICHMOND

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. F. Burton, 600*l.*
Clerk, J. W. Kuys, 190*l.*; 2*nd Clerk*, G. M. Christian, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. E. Minto (acting), 350*l.*
Clerk, S. Tilney, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF KIMBERLEY.

Civil Commissioner and Registrar of Deeds, E. A. Judge, 1,150*l.* and quarters; 100*l.* per annum allowance, member special court.
Clerks, A. G. Gill, 300*l.*, and quarters; R. R. B. Howe, 280*l.*; E. Schroeder, 275*l.*; F. J. H. Green, 200*l.*, and quarters; A. O. Hill, 222*l.* 10*s.*, and quarters; J. Venle, 200*l.*, and quarters.
Resident Magistrate, J. L. Truter, 750*l.*, 200*l.* allowances.
Clerks, G. B. Williams, 350*l.*; H. J. Dreyer, 223*l.* 10*s.*, and 50*l.* allowance; R. G. Scott, F.C., 200*l.*
Police Magistrate, W. McKenna, 550*l.*, allowances, 100*l.*
Clerk, S. Shirley, 250*l.*
Additional Magistrate (at Beaconsfield), G. R. K. Bradshaw, 500*l.*, 60*l.* per annum allowance.
Clerks, H. A. O. Cole, 260*l.*; E. Giddy, 172*l.* 10*s.*

DIVISION OF BARKLY WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. Steuart, 600*l.*
Clerk, L. Powys-Jones, 200*l.*, and 20*l.* allowance.

DIVISION OF HERBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. Piers, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, W. F. Reynolds, 255*l.*

DIVISION OF HAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. J. Christie, 600*l.*, quarters, and 100*l.* forage allowance.
Clerk, J. Spyron, 280*l.*

DIVISION OF COLESBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. F. Robertson, 500*l.*
Clerks, G. J. von Bergh, 300*l.*; W.M. Eustace, 145*l.*

DIVISION OF HANOVER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. N. Bamberger, 500*l.*
Clerk, A. Faure, 190*l.*

DISTRICT OF PHILIPSTOWN.

Resident Magistrate and Receiver of Revenue, C. R. Haw, 400*l.*

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Stewart, 600*l.*, 200*l.* allowance.
Clerks, W. A. Hudson, 275*l.*; A. Harmsworth, 145*l.*; J. A. Smellekamp, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF ALIWAL NORTH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. I. M. Gie, 500*l.*
Clerks, G. E. Syme, 145*l.*; J. Robins (temporary), 145*l.*

DIVISION OF HERSCHEL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. R. Welsh, 500*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, S. D. Cloete, 190*l.*, and 80*l.* allowance.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. C. Campbell, 600*l.*
Clerk, C. S. Nicholson, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF BARKLY, EAST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. E. Wollaston, 400*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, D. M. Martin, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Garcia, 600*l.*, and 100*l.* allowances.
Clerks, N. J. Scholtz, 250*l.*; W. Warneford, 200*l.*; W. F. Aitchison, 190*l.*; G. H. Wodehouse, 145*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, C. J. Vice, 145*l.*

DISTRICT OF GLEN GREY.

Resident Magistrate, H. A. Jenner, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 175*l.*

DIVISION OF CATHCART.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. E. Philpott, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, A. S. Hoole, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF TARKA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. G. Rawstone, 500*l.*
Clerk, M. Smuts, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, and Registrar of Deeds, W. B. Chalmers, 700*l.*, and quarters.
Clerks, L. Gerardy, 350*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance; T. D. Hugo, 225*l.*; W. R. Potts, 190*l.*; M. Rushton, 190*l.*; F. Whitham, 300*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, E. Rein, 150*l.*, allowance 30*l.*

DIVISION OF STUTTERHEIM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. Wright, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.
Clerk, F. H. O. Hewett, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. B. Chalmers, 500*l.*
Clerk, A. W. Baker, 225*l.*

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 600*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.
Clerks, H. McA. Blakeway, 220*l.*; J. J. F. Roselt, 190*l.*; J. H. Gately, 145*l.*

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

- District No. 1. Bernard V. Shaw, 500*l.*, and 60*l.* allowance.
 „ „ 2. & 4. J. Sission, 500*l.*, and 180*l.* allowances.
 „ „ 3, 5, & 6. H. L. Davies, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* allowance, 100*l.* extra allowance and quarters.
 „ „ 7. H. B. Roper (Chief of Detective Department).
 „ „ 8. E. Christian, 500*l.*, and allowances.
 „ „ 9. G. B. B. Dyason, 383*l.*, and allowances.

TREASURY.

Treasurer of the Colony,* Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*
Assistant Treasurer of the Colony and Accountant-General, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General, H. M. H. Orpen, 900*l.*

* Is also Premier.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer, J. H. Collard, 700*l.*
Chief Accountant, H. Nicolay, 475*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, W. R. Horwood, 175*l.*

Correspondence and Record Branch.

Principal Clerk, E. J. Philpott, 350*l.*
Clerk, W. A. Collard, 145*l.*

Receiver-General's Branch.

Accountant, C. M. Stevens, 425*l.*
Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, A. H. Stubbs, 200*l.*
Clerk, H. M. M. Piers, 125*l.*

Paymaster-General's Branch.

Accountant, H. Nicolay,
Bookkeeper E. W. Montagu, 200*l.*
Clerk, C. F. Beyers, 100*l.*

Accounting Officer's Branch.

Accountant, A. Pollock, 225*l.*
Bookkeeper, S. M. Christie, 145*l.*

Stamp Branch.

Distributor, G. W. A. Cloete, 500*l.*
Clerk, B. J. Crozier, 160*l.*

Widows' Pension Fund Branch.

Accountant, H. M. Tritton, 200*l.*

Civil Service Pension Fund.

Accountant, J. W. McColl, 200*l.*

Excise Department.

Chief Inspector, T. Crowe, 700*l.*

Customs Department.**General Management Department.**

Collector and Principal Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Principal Registrar of Shipping, F. W. Burrows, 900*l.*
Chief Clerk, C. W. Pearson, 550*l.*
Clerk and Accountant, R. W. C. T. Wehr, 350*l.*
Statistical Clerks, J. de V. Heckroodt, 300*l.*; W. W. Speid, 240*l.*; P. H. Berrange, 230*l.*; H. E. Marshall, 210*l.*
Examiner of Ships' Papers, J. D. Coley, B.A., 250*l.*

Port of Capetown.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, E. S. D'Arcy, 525*l.*
Clerks, J. C. Hoets, 300*l.*; J. W. Honey, 200*l.*; T. S. Nightingale, 145*l.*; and F. Nicholson, 120*l.*
Assistant Surveyor of Customs and Measuring Surveyor, H. Le Sueur, 500*l.*
Examining Officers, C. D. E. Bell, 360*l.*; P. Hertslet, 290*l.*; T. D. Acheson, 220*l.*; I. A. Sampson, 185*l.*; P. G. M. Borchers, 275*l.*

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, F. J. Van der Reit, 300*l.*, and quarters.

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, A. H. L. Morkel, 350*l.*, and quarters.

PORT OF KNYSNA.

Officer of Customs, M. J. Jackson, 50*l.* (also *Civil Commissioner*).

PLETTENBERG BAY

Officer of Customs, J. F. Sewell, 190*l*.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Orpen, 850*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 450*l*.

Clerks, J. J. Cleverley, 300*l*.; A. P. Murray, 185*l*.; O. C. H. Strong, 160*l*.; F. C. G. Sprigg, 145*l*.

Examining Officers, G. C. Chase; 850*l*. F. J. Gatty, 275*l*.; R. J. de Korte, 230*l*.; O. J. Morris, 210*l*.; F. W. Watermeyer 185*l*.

PORT OF KIMBERLEY (INLAND STATION).

Principal Officer of Customs (acting), T. D. Overbeck, 500*l*., allowance 100*l*.

Examining Officer and Clerk, H. B. H. Helby, 175*l*., and allowance 66*l*.

PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, G. C. Bayne, 390*l*.

Clerk and Examining Officer, F. K. Chase, 235*l*.

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation, and Registrar of Shipping, H. C. G. Fielding, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilshire, 325*l*.

Clerks, E. H. Stokes 175*l*., and E. G. Orpen, 145*l*.

Examining Officers, G. Hawkins, 325*l*.; J. Campbell, 300*l*.; J. H. Andrews, 175*l*.

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, A. R. Innes, 250*l*., personal allowance 100*l*.

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs (acting), J. Fleming, 300*l*.

PORT OF UMZIMKULU.

Principal Officer of Customs, W. F. Wright, 200*l*., allowances 100*l* and 102*l*.

FRERE BRIDGE STATION.

Officer of Customs, W. Ramsbottom, 5*s*. per diem.

COLSBERG BRIDGE.

Officer of Customs, R. Robertson, 5*s*. per diem.

BETHULIE BRIDGE.

Officer of Customs, H. A. Singleton, 5*s*. per diem.

BLIGNANTS PONT.

Officer of Customs, W. Thompson, 160*l*., and allowance 66*l*.

ALIWAL NORTH STATION.

Officer in charge of Customs, A. Johnson, 200*l*., allowance 75*l*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G., Q.C., 1,000*l*.

Secretary to the Law Department, Joseph Foster, 600*l*.

Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, H. R. Dale, 240*l*.

Accountant, F. H. Joubert, 275*l*.

Clerk and Departmental Auditor, J. B. Moffat, 190*l*.

Clerk, H. Jones, 120*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, A. F. S. Maasdorp, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, S. Tilney, 240*l*.

Clerk, M. H. Woodfield, 160*l*.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Crown Prosecutor, W. M. Hopley, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, M. B. Robinson, 400*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.

Clerk, J. S. Curlewis, 175*l*., and 100*l*. allowance as Clerk to Special Court.

Detective Department (Kimberley).

Chief of Department, H. B. Roper (1,200*l*., and 150*l*. allowance).

Chief Clerk, T. W. Harker, 450*l*.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*., and 500*l*. as President of the Legislative Council.

Puisne Judges, C. T. Smith, 1,500*l*.

E. J. Buchanan, 1,500*l*.

Registrar, J. C. B. Serrurier, 700*l*.

Assistant Registrar, H. Tennant, 350*l*., and 50*l*. as Librarian.

Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 550*l*.

Taxing Officer, J. J. Graham, 100*l*.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, J. H. Hofmeyr, 800*l*.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, E. T. Anderson, 400*l*.

Clerks, C. F. Silberbauer, 250*l*.; S. P. Townsend, 180*l*.; D. Boonzaaier, 180*l*.; T. B. Herold, 180*l*.; A. J. Longden, 145*l*.; B. R. H. Daneill, 145*l*.

Bookkeeper, J. H. Kennedy, 300*l*.

Assistant do., J. Heyneman, 220*l*.

Clerk, F. W. Roberts, 160*l*.

Insolvent Branch.

Chief Clerk, E. M. Jackson, 400*l*.

Clerks, C. J. Muller, 225*l*.; M. Neethling, 160*l*.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry, 1,750*l*.

Puisne Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,500*l*.; C. G. Maasdorp, 1,500*l*.

Registrar and Master, W. P. Hutton, 450*l*.

Assistant Registrar, W. Mungeam, 200*l*.

Interpreter, R. Ayliff, 550*l*.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, J. Buchanan, 1,750*l*., and local allowance, 250*l*.

Puisne Judges, P. M. Lawrence, 1,500*l*.; W. H. Solomon, 1,500*l*., and 250*l*. personal allowance each.

Registrar, H. O. Badnall, 400*l*., and 50*l*. local allowance.

Assistant Registrar, G. H. B. Shaw, 250*l*., and 75*l*. local allowance.

Master, F. G. C. Graham, 500*l*.

Accountant, W. C. McCallum, 200*l*., and 100*l*. local allowance.

Clerk, W. F. Leffler, 180*l*., and 60*l*. local allowance.

*Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).**Members, Judges of High Court.*

E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley.
J. L. Truter, R.M., Kimberley.
G. K. Bradshaw.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, C. A. Fairbridge.
Registrar, W. E. Moore.
Marshal, H. Penfold, R.N.R.
Surrogate, P. Elizabeth, A. C. Wyldo.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, J. J. Graham, 600*l.*; is also Tazing Officer.

Chief Clerk, C. Kenealy, 230*l.*
Clerk, J. E. P. Cloos, 165*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS.*Commissioner's Office.*

Commissioner, Hon. F. Schermbrucker, M.L.C., 1,200*l.*

Private Secretary, C. L. Mansergh.
Assistant Commissioner, H. H. McNaughton, 700*l.*
Secretary for Lands and Mines, L. Marquard, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, Charles Currey, 400*l.*

Second Class Clerks, N. Janisch, 800*l.*; W. H. Tooke, 800*l.*; W. W. Thompson, 250*l.*; B. McMillan, 215*l.*; C. L. Mansergh, 200*l.*; J. S. Backhouse, B.A., 190*l.*; J. C. Berrangé, 180*l.*; H. M. Oakley, 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, L. A. Vincent, 140*l.*; T. Risler, 120*l.*; G. McK. Elliott, 90*l.*; C. G. Reynolds, 90*l.*, on probation.

Accounting Branch.

Chief Accountant, J. Easton, 550*l.*
Accountant, A. Norman, 400*l.*
Bookkeeper, G. H. Smith, 200*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, C. J. Carroll, 200*l.*
Second Class Clerk, F. du Plessis, 200*l.*

Convict Banch.

Clerk, J. H. Webb, 450*l.*
Clerk of the Second Class, G. C. Selby, 190*l.*
Store Issuer, J. Art, 40*l.*

CONVICT STATIONS.*Breakwater.*

Superintendent, Captain M. H. Penfold, R.N.R., 550*l.*, and allowances.
Visiting Magistrate, J. M. Crosby, 30*l.*
Accountant, G. H. Stevens, 250*l.*
Roman Catholic Chaplain, M. Colgan, 30*l.*
Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 200*l.*, and 8*s.* per diem for visiting out-stations.
Visiting Chaplain, English, Rev. Thos. Browning, 30*l.*
Visiting Chaplain, Dutch, Rev. Thos. Diegor, 30*l.*

Clifton.

Visiting Magistrate, J. M. Crosby.
Acting Superintendent, W. Stephens, 70*l.*, and allowances.

Kowie.

Superintendent, A. W. H. Aitchison, 800*l.*, and allowances.
Visiting Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 25*l.*

Visiting Surgeon, A. R. R. Preston, 95*l.*, and allowances.

Ditto Chaplain, Rev. D. W. Dodd, 150*l.*

Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Maggiorotti, 20*l.*

Catechist, Ernest Nguka, 70*l.*, and rations.

East London.

Superintendent, J. Dallas, 322*l.*, and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 25*l.*, and allowances.

Resident Surgeon, Jas. H. Paley, 48*l.*

Ditto Chaplain, Rev. J. Aldred, 100*l.*

Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. P. Strobino, 20*l.*

Native Teacher, Jas. Malgas, 40*l.*

Zwaarberg.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 180*l.*, and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, H. J. de Wet van Broda, 40*l.*

Resident Surgeon, W. Ward, L.R.C.S., 200*l.* and allowances.

Visiting Chaplain, A. J. L. Hofmeyr, 36*l.*

Tzizikama.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 200*l.*, and allowances.

Visiting Magistrate, Capt. C. Harison, 80*l.*

Visiting Chaplain, E. Gibbs, 50*l.*, and allowances.

Resident Surgeon, H. D. Kingston, 800*l.*, and allowances.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Port Captain, Table Bay, Capt. J. Hewat, 600*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*, and quarters.

Acting Shipping Master, A. T. V. Bridge, 225*l.*

Port Officer, Simon's Bay, T. Bynon, 225*l.*, and allowances.

Harbour Master, Mossel Bay, C. G. Thomson, 400*l.*, and allowance 24*l.*

Pilot, Knysna, J. Benn, 150*l.*

Port Officer, Plettenberg Bay, J. F. Sewell, 50*l.*

Harbour Master, Port Elizabeth, F. Skead, R.N., 425*l.*, and allowance 75*l.*

Shipping Master, A. Bristow, 250*l.*

Port Officer, Port Alfred, J. L. Dryden, 250*l.*

Harbour Master, East London, W. Clifford, 400*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, and quarters.

CROWN FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.

Superintendent of Woods and Forests, le Comte de Vasselôt de Rogné, 700*l.*, and allowance 100*l.*

Clerks, A. W. Heywood, 120*l.*; J. Bouchet, 120*l.*

Conservator Western Division, J. S. Lister, 200*l.*, and allowance 55*l.*, and quarters.

Conservator, Knysna, C. Harison, 450*l.*, and allowance 75*l.*

Ditto, King William's Town, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Vooruitziqt, Bultfontein, and Dorstfontein Estates, W. C. C. Erskine, 850*l.*, and allowance 120*l.*

Clerks, T. W. P. Osterloh, 229*l.*, and allowance 20*l.*; H. C. Boyes, 195*l.*, allowance 20*l.*

Manager of Vooruitziqt Estate, H. Hutton, 500*l.*, and allowance 72*l.*, forage.

Clerk and Collector of Revenue, E. L. S. Collins, 180*l.*, and allowance 60*l.*

Deputy Inspector of Mines, Du Toits Pan, and Bultfontein, W. R. Halle, 250*l.*, and 20*l.* allowance,

Underground Inspector, W. Hamby, 400*l.*

Registrar of Mines, Kimberley, De Boer's, Du Toits Pan, and Bultfontein, W. B. Smith, 438l., and allowance 50l.

Clerk, F. W. Cole, 318l., and allowance 25l.

Inspector of Claims, Barkly Division, W. Franklin, 225l., and 275l. allowance.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, A. de Smidt, 900l.

Assistant Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 600l.

Second Assistant Surveyor-General, S. Melvill, 500l.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 450l.

Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 350l.; E. Stapleton, 250l.;

A. S. Harker, 250l.; R. E. Hanson, 200l.; C. L.

Herman, 145l.; W. F. Gregory, 120l.; M. H.

Bailey, 160l.; A. J. Begg, 160l.; A. Bell, 120l.

Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 450l.

Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 350l.

Assistant Draughtsmen, M. J. Brink, 295l.; H. R. Kuys, 180l.

Examiner of Diagrams, Captain C. L. H. M. Jurisch, 550l.

Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 200l.

Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynauw, 300l.

Lithographer, R. Newbery, 200l.

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, W. M. Grier, M.I.C.E., 1,000l.

Engineering and Hydraulic Assistant, G. McLellan, 350l., and 75l. allowance.

Architectural Assistant, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 600l.

Chief Clerk, A. H. English, 400l.

Second Class Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 180l.

Third Class Clerk, J. W. Norman, 150l.

Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 400l.

Assistant Accountant, P. Jänisch, 300l.

Bookkeeper, W. A. Russell, 300l.

Estimate and Stores Clerk, J. O'Connor, 225l.

Clerk, A. I. Smuts, 150l.

Clerk of Works, W. Cairncross, 325l., and quarters.

First Draughtsman, A. G. Howard, 300l.

Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 350l., and 80l. allowance.

Inspectors of Roads, T. Bain, 600l., and allowances; J. Newey, 500l., and ditto; G. E. Jarvis, 500l., and ditto.

Ditto, R. E. Wright, 450l., and allowances.

Assistant Inspectors of Roads, R. R. Bromley, 300l., and allowances; A. Clark, 25l., and allowances.

Resident Engineer, East London Harbour Works, R. B. Tuthill, 600l. and quarters.

Clerk of Works, East London Harbour Works, G. McKay, 350l., and allowances.

Clerk of Works, Port Alfred Harbour Works, F. W. Waldron, 240l., and quarters.

RAILWAYS.

General Manager's Department, Cape Town.

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, LL.B., 1,000l.

Secretary to ditto, A. Difford, 750l.

Engineer-in-Chief, H. J. Pauling, 1,000l., and allowances 100l.

Chief Locomotive Superintendent, Michael Stephens, 800l.

Chief Accountant, J. Steytler, 600l.

Accountant, Alex. Robb, 460l.

Chief Storekeeper, W. Sinclair, 500l.

United Western and Midland Systems.

Offices, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Traffic Manager, A. W. Howell, 800l.

Resident Engineer, John Brown, 700l., and allowance 150l.

Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt River, M. Stephen.

Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uitenhage, J. M. Thornton, 550l., and quarters.

Eastern System.

Offices, East London.

Traffic Manager, T. R. Price, 550l., and quarters.

Resident Engineer, R. E. Brounger, 550l. and quarters.

Locomotive Superintendent, J. D. Tilney, 600l., and quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Secretary, Hon. J. A. De Wet, 1,200l.

Under Secretary, J. Rose Innes, C.M.G., 900l.

Chief Clerk, P. J. de Smidt, 500l.

Clerk, G. M. Theal, 450l.

Clerk, W. G. Bellairs, 225l.

Ditto, B. K. Turner, 275l.

Ditto, H. Hyde Hewett, 125l.

Clerk, C. le Febre Van der Byl, 130l.

Accountant, C. E. Stephens, 315l.

Assistant Accountant, L. Dillon, 240l.

Clerk, S. T. Hofmeyr 140l.

Northern Border.

Special Commissioner and Magistrate, J. H. Scott, 800l., and house free.

Clerk (temporary), C. Born, 7s. 6d. per diem.

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, S. H. Roberts, 160l., forage allowance, 25l.

Inspector of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 200l.

Division of Alexandria.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liefeldt, 150l., allowance, 25l.

Division of Barkly West.

Inspectors of Native Locations, H. Rees, 200l.; J. J. Roux, 250l.

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200l.; W. H. Hall, 200l.

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin, 250l.

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, W. E. Ay-liff, 200l.; forage allowance 25l.

Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250l.

Division of Herbert.

Inspector of Native Locations, C. E. H. Orpen, 250l.

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha.—Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives, R. J. Dick, 500l., allowance 100l.

Clerk, W. N. Seti, 130l.

Ditto, W. C. Crozier, 120l.

Middledrift.—Clerk in Charge, C. A. King, 175l., allowance 50l.

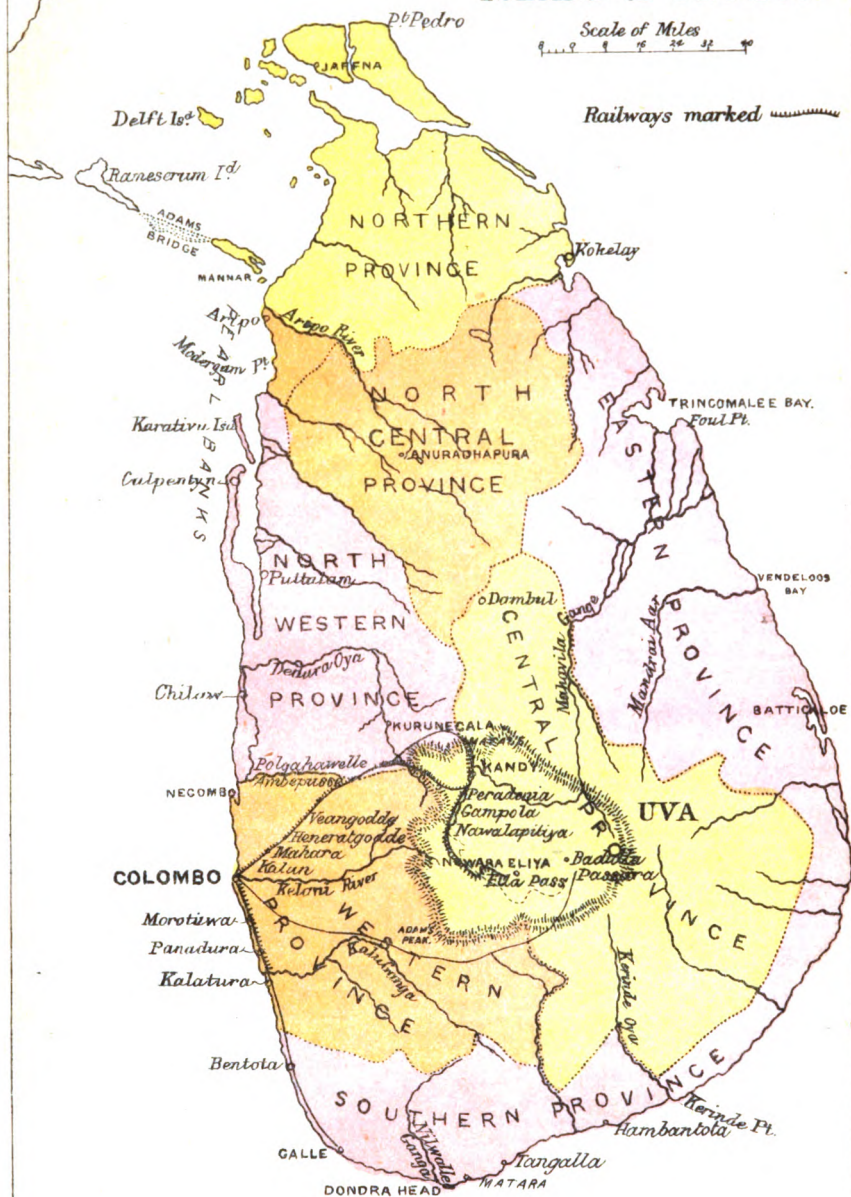
Keiskama Hoek.—Clerk in Charge, J. G. Verity, 175l., allowance 25l., house free.

*Division of Komgha.**Inspector of Native Locations, J. Cowie, 250l.**Division of Peddie.**Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 250l.; E. Bartholomew, jun., 250l.; and W. T. Dell, 250l.**Division of Queenstown.**Superintendent of Natives, Bolotwa, B. d' U. Musgrave, 200l., allowance 25l.
Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., E. C. Jeffrey, 200l.; allowance 75l.
Inspector of Native Locations, Whittlesea, F. J. Evens, 225l.**Division of Herschel.**Superintendent of Natives, Telle, Capt. H. T. W. Fynn, 150l., allowance, 25l.**Division of Victoria East.**Inspectors of Native Locations, G. W. Chapman, 250l.; B. Green, 250l.**Uitenhage.**Inspector of Native Locations, L. Chabaud, 150l.**Transkei.**Chief Magistrate, Captain M. S. Blyth, C.M.G., 1,000l., and house free.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. L. Harries, 325l., and house free.
Clerk and Interpreter, C. J. Warner, 150l.; house allowance 25l.
District Surgeon, J. H. Nankivell, M.R.C.S., 150l.; allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, Ngamakwe, T. A. King, 500l., and house free.
Clerk, E. C. A. Welsh, 100l., and house free.
Resident Magistrate, Tsomo, N. O. Thompson, 175l., allowance 25l.
Acting Resident Magistrate, T. C. A. Rein, 200l., and house free.
Resident Magistrate, Willowvale, M. W. Liefeldt, 500l., and house free.
Clerk, W. T. Hargreaves, 120l.; allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Butterworth, H. W. Stanford, 350l., and house free.
Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 200l.
Resident Magistrate, Idutywa, C. G. H. Bell, 500l., and house free.
Clerk, H. Neethling, 135l., and house free.**Grigoland East.**Chief Magistrate, W. E. M. Stanford, 1,000l., and house free.
Accountant, E. H. Hogge, 250l.; allowance 50l.
Chief Clerk, F. E. C. Bull, 220l.; allowance 50l.
Clerk, S. J. Hayman, 150l.; allowance 25l.
District Surgeon, Kokstad, Mount Ayliff and Matatiele, R. K. Guild, M.D., &c., 200l.; forage allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, Kokstad, J. Truro Wyld, 450l.; allowance 50l.
Clerk, H. P. Tillard, 145l., house allowance, 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Umzimkulu, Capt. D. B. Hook, 450l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, J. C. Garner, 185l.; house allowance 25l.
District Surgeon, J. I. Brownlee, M.B., C.M., 200l.; forage allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, Matatiele, J. S. Simpson, 500l., and house free.
Clerk, R. F. Cumming, 150l.; house allowance 25l.**Resident Magistrate, Mount Frere, W. G. Cumming, 400l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, W. J. Turner, 175l.; house allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Mount Ayliff, W. P. Leary, 300l., and house free.
Clerk, E. W. H. Morris, 135l.; house allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Qumbu, W. T. Brownlee, 350l., and house free.
Clerk, R. M. N. Farrant, 120l.; house allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Maclear, M. B. Shaw, 500l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, H. B. Leonard, 170l.
Resident Magistrate, Tsolo, Capt. J. I. O'Connor, 400l., and house free.
Clerk, J. P. Cumming, 175l.; house allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Mount Fletcher, W. H. Read, 350l.; allowance 50l.**Tembuland, &c.**Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, and British Resident in Western Pondoland, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000l.; house allowance 50l.
Accountant, L. G. H. Tainton, 235l.; house allowance 25l.
Assistant ditto, H. B. Warner, 135l.; house allowance 25l.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Bunn, 235l.; house allowance 25l.
District Surgeon, Umtata, Mganduli, and Elliotdale, D. W. Johnstone, 200l.; forage allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, Umtata, T. R. Merriman, 350l., and house free.
Clerk, J. G. Leary, 150l.; allowance 25l.
Resident Magistrate, Engcobo, A. H. B. Stanford, 425l.; house allowance 25l.
Clerk, H. S. Vice, 170l.
Assistant Clerk and Interpreter, C. E. Warner, 100l.
District Surgeon, Engcobo, B. Blaine, 200l.; forage allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, Mganduli, C. F. Blakeway, 400l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, A. E. Leary, 120l.
Resident Magistrate, Elliotdale (Bomvanalana), J. W. Morris, 300l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, G. Palmer, 135l.; house allowance 25l.
Assistant Clerk and Interpreter, A. S. Leary, 91l.
Resident Magistrate, Xalanga (Emigrant Tembuland), C. J. Levy, 500l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, C. W. Chabaud, 135l.; house allowance 25l.
District Surgeon, Xalanga and St. Marks, T. I. Craister, 200l.; forage allowance 50l.
Resident Magistrate, St. Mark's, C. J. Sweeney, 350l., and house free.
Clerk, L. F. E. Farrant, 135l.; house allowance 25l.**Port St. John's.**Resident Magistrate, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 400l.; house allowance 50l.
Clerk, W. J. G. Thomson, 120l.**Walfish Bay.**Resident Magistrate, Walwich Bay, E. S. Rolland, 600l., and house free.**Kimberley and Du Toits Pan.**Registrar and Protector of Natives, C. M. Bult, 600l. forage allowance 50l.
Assistant Registrar of Natives, Du Toits Pan, F. G. Cheetham; De Beers, L. Anthing, 15s. per diem each.
Clerk, Kimberley, J. F. C. Rein, 216l.*

ISLAND OF CEYLON

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 20 30 40

Railways marked 



Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400l.
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. T. F. Lightfoot, 200l.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200l.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400l.
Archdeacon B. Kafrara, Ven. H. Kitton.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Callaway.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Capetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Ricards.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m. 54.74s. east of Greenwich.

Astronomer Royal, D. Gill, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay, M.A., F.R.A.S.
2nd Assistant, G. W. H. Maclear, F.R.A.S.
3rd Assistant, R. T. Pett, F.R.A.S.
4th Assistant, W. H. Cox,
Photographic Assistant, C. R. Woods.

Agent-General's Department in London.

(7-9, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Agent-General, Sir Charles Mills, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1,500l. (including house allowance).
Secretary, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 600l.
Accountant, W. H. Wilson, 250l.
Clerks, W. B. Heagerty, 300l.; J. Stephens, 150l.; T. A. Gates, 150l.; W. Hooper, 150l.

Foreign Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *Cape Town*, W. J. Anderson; *Port Elizabeth*, J. G. Macfarlane.
BELGIUM, *Cape Town*, M. E. Lauwers, Consul-General, and W. J. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill.
BRAZIL, *Cape Town*, M. La Croix.
CHILI, *Port Elizabeth*, D. F. Stewart.
DENMARK, *Cape Town*, R. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, H. W. Dalldorff; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.
FRANCE, *Cape Town*, Comte de Turenne D'Aynac, *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. Chabaud; *Kimberley*, ditto, H. Porcheron.
GERMANY, *Cape Town*, E. Bieber, Consul-General, and W. A. Lippert; *East London*, Vice-Consul, H. Malcomess; *Kimberley*, C. L. Diering; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, Vice-Consul, L. Hess; *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Dalldorff; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul (vacant); *Wal-fish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.
ITALY, *Cape Town*, W. C. Knight; W. J. Knight, Vice-Consul, *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. Simpson.
NETHERLANDS, *Cape Town*, , Consul-General; R. Myburgh, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, C. T. Jones; *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, P. J. Hugo.
PERU, *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.
PORTUGAL, *Cape Town*, E. A. de Carvalho; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Simpson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, F. A. Prince; *Kimberley*, Vice-Consul, S. F. da Fonseca.
RUSSIA, *Cape Town*, W. C. Knight.
SPAIN, *Cape Town*, W. C. Knight.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, *Cape Town*, Consul-General A. Ohlsson, Vice-Consul, K. V. Lithman; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. F. Hudson; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, A. L. Blackburn.

TURKEY, *Cape Town*, H. C. Myburgh, Consul-General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Cape Town*, J. W. Siler, Vice-Consul, W. J. Knight; *East London*, Consular Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown* and *Port Alfred*, Consular Agent, J. G. Wood; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. W. Philip; *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, J. R. Black; *Mossel Bay*, Consular Agent, O. J. R. Mudie.

URUGUAY, *Cape Town*, W. J. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.

VENEZUELA, *Cape Town* (vacant).

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CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustán, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.: its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 24,702 square miles.

Climate.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustán. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November.

History.

The great Indian epic, the Rámáyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date the faith has been preserved in comparative purity, exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity and inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a

separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Government of the Straits Settlements in 1886.

The Maldivé Archipelago, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probable Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to the Élu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

Constitution.

By letters patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a nominated Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into eight Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives.

Defence.

Rs.600,000 per annum are paid to the Imperial Government as the cost of the European garrison, the nominal strength of which is 1,092 men. Trincomalee is a Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1886, consisted of 712 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14·67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present estimated population is 3,000,000. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 110,502; Kandy, 22,026; Galle, 31,748; Trincomalee, 9,731; Jaffna, 39,855; Badulla, 4,766.

The number of Indian coolies on coffee estates is about 125,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 210,000.

The area of the Colony is 24,702 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone at an altitude of from 1,500 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

Rice, 605,000 acres; other Grain, roughly estimated at about 109,000 acres; Coffee, 136,000 acres; Tea, 160,000 acres; Cinchona, 48,000 acres; Coconuts, 600,000 acres; Cinnamon, 36,000 acres;

Tobacco, 16,000 acres; Areka, Palmyrah, and other Palms, 100,000 acres; Cacao, 12,500 acres.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, a land revenue (usually one-tenth of the production of grain), Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The grand total of revenue for 1886—12,682,548 rupees—is exclusive of the local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Matara, Puttalam, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunégala, Badulla, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Katnapura. The total amount of local taxation averages 1,500,000 rupees per annum.

The value of coffee exported in 1886 was 8,079,017 rupees; the bulk of it, to the value of 6,054,979L, being shipped to England. Cinchona and tea, rated at 4,370,250 rupees and 5,102,427 rupees respectively, were exported.

Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, and Trincomalee are ports of registry, and had on the 31st December, 1886, 465 vessels registered, of together 27,242 tons.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman Dutch law, much modified by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the Civil law is now under consideration.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the Gansabawas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars at the end of 1886 in Government schools was 29,653, and in schools aided and inspected by Government was 59,868, and the cost 439,697 rupees, as compared with 1868, when the number was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government Schools are

all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for Vernacular Education, although small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, owing to retrenchment, the Department having been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo which was opened at the beginning of 1884, and in 1885 agricultural instructors for six out-station Government Schools have been sanctioned.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are seven.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in circulation is almost exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank will remain in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its present charter expires, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount on the 31st December, 1886, was 5,012,165 rupees. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India; and the New Oriental Banking Corporation. None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had Rs. 4,140,606, and the Madras Bank Rs. 14,287,243 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1886.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, established in 1832, had, on the 31st December, 1886, 2,097,371 rupees deposited. Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and had on 31st December, 1886, Rs. 81,196 deposited through 72 offices.

Public Works.

The Colombo breakwater was commenced in 1875 and is now complete. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet, in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve. The work cost nearly 695,000l.

Works are being constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo, the estimated cost of which is 331,000l.

The Government maintains 59 hospitals, 2 asylums, and 50 outdoor dispensaries, and a medical staff of 56 qualified medical officers, equally distributed throughout the island, at an annual cost amounting in 1886 to Rs. 561,346, besides 27 more on the Coolie estates, at a cost of Rs. 149,172.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—1,203 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 177 miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government. The lines run from Colombo to Kandy (74 miles), Peradeniya to Nanu-Oya (58 miles), Kandy to Matate (17 miles), and Colombo to Kalutara

(28 miles). The total cost of construction was Rs. 36,506,112; the receipts during 1886, Rs. 2,707,429, and the expenses Rs. 1,451,716. Of metalled roads, there are 1,404 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 859 and 680 miles; of canals, 167 miles. This is exclusive of roads within Municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and-a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1885 a revenue of 969,926 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended in 1886 was Rs. 550,908.

Means of Communications.

A fortnightly mail service is carried on by the steamers of the P. and O. Company between Ceylon and Brindisi, Venice, and intermediate ports and Bombay on one side, and Madras, Calcutta, Straits, and China on the other; also a monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. There is also a fortnightly mail service by the steamers of the M. M. Company between Ceylon, Naples, and Marseilles, and between Ceylon and Calcutta, Straits and China. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 18 to 21 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 7, and 15 days respectively.

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austrian Lloyd's, and the Norddeutsche Lloyd Companies. The steamers of the former leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Rates of Postage.

Internal, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 cents.
To India "	15 "
" England per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	28 "

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talamannai, and crosses the Paambon Channel.

Tarif.

The following is the Ceylon Customs Tarif:—

Import Duties.	Duty.
Arms and ammunition, viz.:	Rs. cts.
Fowling pieces, guns and rifles, single-barrelled, each	3 75
Fowling pieces, guns and rifles, double-barrelled, and revolvers, each.	7 50
Gunpowder for guns, the lb.	0 25
Do. for blasting, the lb.	0 8
Pistols, single-barrelled, each	2 25
Do. double-barrelled, and revolvers, each	4 50
Shot, the cwt.	0 75
† Asphalte, the ton ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. the cwt.)	2 50

* Ordinance No. 39 of 1884.

† Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

	Rs.	cts.
Bacon, butter, cheese, and hams, the cwt.	3	0
Beef, pork, humps, tongues, salted or corned, the cwt.	1	25
* Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in wood, the gal.	0	13
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors in bottle, the gal.	0	17
Cement, the cwt.	0	17
† Cotton goods, per 100 rupees value	5	0
Fish, dried or salted, roes, fins, skins and blood, the produce of creatures living in the sea, the cwt.	0	50
Flour (wheat)	1	0
Ghee	2	50
Metals:		
Brass or copper sheathing, wire bars, bolts, ingots, plates, nails, and tacks, the cwt.	3	0
† Iron bar flat, square, bolt or round rod and nail rod, the ton	4	0
Do. angle, Swedish bar, plate and sheet, the ton	5	0
Do. corrugated, the ton	7	0
Do. galvanized, the ton	15	0
Do. nails and tacks of sorts and rivets, the cwt.	0	63
Iron bar, pig, the ton	2	50
Lead, spelter, tin, zinc, steel blister, the ton	10	0
† Steel cast, the ton	12	50
Tin plates, the cwt.	0	75
Zinc perforated, the cwt.	3	0
Onions, the cwt.	0	17
§ Opium, the lb.	1	0
† Paddy, the bushel	0	13
‡ Poonac, the cwt.	0	25
Potatoes, "	0	38
Rice, wheat, gram, peas, beans, and other grain, except paddy, the bush.	0	29
† Salt, the cwt.	2	13
‡ Saltpetre, the cwt.	0	50
Spirits, liqueurs, and cordials, under proof, per imperial gallon (and 50 cents for every ten degrees over proof)	4	0
Sugar—		
§ Candy and refined, the cwt.	3	0
Unrefined "	1	75
Palm and jaggery "	0	75
§ Tea, the lb.	0	25
Tobacco—		
§ Cigars and snuff, the lb.	1	0
Manufactured	0	25
Unmanufactured and hooka, the lb.	0	12
Wine, claret in bottle, the gallon	1	25
† " ginger	0	50
" claret in wood "	0	50
Wines in bottles, except claret and ginger, sparkling, the gallon	2	50
Other wines	1	50
Wines in wood, except claret, the gallon	1	0
§ Goods, including methylated spirits and kerosine oil, at present paying 5 per cent. ad valorem duty, shall pay 6½ per cent., except cotton goods, the duty on which shall remain untouched.		

An ad valorem duty of 6½ per cent. shall be charged on the following articles:—Arid, bees-wax, blacking, boats and canoes, bran, brimstone, brushes, candles, cutch, fuller's earth, ground nuts, images and statuettes, musical instruments, mats, palmyrah, rush, and rattan matting, oils, linseed and vegetable, pitch and tar, sago, stationery, excluding paper and envelopes.

Table of Exemptions.—Animals, viz., horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock; arecanuts, arrowroot, books and maps printed, bricks and tiles, bullion, coin, pearl oysters, pearls, and precious stones unset, cardamoms, casks (empty), shooks and stave castor-seed poonac, coal, coke, and patent fuel, cocoanuts and coconut oil, coffee, coir yarn, rope, junks, fibre, twine, and strands, copperah, cotton wool, cowries and shells (not tortoise-shell), dammer, drawings, and drawing materials, felt, fruits (fresh, and not in any way preserved), grindstones, gunnies and gunny cloth, hay, straw, hoop-iron, hops, horns, ice, instruments (scientific), instruments (surgical), &c., jute, lime, and clay

Machinery:—

Agriculture and Agricultural Produce.—Machinery for the manufacture of oil and sugar; pulpers; peelers, sizers, winnowing, threshing, corn mill, and flour-dressing machinery, chaff cutters, mowing machines, ploughs, ploughing machines, tea rolling machines and sieves.

Building and Sanitary Purposes.—Machinery for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes; dredging and pile-driving machinery.

Cranes, Presses, &c.—Hydraulic, screw, lever or cam presses, cranes, derricks, crab-winchies, screw and other jacks.

Forge and Foundry Machinery.—Steam, tilt, lift, and pneumatic hammers; forging machines; smithy or foundry fans, blowing machines, and ironwork for reverberatory furnaces, and cupolas.

Gas.—Retorts, gas mains, hydraulic mains, purifiers, condensers, gas holders, hydraulic valves, gas meters, pressure gauges.

Machinery for Fibrous Substances and Textile Fabric.—Cotton gins, openers, scutchers, lap machines, carding engines, drawing-frames, slubbing-frames, rovers, throstles, self-acting mules, spinning jennies, burring machines, teasing, condensing, fibre machines, hackling machines, balling engines, spreaders, towlap or cop-winding machines, rope-machines, silk-winding, spinning, sizing, doubling, throwing, fibre machines; hand, power, and jacquard looms, knitting machines; calendars.

Mill Work.—All shafting, drums, machine-pulleys and belting, wall-boxes, hangers, brackets, plummer-blocks, brasses and bushes, spur, mitre, bevel, and friction gearing; geared horseworks either for horses or adapted to other animals, with all fittings and connections for transmitting power to machinery.

* Ordinance No. 29 of 1884.

† Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1878, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

† Proclamations of 10th November, 1877, 9th January, 1880, and 30th April, 1887.

‡ Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

§ Ordinance No. 29 of 1884.

Mining, &c.—Ore-crushing; stamping, washing and separating machinery; stone-breaking machines, and machinery for tunnels or perforating rock.

Paper and Printing.—Printing and lithographic presses; type and type machinery; machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of paper.

Prime Movers.—Windmills, water-wheels, water-pressure engines, turbines, and other hydraulic motors; all descriptions of marine, locomotive, stationary, and portable steam engines, pneumatic, atmospheric, and magneto-electric engines, their boilers, generators, fittings, connections, and gearing; also machinery for lifting, forcing, conducting, or storing water.

Railways.—Traversers, turntables, railway, and cart weighing machines, points, crossings, fittings, couplings, wheels, axles, axle-boxes, and ironwork for railway carriages, rails (temporary and permanent), spring buffers.

Workshop.—Punching, shearing, plate-bending, plate-cutting, rivetting, drilling, boring, planing, shaping, slotting, screw-making, sawing, tenoning, mortising, moulding, rebating, tongueing, and grooving machines; lathes; file-cutting, carving, engraving, bolt-making, rivet-making, and washer-making machines.

Sundries.—Machinery for the manufacture of fish, guano, or other manures; bone-crushing and peat compressing machinery; machines for the manufacture of casks; machinery for the manufacture and brewing of beer

Manures of all sorts, and ingredients imported solely for the manufacture of manures, and certified as such by the importer.

Manuscripts.

Nets, fishermen's.

Oil, the produce of creatures living in the sea.

Olas.

Orchilla weed.

Paper and envelopes.

Passengers' baggage.

Plants, trees, and seeds, intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Plumbago.

Printing materials.

Prints and pictures.

Rattan.

Resin.

Regimental clothing, uniforms, &c. Saltpetre, refuse of, for purposes of manure only, as certified by the importer.

Senna leaves.

Slates, roofing.

Specimens and objects illustrative of natural history.

Stones, ballast, grinding, tomb, &c.

Tallow and grease.

Tanks, iron.

Tea lead.

Timber.

Woods—Dye, sandal, and of sorts.

Majesty's public stores only, or under the directions of the Collector by authority of the Governor.

Books, reprints of copyright.

Coin, viz., false money, or counterfeit.

Dangerous substances, viz., earth, oil or mineral naphthas, fulminating powder, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, except by license of the Governor.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographs, photographs, engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals; also hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any part of cattle or other animal, which the Governor may by Proclamation prohibit, in order to prevent contagious distemper.

Fish, grain, and other articles in a damaged, stinking, offensive condition, unfit for food and legitimate use, and likely to breed sickness or any contagious disorders.

Parts of articles, viz., any distinct or separate part of any article not accompanied by the other part, or all the other parts of such articles, so as to be complete or perfect, if such articles be subject to duty according to the value thereof.

Export Duties.

†	Royalty on plumbago, per cwt.	Cts. 25.
§	Royalty on elephants, per head	Rs. 100.

No elephants can be shipped for export without the production of a permit for their removal from the district in which the elephants have been captured.

10 cents. per cwt. on all coffee, tea, and cocoa, and 20 cents. per cwt. on all cinchona exported.

The total customs revenue in 1886 was Rs. 2,908,282.

List of British Governors.

- 1796 The Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council.
- 1798 The Hon. Fred. North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
- 1805 Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.
- 1811 Major-Gen. John Wilson, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1812 General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1820 Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1822 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B.
- 1822 Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1824 Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.
- 1831 Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1831 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G.C.H.
- 1837 The Rt. Hon. James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie.
- 1841 Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.
- 1847 Sir J. E. Tennent, K.C.S., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1847 The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington.
- 1850 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1879, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

† Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

‡ Ordinance No. 22 of 1877.

§ Proclamation 27th July, 1882.

|| Notification of 7th August, 1884.

¶ Ordinance No. 9 of 1882, Clause 4, and Proclamation of 12th January, 1884.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS INWARDS.

{ Ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and utensils of war by way of merchandise, except by license from Her Majesty for furnishing Her

* Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, No. 14 of 1871, and Notification of 23rd May, 1879, and Ordinance No. 8 of 1885.

† Ordinances No. 17 of 1869, and No. 14 of 1871.

1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
 1855 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
 1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., G.C.M.G.
 1871 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
 1875 A. N. Birch, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
 1883 Sir J. Douglas, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.

Legislative Council

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton
 Gordon, G.C.M.G., *Governor*.
 Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*.
 Major-General W. O. Lennox, F.R.S., C.B., *Commanding the Forces*.
 J. C. S. Grenier, *Attorney-General*.
 W. H. Ravenscroft, *Auditor-General*.
 G. T. M. O'Brien, *Treasurer*.
 F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., *Government Agent, Western Province*.
 W. E. T. Sharpe, *Government Agent, Central Province*.
 Lieut.-Colonel F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G.,
Surveyor-General.
 P. Ramanathan. P. D. Anthonist, M.D.
 A. L. de Alwis. R. A. Bosanquet.
 R. B. Downall. W. W. Mitchell.
 Clerk, R. W. Ievers.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur
 Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretary, Francis P. Murray.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. A. C. Christopher, Seaforth
 Highlanders.
Colonial Secretary, Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G.,
 Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant A. R. Dawson, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 7,200.
Cadets, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum :—
 W. R. B. Sanders, H. R. Freeman, W. H. Moor,
 R. B. Helling, J. J. Thorburn, J. G. Fraser,
 D. M. Steen.
Maha Mudaliyar, C. P. Dias Bandaranayaka,
 Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant ditto, F. M. Coleman, Rs. 2,500.
Second-Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 2,000.
Auditor-General, W. H. Ravenscroft, Rs. 18,000.
Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 4,000.
Treasurer, G. T. M. O'Brien, Rs. 18,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Rs.
 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, H. L. Crawford, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Ratnapura, G. W.
 Templer, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto ditto, Kegalla, H. C. P. Bell, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto ditto, Negombo, S. Haughton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto ditto, Kalutara, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, P. A. Templer, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Kurunégala, C. M. Lushington,
 Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, R. Reid,
 Rs. 9,600.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. D. Moir, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Galle, E. M. de C. Short, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, C. A.
 Murray, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto ditto, Mátara, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. Bailey, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, C. E.
 Pennycuik, Rs. 9,600.

FINANCES.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	1,596,205	1,437,266	2,156,209	2,502,644
1878	1,543,820	1,448,496	2,178,150	2,560,002
1879	1,382,688	1,376,984	2,194,245	2,609,731
1880	1,298,855	1,337,275	2,464,274	2,906,768
1881	1,283,108	1,268,743	2,543,745	3,070,128
1882	1,140,147	1,171,874	2,597,976	3,212,484
1883	1,162,179	1,145,884	2,770,556	3,426,606
1884	1,162,721	1,154,832	2,946,801	3,510,566
1885	1,186,018	1,182,800	2,955,159	3,561,192
1876	1,004,085	1,043,478	3,197,673	3,293,481

Public Debt, December, 1886, £2,262,769.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	1,611,738	4,101,565	172,667	5,885,970
1878	1,267,898	8,552,257	160,762	4,980,917
1879	1,149,058	3,589,597	290,779	5,029,435
1880	1,497,139	8,066,392	449,949	5,018,480
1881	1,199,510	3,001,348	216,800	4,417,658
1882	1,189,754	2,974,976	206,285	4,370,965
1883	1,287,527	8,016,763	224,879	4,528,669
1884	1,315,345	3,257,816	238,790	4,811,451
1885	1,053,964	3,056,555	120,637	4,231,156
1886	960,481	2,687,729	190,373	3,788,583

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	4,251,279	692,137	786,634	5,730,050
1878	3,115,059	774,693	548,385	4,438,137
1879	8,635,479	597,091	728,358	4,960,938
1880	3,250,228	686,524	805,862	4,742,614
1881	2,018,738	625,511	748,435	3,392,684
1882	2,022,832	627,989	760,318	3,411,134
1883	1,883,006	628,461	819,433	3,330,900
1884	1,852,828	548,926	789,508	3,161,262
1885	1,955,960	782,790	615,850	3,354,600
1886	1,592,622	580,629	589,649	2,762,900

From 1877 to 1886 rupees have been converted to pounds sterling at ls. 10½d. the rupee; 1886 at 1s. 7d. the rupee.

Executive Council.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton
 Gordon, G.C.M.G., *Governor*.
 Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*.
 Major-General W. O. Lennox, F.R.S., C.B., *Commanding the Forces*.
 J. C. S. Grenier, *Attorney-General*.
 W. H. Ravenscroft, *Auditor-General*.
 G. T. M. O'Brien, *Treasurer*.
 A. R. Dawson, *Clerk of the Council*.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, H. W. F. C. Brodburst, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, W. J. S. Boake, Rs. 7,200.
Assistant Government Agent, Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu, L. F. Lee, Rs. 9,600.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, Anurādhapura, F. H. Price, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. E. T. Sharpe, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, A. M. Ashmore, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mátalé, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, H. Wace, Rs. 7,200.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, E. A. King, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, L. W. Booth, Rs. 4,500.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir B. L. Burnside, Rs. 25,000.
Private Secretary, E. Burnside, Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, L. B. Clarence, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, C. A. T. La Brooy, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, H. Dias, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, A. E. W. De Livera, Rs. 1,800.
Attorney-General, J. C. S. Grenier, Rs. 18,000.
Solicitor-General, C. L. Ferdinands, Rs. 10,000.
Crown Counsel :—

Kandy, O. W. C. Morgan, Rs. 5,000.

Jaffna, C. S. Hay, Rs. 4,000.

Galle, L. Nell, Rs. 4,000.

Kurunégala, W. W. Fisher, Rs. 3,000.

Colombo, E. C. Dumbleton, Rs. 3,000.

Office Assistant, J. H. Templer, Rs. 4,500.

Registrar of Supreme Court, H. Thwaites, Rs. 6,000.

Deputy ditto, ditto, G. Grenier, Rs. 3,500

2nd Deputy ditto, J. S. Driberg, Rs. 3,000.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, T. Berwick, Rs. 14,400.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 14,400.
District Judges, Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates, at :—

Anurādhapura, F. C. Fisher.

„ (additional Magistrate), F. H. Price.

Kalutara, C. F. H. Liesching, Rs. 9,600.

Kurunégala, R. Maassie, Rs. 9,600.

Negombo, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 7,200.

Badulla, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.

Ratnapura, J. W. Gibson, Rs. 7,200.

Kégalla, P. Arunachalam, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 7,200.

Police Magistrate, Colombo, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at :—

Kandy, W. Pinney, Rs. 7,200.

Gampola, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 4,500.

Mátalé, W. E. Davidson, Rs. 4,000.

Hatton, M. S. Crawford, Rs. 4,500.

Haldammulla, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 4,500.

Galagedera, A. E. Paranagama, Rs. 4,000.

Pánaduré, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 4,000.

Kalutara, C. J. R. Le Mesurier, B.A., Rs. 4,500
 Nuwara Eliya, H. Wace.
 Panwila, J. H. F. Hamilton, Rs. 4,000.
 Avissawella, H. White, Rs. 4,000.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at :—

Galle, G. W. Paterson, Rs. 14,400.

Tangalla, G. C. Roomsalecog, Rs. 7,200. 1

Mátara, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at :—

Galle, J. D. Mason, Rs. 7,200.

Hambantota, C. A. Murray.

Balapitmodara, S. M. Burrows, Rs. 4,000.

Mátara, J. Maclean, Rs. 4,000.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, G. E. Worthington, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at :—

Batticaloa, P. W. Conolly, Rs. 9,600.

Chilaw, J. E. Smart, Rs. 7,200.

Trincomalee, C. E. Pennycuik.

Mannar, W. J. S. Boake.

Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu, L. F. Lee.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at :—

Jaffna, L. O. Pyemont Pyemont, Rs. 4,500.

Point Pedro and Chávakachchéri, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 4,000.

Kayts, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.

Kapitiya, T. M. C. Twigg, Rs. 4,000.

Fiscal, Western Province, J. H. de Saram, Registrar-General.

Ditto, Central Province, H. Nevill, Rs. 7,200.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, G. S. Williams, Rs. 12,000.

Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 7,200.

Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. P. Bauhgarthér, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, the Government Agent.

Assistant Collector, C. T. D. Vigors, Rs. 4,500.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., (Government Agent).

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna W. G. Harris, Rs. 4,500.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, A. Bailey (Government Agent).

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. E. Wilmot, Rs. 4,000.

Harbour Department.

Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 5,000.

Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.

Trincomalee, C. E. Wilmot.

Jaffna, W. G. Harris.

Batticaloa, A. Bailey.

Hambantota, C. A. Murray.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, R. K. MacBride, M.I.C.E., Rs. 12,000.

Financial and Office Assistants, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000, and M. MacGregor, Rs. 4,000.

Provl. Engineer, Central Province, F. Vine, Rs. 10,000.
Provl. Engineer, Eastern Province (vacant).
Provl. Engineer, Southern Province, T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Engineer, Western Province, H. J. Deslandes, Rs. 8,000.

Provl. Engineer, Uva, C. Prime, M.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000.
Provl. Engineer, North-Western Provinces, H. M. Finch, Rs. 6,000.

Provl. Assistant, Northern Province, H. B. Harvey, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.

Provl. Engineer, North Central Provinces, A. Murray, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 4,000.

Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 5,000.

Tracing Officer, J. F. Pigott, Rs. 2,500.

District Engineers:—

J. Robertson, Rs. 6,000; E. J. H. Christie, Rs. 5,000; W. H. Hawkes, Rs. 5,000; E. Holland, Rs. 5,000; J. Gunn, Rs. 5,000; E. S. Barber, Rs. 5,000; H. B. Christie, Rs. 4,500; E. Venning, Rs. 4,500; L. Creasy, Rs. 4,000; H. E. H. Hayes, Rs. 4,000; W. Wrightson, Rs. 4,000; H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 4,000; C. T. Koch, Rs. 3,500; H. A. Grant, Rs. 3,500; C. E. Spooner, Rs. 3,500; L. M. Ackland, Rs. 3,500; A. E. Williams, Rs. 3,500; F. W. Johnson, Rs. 3,000; R. Macpherson, Rs. 3,500; J. Mac Donnell, Rs. 3,000; T. Johnstone, Rs. 3,500; A. W. Taffs, Rs. 3,000; H. F. Tomalin, Rs. 3,000; F. J. Edge, Rs. 3,000; C. A. Lovegrove, Rs. 3,000; P. M. Bingham, Rs. 3,000; J. T. Stewart, Rs. 3,000; F. M. Templer, Rs. 3,000; W. Deed, Rs. 3,000; E. R. Fretz, Rs. 3,000; A. S. Burnett, Rs. 3,000; A. Stanley Collis, Rs. 3,000; G. Fernando, Rs. 3,000; W. P. Fletcher, Rs. 3,000; J. L. Hendrie, Rs. 3,000; H. Caldecott, Rs. 3,000; T. R. Ward, Rs. 3,000; F. Armstrong, Rs. 2,360; W. H. Gratiaen, Rs. 2,000.

Irrigation Officers:—

J. H. Dawson and H. Parker, Rs. 7,000 each;
 J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,500.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

Office Assistant, P. D. Warren, Rs. 6,500.

Trigonometrical Assistant, A. E. Wackerill, Rs. 3,600.

1st Chief Surveyor, G. H. Symonds, Rs. 8,000.

2nd Ditto, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 6,500.

3rd Ditto, T. J. Reynolds, Rs. 6,500.

4th Ditto, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 5,500.

5th Ditto, J. Ingleby, Rs. 5,000.

6th Ditto, H. L. Ward, Rs. 5,000.

District Surveyors:—

E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 5,000; S. J. More, Rs. 4,500; C. H. Allen, Rs. 4,500; J. J. O'Dowd, Rs. 4,500; W. H. Thornton, Rs. 4,000; S. Snowden, Rs. 4,000; J. L. Hampton, Rs. 4,000; H. P. Lovering, Rs. 4,000; C. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 4,000; H. B. Campbell, Rs. 3,500; R. B. Young, Rs. 3,500; H. Erskine, Rs. 3,250; F. W. B. Campbell, Rs. 3,250; J. W. Viner, Rs. 3,250.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 9,600.

Assistant Registrar, B. E. Alvis, Rs. 2,500.

Post-Office.

Postmaster-General and Director-General of Telegraphs, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 14,400.

Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 5,000.

Additional Assistant, W. C. Macready, Rs. 2,000

Telegraphs.

Electricity, E. B. Hurley, Rs. 8,000.

Superintendent, G. Simpson, Rs. 4,500.

Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, H. Trimen, Rs. 7,000.

Director of the Colombo Museum, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.

Grain Commissioner, E. Elliott, Rs. 14,400.

Conservator of Forests, R. Thompson, Rs. 12,000.

Department of Public Instruction.

Director, H. W. Green, Rs. 10,000.

Inspector of Schools, W. Blair, Rs. 5,000.

Ditto, J. H. Marsh, Rs. 5,000.

Ditto, W. H. de Alwis, Rs. 4,000.

Principal of the Royal College, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 7,500.

1st Principal Assistant, A. Walker, Rs. 4,000.

✓ *Medical Department.*

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. R. Kynsley, Rs. 12,000.

Colonial Surgeons:—

J. T. Morgan, M.R.C.S., Eng., Rs. 8,000.

W. Dias, Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, Rs. 6,000.

J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Rs. 6,000.

Surgeon Lunatic Asylum, J. B. Spence, Rs. 7,500.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

John Attygalle, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.R., Eng., Rs. 4,000.

T. D. MacDonald, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 4,000; F. A. Van Dersmagt, M.D., Rs. 4,000; E. Gratiaen, Rs. 4,000; J. Carbery, M.B.C.M., Rs. 4,000; W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 4,000; W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 4,000; T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M., Rs. 4,000; P. F. Solomons, Rs. 3,500; G. P. Schokman, Rs. 3,500; E. de Livera, Rs. 3,500; H. A. Moraes, Rs. 3,500; W. H. Swan, Rs. 3,500; S. Fernando, Rs. 3,000; A. H. Fretz, Rs. 3,000; F. Oorloff, Rs. 3,000; J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Edin., Rs. 3,000; W. E. Rudd, Rs. 3,000; N. Suppayah, L.R.C.P., Eng., Rs. 3,000; A. H. Toussaint, Rs. 2,500; E. Wytealingam, Rs. 3,000; W. H. Meier, Rs. 2,250; M. Eleyitamly, Rs. 1,500; G. Thomaz, Rs. 1,500; H. A. Keegel, Rs. 2,250; F. G. Spittel, Rs. 3,000.

*Estates Medical Staff:—*H. Thornhill, C. F. Griffin, and J. Craib, Rs. 5,000 each.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, G. W. R. Campbell, C.M.G., Rs. 15,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Provincial Superintendent, Kandy, A. Hansard, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.

Ditto, Colombo, Major E. F. Tranchell, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.

Superintendent, W. S. Le Feuvre, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.

Ditto, W. S. Murray, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.

Assistant Superintendents, E. Creasy and L. Holland, Rs. 3,500 each, and allowances.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, G. W. R. Campbell, C.M.G.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, Rs. 7,000.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, W. J. Gorman, Rs. 8,000.
Assistant ditto, T. Twynam, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.—

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 22.50 a day travelling allowance.*

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

rchdeacon, Ven. W. E. Matthew, Rs. 1,000.

Rev. J. Bamforth, *Galle*, Rs. 7,000.

Rev. C. Boyd, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

" C. Koch, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.

Ven. W. E. Matthew, *Kandy*, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. G. Gomes, *Jaffna*, Rs. 3,000.

" W. Ellis, *Nuwara Eliya*, Rs. 2,000.

Presbyterian Church.—

Rev. H. L. Mitchell, *Galle*, Rs. 4,500.

" J. Watt, *Kandy*, Rs. 4,500.

" J. Burnet, *St. Andrew's Church, Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.

" S. Lindsay, *Wolfsendahl Church Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.

Roman Catholic Church.—

Archdiocese of Colombo, The Most Rev. Dr. C. Bonjean, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo; Very Rev. D. Pullicani, O.M.I., Vicar-General.

Kandy Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Paginani, O.S.B., Bishop of Kandy; Very Rev. C. J. B. Fernando, O.S.B., Vicar-General.

Jaffna Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. T. A. Melizan, O.M.I., Bishop of Jaffna; Very Rev. L. Mauriot, Vicar-General.

Portuguese Mission,

Vicar-General, Colombo.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 10,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 6,000.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 5,000.

Locomotive Engineer, R. F. Trevelthick, Rs. 5,000.

Storekeeper, D. S. Power, Rs. 4,500.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. Aitken, Vice-Consul at Colombo; A. B. Scott, Consular Agent, Galle; F. Mortimer, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—E. Fuchs, Acting Consul, Colombo; A. B. Scott, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—J. D. Robinson, Acting Consul, Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

France—C. Ruinat, Consular Agent, Colombo.

German Empire.—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Italy—G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul at Colombo.

Netherlands—P. Darnliker, Consul, Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden.—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo; A. B. Scott, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Spain and Portugal.—A. A. Delmege, Consul, Galle.

Turkey—M. Hussen Lebbe Inaricar, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia.—A. Delmege, Consul, Colombo.

Spain and Portugal.—A. A. Delmege, Vice-Consul at Colombo.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long.; they consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

South Georgia, a group of islands 54½° S., and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Roche in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883.

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France; subsequently, they were held by the Spaniards until 1771, when they were for a time abandoned, an the sovereignty of them given up to Great Britain.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

General Description.

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 725. There is a small hamlet at Darwin. Stanley is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 7 vessels, of a total tonnage of 928 tons. It has a fine inner and an outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going round Cape Horn. There are 2 Government schools there, with 189 pupils, and 1 school of the Falkland Islands Company, at Darwin, with 30 pupils.

The climate is healthy. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. The whole, is equable. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

There is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussock grows to the height of seven

* Paid from Colonial funds; total amount to be drawn limited to Rs. 5,000 a-year.

oct, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat. On all the small islands along the coast the tussock grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos.

The sole industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to South America. A frozen meat company imports dead meat to Europe.

The other exports consists of wool, hides horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow.]

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling. There are no banks in the colony, and no Government savings bank has yet been established.

The Falkland Islands Company.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 108,684 acres leased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years past paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Its capital is 100,000*l.*, of which 95,000*l.* is paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in these islands by Mr. F. E. Cobb, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin. The London office is at 39A, Gracechurch Street, E. O.

Means of Communication.

There is mail communication with England twelve times a year. In June, 1880, a contract was entered into between the Government and the German "Kosmos" Steamship Company, to perform the service. The steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, six times a year, and six times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and Dartmouth occupies five weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, where they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage. Postage to Europe 4*d.* per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; there is no internal post. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Table of Duties of Customs Inwards. (Ordinances 10 of 1880 and 1 of 1883.)

	£	s.	d.
Spirits and strong waters, per gallon	0	10	0
Perfumed spirits and cologne water	0	15	0
Wine in casks	0	2	0
Wine in quart bottles, per dozen	0	4	6
Wine in pint bottles, per dozen	0	2	3
British wines, ginger ale, orange wine, orange champagne, peppermint, and all other unenumerated beverages not liable to duty as spirits (except soda, potash, and mineral waters) to pay duty as wine.			
Malt liquor, mum, spruce, cider and perry, per gallon or per dozen pints	0	0	3
Cigars, per lb.	0	5	0
Cigarettes; cut and manufactured tobacco, and snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
Umanufactured tobacco, for the preparation of sheepwash only	0	0	3
All other tobacco	0	2	0

Exemptions.

All articles imported or taken out of bond for the use of the Governor of the colony and for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

There are no export duties. The total customs revenue in 1886 was 3,518*l.*

Population.

(Nearly all of whom are of European extraction.)

1875	Males, 710	Females, 340	Total, 1,050
1884	" 999	" 641	" 1,640
1886	" 1,080	" 720	" 1,800

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Colonel Moody, 1842.
W. H. Rennie, 1848.
Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.
Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.
W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.
Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.
T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G. 1876.
Thomas Kerr, 1880.
A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).
Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.

FINANCES. SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	3,286	6,266	18,365	21,759
1878	3,838	6,364	12,183	15,595
1879	5,022	6,312	24,012	25,450
1880	5,519	5,607	27,158	41,019
1881	6,850	7,018	25,616	37,884
1882	8,289	8,124	23,494	38,302
1883	7,337	8,728	16,068	30,360
1884	9,134	7,791	23,077	31,829
1885	10,438	7,598	14,105	23,105
1886	9,295	7,951	17,866	26,044

There is no public debt

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY. 10TH OCT. 1874.

HARRIS & SONS, LTD., 54 MARTIN LANE, W.

Year.	From U.K. £	Imports.	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
		From Colonies. £		
1877	24,738	2,265	6,285	33,283
1878	29,321	—	7,471	35,792
1879	31,473	—	7,467	38,940
1880	26,022	—	7,483	33,505
1881	37,001	—	3,442	40,443
1882	30,239	—	5,190	35,429
1883	48,879	—	4,034	52,913
1884	60,962	—	6,886	67,848
1885	39,887	—	8,427	48,314
1886	66,626	—	8,906	73,602

Year.	To U.K. £	Exports.	To elsewhere. £	Total. £
		To Colonies. £		
1877	59,878	—	—	59,878
1878	51,055	—	—	51,055
1879	71,340	—	—	71,340
1880	88,292	—	272	88,564
1881	87,919	—	—	87,919
1882	76,856	—	66	76,922
1883	84,593	—	—	84,523
1884	98,468	—	2,870	101,338
1885	95,768	—	2,078	97,846
1886	97,964	—	10,982	108,946

Executive Council.

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., *Governor*.
 E. P. Brooks, *Colonial Secretary*.
 Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.
 Rev. L. E. Brandon, *Colonial Chaplain*.

Legislative Council.

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., *Governor*.
 E. P. Brooks, *Colonial Secretary*.
 S. Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.
 G. Markham Dean.
 F. E. Cobb.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Chief Justice, and Commander-in-Chief,
 Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1,200l.
Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Postmaster, E. P. Brooks, 850l.
Clerk to Colonial Secretary, H. B. L. Jameson, 200l.
Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Samuel Hamilton, 300l., and fees.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Dr. A. S. Nance.
Police Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar General and Receiver of Wrecks, Clerk and Registrar to the Supreme Court, E. P. Brooks, 100l. and fees.
Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150l. (paid by Board of Trade).
Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170l. and fees.
Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600l. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).
Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., 800l.
Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. W. H. Philip, 100l.
Roman Catholic Priest (vacant), 50l.
Chief Constable, Inspector of Nuisances, Storekeeper, and Sheriff, George Hurst, 175l.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, H. I. Lasar.
Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, F. E. Cobb.
Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and Vice-Consul for United States, G. M. Dean.

FIJI.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of Fiji comprises the islands lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° West and 175° East. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 300 miles to the north-west, and Samoa 500 miles to the south-west. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 500 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,022 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,038 square miles, Taviumi, 166 square miles, Kadavu, 129 square miles, Goro, 39 square miles, Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 39 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 6,876 square miles.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of Casuarina and Pandanus. The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12° 30' S. lat., 177° 10' E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty."

Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hoflua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village.

In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the island to Great Britain, and it was annexed 13th May, 1881.

The population is estimated at 2,300, of whom four fifths are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics.

The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres.

Population.

The aboriginal population belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received some admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1874 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was again reduced. In 1886 the total population, including that of Rotumah, was estimated at 124,742, comprising 110,037 native Fijians, 6,146 Indian immigrants, and 2,105 Europeans, the remainder being mainly Polynésians, with a few half castes and Chinese.

History.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war

led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king, and met with general acceptance. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October, 1874; the form of government, the land question, and the various pecuniary questions then pending being virtually left to the discretion of Her Majesty. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and enteric diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable in Fiji.

The highest shade temperature in 1886 was 92° in the month of December, and the lowest 65° in June, July, August, and November. The total rainfall during the year was at Suva 85·07 inches.

Constitution.

The Legislative Council consists of six official and five non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 550 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva exceeds 700. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and on 31st December, 1886, 17 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 772 tons.

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed

by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce valued at the rate to be paid by the contractor for the year.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money.

The system, though open to some objections, may, on the whole, be considered to have been remarkably successful. As the people have little or no money, and live, for the most part, where they are unable to earn any without hiring themselves out for long periods, it is believed that in no other way could such a revenue have been obtained with so little pressure, while the system has this collateral advantage, that being worked almost entirely by the natives' own political and social organization, it tends to preserve the latter, and thus to save much expense in administration.

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

A municipality was established in 1887 in Levuka, and in 1882 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of rateable property; but special rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

The town board is also the school board in each town, and a rate of 6*d.* in the pound is paid for school purposes under Ordinance No. 37 of 1885.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board, and a grant not exceeding one-half of the amount required for specified expenses beyond the sum raised by school fees, to any school board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1886 was: Suva town board, 1,940*l.* and 1,899*l.*; ditto school board, 764*l.* and 740*l.*; Levuka town board, 1,930*l.* and 1,845*l.*; ditto school board, 1,124*l.* and 1,058*l.*

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The following banks have branches in Fiji, viz.: The Bank of New Zealand (Suva and Levuka).

The Union Bank of Australia, Limited (Suva). Provision is made by ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank, which will shortly be opened. There is no Government note issue. The Mortgage and Agency Company of Australasia, Limited, and The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, act as loan and mortgage companies.

Industries.

The chief products are sugar, copra, cotton, coffee, tea, maize, and fruit, principally bananas. The export of sugar in 1886 was 11,716 tons, from an area of 10,500 acres; of copra 5,217 tons, from an area of 18,128 acres; cotton 52 tons, from 95 acres; coffee 31 tons, from 309 acres; tea about

2 tons, from 805 acres; maize 7,600 bushels and fruit to the value of 28,059*l*.

Education.

A government system of elementary education is established under the Public Schools ordinance of 1882. The management is vested in elected school boards. There are two common schools, with head and assistant teachers: Suva, 165 scholars; Levuka, 103 scholars. These common schools receive a grant in aid from the public revenues.

The Public Schools ordinance also provides for the establishment of high schools for advanced education.

There is a Government industrial school for native youths on Vanua Levu, attended by 94 scholars, which is partially self-supporting. The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions provide for the education of the natives everywhere throughout the group.

Wesleyan schools, 1886, 1,765, native teachers, 2,526, scholars 40,718.

Roman Catholic Sunday schools 84, scholars 1,040.

Means of Communication.

There is regular steam communication with the following places outside the colony: Sydney (8 days), Melbourne (10 days), Auckland (4 days), New Caledonia (3 days), Tonga (2 days).

Postal duties to the United Kingdom, *via* San Francisco, 8*d*. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., *via* Brindisi, &c., 10*d*. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 2*d*. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Internal postal rates: town 1*d*., country 2*d*. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; newspapers 1*d*. to all places within or beyond the colony.

There is no railway or telegraph in the colony, and it is not connected with any telegraph cable. The nearest points in telegraphic communication with Europe are Auckland (N.Z.) and Sydney (N.S.W.). Communication between the islands is maintained by native sailing boats. A few good roads have been constructed on the larger islands.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	46,688	64,512	26,664	41,116
1878	61,021	67,123	31,957	47,260
1879	67,771	89,142	40,888	57,052
1880	80,678	115,954	49,575	65,622
1881	87,442	89,960	53,318	71,112
1882	110,950	100,062	64,805	87,525
1883	106,814	88,276	114,148	137,852
1884	91,522	98,467	116,300	127,977
1885	76,668	92,209	95,772	109,948
1886	64,574	78,133	96,320	105,369

IMPORTS.			
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	Total.
	£	£	£
1877	—	125,051	7,804
1878	—	133,079	8,528
1879	—	135,398	6,814
1880	—	180,452	5,288
1881	—	270,472	5,677
1882	—	295,890	7,439
1883	—	431,306	50,355
1884	—	482,275	16,944
1885	26,286	263,451	11,298
1886	17,770	188,412	24,446

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	—	98,986	41,907	140,893
1878	—	154,015	38,849	192,865
1879	—	132,151	36,889	169,040
1880	—	212,144	17,384	229,528
1881	—	150,920	23,225	174,145
1882	—	150,965	89,552	190,517
1883	—	297,444	54,554	351,998
1884	—	313,488	81,855	395,343
1885	—	288,906	37,844	326,750
1886	—	238,921	44,575	283,496

Public Debt, 264,695*l*.

Tariff of Customs Dues. Ordinance No. XVIII., 1886.

	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	1
Aerated or mineral water, per doz. pints	0	0	9
Beer, ale, porter (in bottles), per gallon	0	1	0
Beer, ale, porter, spruce and other beers, in wood or jar, per gallon	0	0	9
Bottled fruits, per doz. quarts	0	2	0
Bottled fruits, per doz. pints or smaller quantities	0	1	0
Biscuits (sweetened or fancy), per lb.	0	0	1
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Barley	0	0	1
Cordage and rope, per ton	1	10	0
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	5	0
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3
Comfits, confectionery, and succades, per lb.	0	0	3
Caps, percussion, per 100	0	0	1
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cornflour, per lb.	0	0	1
Cordial and syrups, per gallon	0	2	0
Cider, per gallon	0	1	0
Dynamite and lithofracteur, per lb.	0	0	6
Dates, per lb.	0	0	2
Drugs, including all articles of the kind and form used as medicines, 15 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	2
Fruit, dried, or preserved, per lb.	0	0	2
Firearms, 20 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	0
Galvanised iron, in bars, sheets, bundles, or corrugated, per ton.	2	0	0
Ginger, per lb.	0	0	3
Gelatine, per lb.	0	0	3
Hams or cured pork, per lb.	0	0	2
Hops, per lb.	0	0	3
Honey, per lb.	0	0	2
Iron wire, black, per ton	1	0	0
Isinglass, per lb.	0	0	3
Iron bars, rods, plates, sheets, and bundles, per ton	1	0	0
Jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	1
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0	0	1
Kerosene, per gallon	0	0	6
Lead (including shot and bullets), per cwt.	0	5	0
Laths, per 1,000	0	2	0
Methylated spirits, per gallon	0	2	0
Molasses, per cwt.	0	3	0
Malt, per bushel	0	0	6
Mustard, per lb.	0	0	1
Maizena, per lb.	0	0	1
Macaroni, per lb.	0	0	3
Maize, per lb.	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
Machinery oil, per gallon	0	0	6
Nuts (all kinds except cocoanuts), per lb.	0	0	2
Opium, per lb.	0	15	0
Oils of all kinds (except cocoanut and oils for medicinal use), per gallon	0	0	6
Oil, perfumed, 15 per cent. ad valorem			
Oatmeal, per lb.	0	0	1
Oats, per bushel	0	0	6
Powder (sporting), per lb.	0	0	6
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	2
Paper, per cwt.	0	3	0
Pease (split), per lb.	0	0	1
Perfumery, 15 per cent. ad valorem			
Palings, per 1,000	0	2	6
Rice, per ton	2	0	0
Sugar, per lb.	0	0	1
Spirits, and spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	14	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	2	0
Starch, per lb.	0	0	1
Sago, per lb.	0	0	1
Spices, per lb.	0	0	3
Soap (hard and soft), per lb.	0	0	1
Soap (fancy, scented, or medicated), 15 per cent. ad valorem			
Salt and saltpetre, per ton	1	0	0
Soda (crystals), per ton	1	0	0
Shingles, per 1,000	0	2	0
Timber, undressed, per 100 feet superficial	0	1	6
Timber, dressed or surfaced, per 100 feet superficial	0	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	4	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Treacle, per cwt.	0	3	0
Turpentine, per gallon.	0	1	0
Tapioca, per lb.	0	0	1
Varnish, per gallon	0	2	0
Vinegar, per gallon, in bulk or bottle.	0	0	6
Vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	3
Wine, Bordeaux (claret), Australian, in bulk or bottle, per gallon	0	2	0
Wine, other kinds, in bulk or bottle, per gallon	0	4	0
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0	6	0
Wire, rope, per ton	1	0	0

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.:—Anchors; brushware, boots and shoes, basketware, blacking, bathbrick, baking powder, boxes and trunks (wood, leather, and metal); chutney, cement, crockery, clocks, carriages, chains (galvanised), chains (black $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and under), cutlery, cartridges, chinaware; doors, drapery (including apparel and slops, and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen or wool); earthenware; fish (dried, preserved, and salt); furniture, fuse, fireworks, floor-cloth; glass and glassware, galvanised manufactures, grindstones, glue, gutta percha or india-rubber (or manufactures of, in whole or in part); hardware, hats, holloware; ironmongery, ink, iron tanks; leather, leatherware (all manufactures in whole or in part of leather), lines (fishing, clothes, lead, and similar lines); matches, matting, musical instruments; nails; oilman's stores, oakum; paints, (wet or dry), pickles, paper (writing and fancy), potted meat, printed forms, plate powder, pipes (tobacco), pictures, picture frames, printing material (type, paper, ink), plated ware; sauces, sashes and shutters, sewing machines, sails and tents, stationery, sponges, steel; toys, tinware, twine; umbrellas and parasols; vegetables (pre-

served); whiting, woodenware (including implement handles), workboxes, wall paper, whips and walking sticks; zinc and zinc manufactures.

List of Articles Exempt from Duty.

Animals, anchors (black); biscuits (unsweetened), ballast (ships—pig and scrap iron), bêche-de-mer, books and periodicals (printed), boiler-plates, bags, and sacks; casks and tanks for exporting molasses, coin, copper-sheathing, chain cables (black) over three-sixteenth inches in diameter, coal, coke, cocoanut fibre, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, copra, cotton, curiosities, canvas, copper (rods); flour, felt; garden seeds, guano; hides, horns; iron and steel rails; lead for lining tea-chests, living oysters, luggage (personal); machinery (agricultural, mining, sawing, steam-engines and boilers), meat (preserved and salt), manures, metals (old), metal yellow for sheathing, matting for ships' dunnage, mats for sugar; oars, ores; paving-stones, pitch, plants, powder (blasting); resin; sandalwood, shell (tortoise and pearl), skins, slates for roofing, South Sea Island produce, steel punts and lighters and material for building the same, steel railway-sleepers; tar; water-pipes, woolpacks, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained, sulphur, tin cut for exporting produce.

General Duty.

On all articles not specified or not included in the free list an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Export Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Silver coin, over £10, 2½ per cent.			
Sandalwood, manufactured or unmanufactured, per ton.	5	0	0
The total revenue from customs dues in 1886 was 29,351l. 11s. 4d.			

Executive Council.

The Governor.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Receiver General.
The Commissioner of Lands.
Clerk, M. T. Dods (acting).

[N.B.]—The Chief Justice and the Commissioner for Native Affairs sit with the Executive Council for the re-hearing of claims to land, under Ordinance No. XXV of 1879.

Legislative Council.

The Governor.

Official Members:

The Hon. Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Receiver General.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Agent General of Immigration.
The Commissioner of Lands, acting (in the absence of any official member).

Unofficial Members:

John Hill, Esq.
George Morgan, Esq.
Matthew Wilson, Esq.
James Murray, Esq.
James Robertson, Esq. (acting).
Clerk, James Stewart.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., 2,500l.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp,

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., &c.
Chief Clerk and Clerk to the Legislative Council, James Stewart, 350l.
2nd Clerk, Arthur Langton, 250l.
8rd " Frank Spence, 200l.
Auditor, D. J. Chisholm, 300l., and 75l. as Accountant of Native Taxes.
Clerk, First, H. G. Brown, 250l.
 " *Second*, J. O. Forth, 200l.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER GENERAL.

Receiver General and Commissioner of Stamps, William McGregor, C.M.G., M.D., 500l.
Accountant, R. Scott, 350l.
Cashier for Immigration Accounts, W. J. F. Hopkins, 25l.
Clerk, G. A. F. W. Beaucherc, 200l.
Collector of Customs, and President of Marine Board, D. H. Smart, 400l.
1st Clerk and Comparing Officer, W. O. Groom, 270l.
2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper and Custodian of Powder Magazine, T. Thomson, 260l.
1st Boarding Officer, Suva, J. West, 200l.
2nd " " J. Campbell, 200l.
3rd " " R. Bentley, 200l.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Levuka, Sydney Wilson, 300l.
1st Clerk, Levuka, J. H. Groom, 200l.
Boarding Officer, G. Gardiner, 200l., and 20l. as Keeper of Levuka Cemetery.
Harbour Master, Levuka, R. Cocks, 275l.
Suva, N. S. Hedstrom, 250l.
Master S.S. "Clyde" and Assistant Pilot, Suva, J. Callaghan, 216l.
Inspectors of Native Plantations—
 R. M. Wilson, 300l.
 Adolph B. Joske, 100l.
 W. C. Reay, 180l.
Receivers of Native Taxes, J. D. W. Vaughan, 36l.; and E. Turner, 10l.

GOVERNMENT STORE.

Government Storekeeper, J. D. W. Vaughan, 275l.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General of Immigration, H. Anson, 400l.
Sub-Agent of Immigration, John Forster, 300l.; J. F. McK. Carruthers, 275l.
Accountant, William Gibb, 275l.
Superintendent, Polynesian Dépôt, H. T. Milne, 200l. and quarters.
Clerks and Hindustani Interpreters, J. W. Davidson. 175l.; J. A. Millward, 150l.; T. Hill, 150l.; H. M. Michael, 100l.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS, AND WORKS.

Commissioner of Lands and Works and Crown Surveyor, John Berry, 500l.

Chief Clerk, Lands Department, and Clerk of the Executive Council, M. T. Dods (acting), 250l.
Staff Surveyor, G. Moore, 350l.
Foreman of Works, C. Hansen, 200l.
Works Overseers, G. Partridge, C. Crapp, 200l. each.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Postmaster, L. J. Walker, 300l. and quarters.
Clerk and Accountant, A. Buchanan, 200l.
Clerk, H. St. Julian, 150l.
Postmaster, Levuka, E. C. Turner, 250l.
Clerk, L. Johnston, 75l.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, W. McGregor, C.M.G., M.D., &c., 350l.
Medical Officers, B. G. Corney, 350l.; F. J. Pound, R. Beith, J. Armstrong, A. J. Skottowe, J. I. Dunlop, James Mann, 300l. each, and 50l. allowance for house rent.
Chief Warder Public Lunatic Asylum, Norman Smith, 120l.
Suva Hospital, Warder and Matron and Keeper of Cemetery, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tripp, 200l.
Dispenser, E. J. F. Powell, 150l.
Assistant ditto, F. Moore, 72l.
Accountant, Suva Hospital, W. Gibb, 50l.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, H. G. C. Emberson, 400l.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Fielding Clarke, 1,200l., and 300l. from High Commission Funds.
Registrar of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, John Langford, 400l., and 50l. from High Commission Funds.
Attorney-General, Henry Spencer Berkeley, 750l.
Commissioner of Rotumah, A. R. Mackay (acting), 350l.
Commissioner of Colo East, W. S. Carew, 400l., and 100l. as Stipendiary Magistrate, Rewa.
Commissioner of Colo West, S. F. Marriott, 300l.
Stipendiary Magistrates, H. Hunter, 400l.; A. Eastgate, 350l.; A. Taylor, C. R. Swayne, E. O. B. Heffernan,* J. K. M. Ross, W. L. Allardyce,* Wm. Sutherland, 300l. each.; B. H. Thomson, 100l.; A. B. Joske, 200l.
Superintendent of Police, John Fowler (acting), 300l. and quarters.
Superintendent of Prisons, H. T. Milne, 50l.
Gaoler, Suva, F. Sabben, 200l.
Sheriff, A. W. Boyd, 100l. and fees.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs, James Blyth, 450l.
Assistant Native Commissioner and Clerk Native Regulation Board, James Cocks, 300l.
Chief Clerk and Interpreter, P. S. Friend, 250l.
Clerk and Interpreter, A. Marriott, 200l.
Clerk, J. McFadyen, 75l.
 13 Roko Tuis, or Native Administrators of Provinces, and one Assistant, with salaries varying from 100l. to 340l.

There are also about 156 Bulis, or Administrators of Districts, and a number of other native officers with small salaries.

* £50 extra as travelling allowance.

Armed Native Constabulary.

Commandant, G. F. de M. Malan, 100*l*.
European Officer, Colo West, S. F. Marriott, 50*l*.
Clerk and Second European Officer, J. R. Farewell
 (cadet), 25*l*.

Printing Office.

Government Printer, E. J. March, 400*l*.
Overseer, S. McCracken, 250*l*.
Compositors, V. A. Spence, 182*l*; H. Watson, 182*l*.
Machinist, E. Rolfe, 220*l*.
Bookbinder, , 208*l*.

Passed Cadets.

R. M. Booth, F. R. S. Baxendale, F. S. Henry,
 W. J. F. Hopkins, F. C. Fuller, J. R. Farewell,
 B. H. Thomson, 200*l*. each.

Foreign Consuls.

German Empire.—Wm. Hennings, Levuka.
Sweden and Norway.—William Kopsen, Suva.
America—Commercial Agent, A. A. St. John,
 Levuka.
Italy. — Consular Agent. — Signor Alessandro
 Martelli, Levuka.

GIBRALTAR.**Situation and Area.**

The Rock of Gibraltar was captured by the British Forces on the 24th of July, 1704, and was formally ceded by Spain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The territory consists of an elevated promontory, running southwards. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is 2½ miles, and its greatest breadth ¼ of a mile. Its area is 1½ square miles.

General Description.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and coaling station by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 37 vessels, of together 7,883 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1886 was 8,374,389 tons; 6,678,379 tons of it being British. No statistics of imports or exports are taken, but in 1885 the exports from England to Gibraltar were 715,482, and the imports 15,832*l*.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, duties upon wine, spirits, and beer, and a few licence duties.

The eastern face of the Rock is an inaccessible precipice. The larger portion of the town lies on the northern portion of the west slope of the Rock. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, but it is very healthy, and the drainage and water supply are good.

The two portions of the town are separated by a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda.

There is no Executive Council, nor any legis-

lative body; the Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercising by himself all the functions of government and legislation.

The customs tariff is as follows:—

(*Ordinance 9th Sept., 1884, and 1st July, 1886.*)

	Posetas.	cents.
Wine in wood, per gall.	0	40
„ in bottles, per doz.	1	25
Spirits, per proof gall., and cordials or liqueurs, per gall.	5	0
Malt liquor, per gall.	0	05

The total revenue from customs in 1885 was 11,137*l*.

Total Population (exclusive of Military) according to Census of 1881, 18,381.

There are no private banking establishments, but a Government savings bank was founded in 1882, and had on 31st December, 1886, 31,048*l*. deposited by 1,213 depositors.

There is daily postal communication with England by way of Spain and France: rates of postage, letters, 2½*d*. per oz., newspapers, 1*d*. The internal postage rate is 1*d*. per ¼ oz. There are also branch post offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, and Casablanca, Saffi, Mazagan and Mogador in Morocco, and direct telegraphic communication with Spain, and by cables to Tangier, Malta, and Lisbon.

The legal tender currency is that of Spain, and accounts are usually kept in it: (1 peseta = 1 franc, approximately).

Education is not compulsory. There are fourteen elementary poor schools subsidised by Government, the number of scholars in attendance being 2,391. The schools are managed by the clergy of the different denominations, and small fees are charged.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1877	41,850	43,890
1878	42,859	51,895
1879	43,841	47,727
1880	44,848	45,868
1881	44,399	49,972
1882	45,882	54,888
1883	48,335	52,681
1884	45,905	51,135
1885	44,052	47,262
1886	50,838	52,581

Governor, General The Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge
 K.C.B., C.I.E., 126,100 pes.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, Cavendish Boyle, 22,698 pes.
Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Health,
 J. C. King, 7,040 pes., as chief clerk, and
 1,261 pes. for Board of Health.
2nd Clerk, J. Porral, 4,148 pes., and 1,261 pes. for
 translating and interpreting.
3rd Clerk, E. Griffin, 2,887 pes.

Treasury.

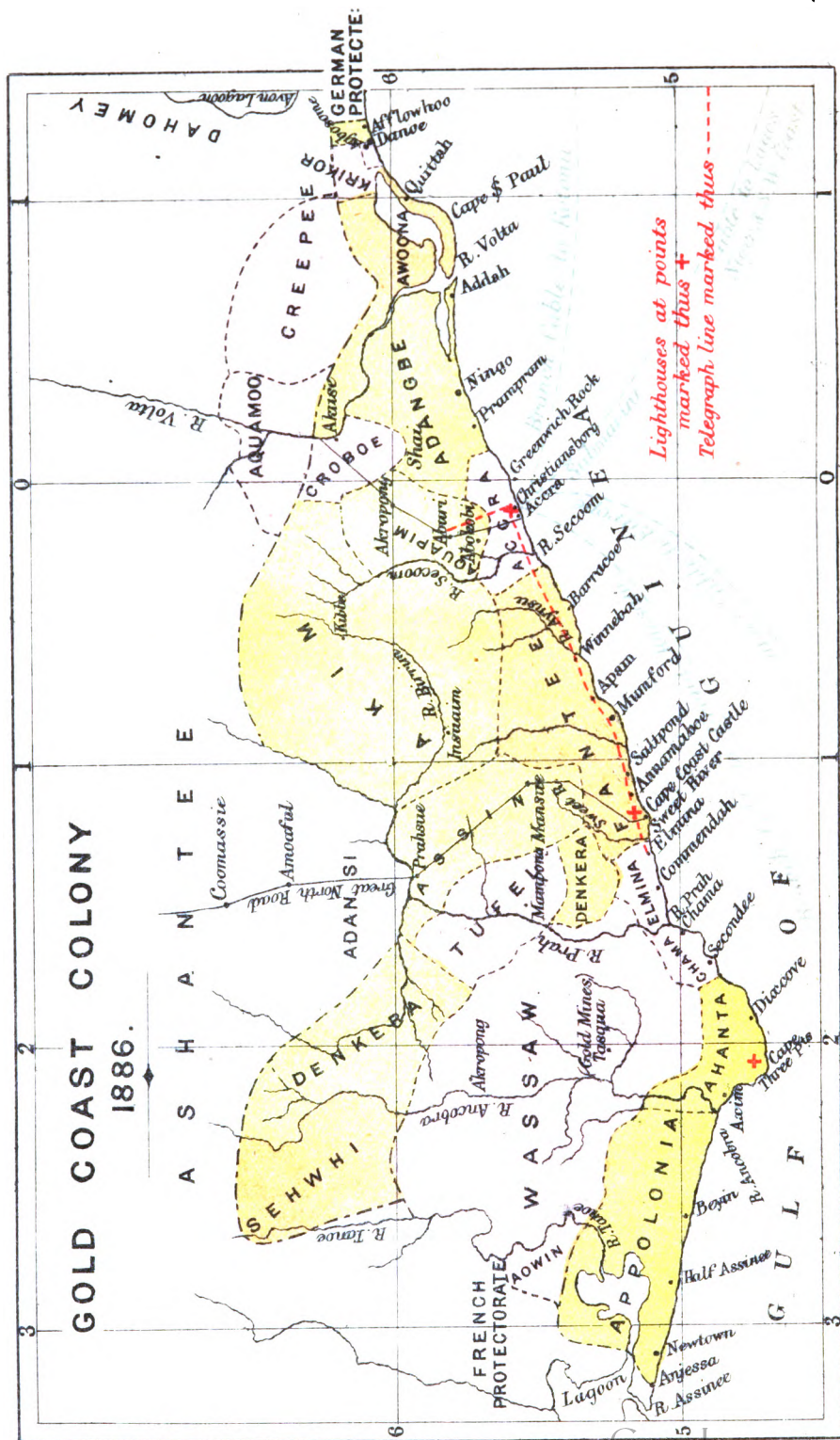
Treasurer and Collector of Revenues, M. Campbell,
 15,132 pes.
1st Class Clerk and Cashier, F. Gnibara, 6,414 pes.
Chief Clerk (Crown Lands), J. Terry, 6,305 pes.
1st Class Clerk (ditto), A. Porral, 5,044 pes.
2nd Class Clerk, A. Podesta, 4,554 pes.

Port Office.

Captain of the Port, Commander F. Baker, R.N.,
 12,610 pes., and 1,261 pes. lodging allowance,

9806.

ASHANTEE



Lighthouses at points
marked thus +
Telegraph line marked.

Harrison & Sons, Lith. S. Martins Lane, W.C.

Chief Clerk, George Bassadone, 7,187 pes.
2nd Class Clerk, J. H. Imossi, 4,148 pes. (and fees as Registrar under Merchant Shipping Ordinance).
3rd Class Clerk, F. Planelló, 2,887 pes. (and 625 pes. for Registry of Shipping).
Colonial Engineer, Captain Buckle, late R.E., 15,132 pes., and 1,261 pes. horse allowance, &c., clerk of works. (Is also inspector of Colonial schools; allowance 6 pes. per diem.)

Audit.

Colonial Auditor, Andrew Patterson, 7,566 pes.
Clerk, J. C. Phillips, 2,887 pes.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Sir Henry J. B. Burford-Hancock, Knight, 81,525 pes.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., E. J. Baumgartner, 17,654 pes.
Assistant Registrar, J. B. Recafío, 6,805 pes.
Marshal and Interpreter Supreme Court, T. J. Vecchio, 8,909 pes. and fees.
Attorney-General, Robert Ffrench Sheriff, 20,176 pes.
Clerks in the Supreme Court, A. Sanchez, 4,589 pes.
Clerk to the Attorney-General, A. Bosano, 4,413 pes.
Police Magistrate and Coroner, A. W. Fawkes, 15,132 pes.
Clerk to Magistrates, J. G. Gordon, 5,554 pes. and 1,261 pes. as Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Chief of Police, W. Seed, 8,827 pes.
Clerk to Chief of Police, R. H. Pogue, 2,886 pes.

Port Surgeon, J. H. Bryant, 2,522 pes.
Postmistress and Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, Miss Creswell, 16,398 pes., allowance for savings bank duties, 625 pes.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.
Civil Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Govett, M.A.
Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic, The Right Rev. G. Canilla, D.D.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, L. F. Imossi.
Austria-Hungary, H. Schott.
Belgium, M. Y. Bergel.
Bolivia, F. Mulle (absent); J. Garose (acting).
Brazil,
Chili, J. Abrines.
Columbia, J. Gonzalez.
Costa Rica, A. Carara.
Denmark, N. C. Mathiasen.
Dominica, A. Gomez.
France, C. de Coutouly.
Germany, F. Schott.
Greece, M. J. Coll.
Guatemala, H. Cayanna.
Hawaii, H. Schott.
Hayti, A. Carara.
Holland, L. T. Power, and L. M. O. Power, Vice-Consul.
Italy, E. D. de la Penne.
Liberia, J. Garese.
Morocco, Hadj Said Guesus.
Nicaragua, S. Lasry.
Ottoman, Recanie Effendi.
Paraguay, J. Garese.
Peru, L. F. Imossi.
Portugal, J. Requena, Vice-Consul.

Russia, L. T. Power, and L. M. O. Power, Vice-Consul.
Salvador, J. da Costa Freire.
Spain, E. Mediano, and J. Meana, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway,
U. S. of America, H. J. Sprague.
Uruguay, A. Corsi.
Venezuela, S. Levy (absent).

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Situation and Area.

The Gold Coast is the name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° W. long. and 2° E. long., between which points are the settlements of Newtown, Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Accra, Adhah, Quittah, Daneo, and Afflowhoo. The length of coast line of the English colony is about 350 miles, and the total area of the British Protectorate from 24,000 to 30,000 square miles, including the districts of Apollonia, Wassaw, Denkers, Sefwhi, Akim, Croboe, Krikor, Crepee, and Aquamoo.

History.

French navigators are said to have discovered the Gold Coast in the fourteenth century. The Portuguese landed at Elmina in 1471. English, Dutch, and Portuguese factories were established in the seventeenth century.

In 1672 a company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. It was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company, which received an annual subsidy from the Government, suffered by the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, and was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements. The fort at Whydah was abandoned.

In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles Macarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the victorious and marauding armies of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and himself led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Essamkow, where on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Doodewah, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government, had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and with a Government

subsidy of only 4,000*l.* a-year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country lying behind the British forts, and now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, a Lieut.-Governor being appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847, when Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed.

In 1850 the Danish forts at Accra, Fingo, Addah, and Quittah were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.* the Danish Protectorate being at the same time transferred.

In 1852 a large meeting of the native chiefs (afterwards known as the "Legislative Assembly") agreed to pay a poll tax in exchange for British protection. This tax gradually fell in arrears and was abandoned, though some was received up to 1861.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as, the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports without driving trade into those of the Dutch. A partition of the coast was therefore effected by a Convention, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. Under this partition the Dutch acquired Dixcove, Apollonia, Secondee, and Commendah; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Berraco, Appam, Cormantyne, and Moree. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland Her protectorate over the two Wassaws, Apollonia, and Denkera.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast; and by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. Before the Convention was ratified, an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina. The formidable objection to the transfer arising out of this supposed claim having been removed, the Ratifications were exchanged at the Hague in February, 1872, and on the 6th of April, 1872, the actual transfer of the sovereignty of the forts took place.*

On the 9th of December, 1872, the King of Ashanti despatched from Coomassie an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. It is not clearly known what may have been the motives prompting him to this proceeding.

His army did not cross the Prah until the 29th of January, 1873. It then spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunquah, and again in June at Jouquah.

This victory encouraged the commander to attack the fortress of Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all

under the command of the late Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B. After this the war languished for some time, until the late Captain, afterwards Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory.

At the same time Sir Garnet, now Viscount Wolseley, was despatched to the Gold Coast to concert other measures for bringing about the objects in view. The British troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Prah not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops and seamen and Marines had been driving the enemy further and further towards the Prah, which they crossed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his head-quarters crossed the Prah on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Coomassie. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Coomassie and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Houssas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Coomassie. On the 13th messengers sent by the King signed a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fommanah, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Coffee (who could not write). By the Treaty of Fommanah the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Prah, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold to the Queen. He also asked that the Queen would permit him to send his son to be educated in England. This was allowed, and the boy (Kofi Intee) was placed at the Surrey County School, near Guildford; and after being in the service of the Government of Trinidad, has now returned to the Gold Coast, where he is allowed 120*l.* a year by the Government. Since then King Coffee Kari-Kari has been deposed and has died. He was succeeded by King Mensah, who, in his turn, was deposed in 1881.

After an interregnum of about two years, during which period much trouble and disturbance of trade was occasioned through intrigues designed to replace Kari-Kari upon "The Stool," Quacoe Duah was elected king in April, 1884, and peaceful results followed; but Quacoe Duah died of smallpox in June, 1884, and up to the time of going to press there is no king of Ashanti.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken for placing the British Government of the Gold Coast upon a proper footing of efficiency and security.

* In previous editions it was stated that the ancient bâton of De Ruyter was handed over at the transfer. This was an error. The Dutch bâton of government, which was not identical with that of De Ruyter, was handed over as part of the public ceremony, and was then returned to the Dutch Authorities, and is now preserved at the Hague.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by letters patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument the Gold Coast is defined as including all British settlements between 5° West longitude and 2° East longitude, and provision is made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Two unofficial members have been appointed to the Legislative Council.

By an Order in Council, dated the 6th of August, 1874, Her Majesty empowered the Legislature to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British settlements.

The Supreme Court of the Colony is a Court of Appeal for Lagos, and also under the West African Order in Council, 1884. Legislation providing for the establishment of separate courts of appeal in either colony is in course of preparation.

Climate

The climate is unhealthy for the continued residence of Europeans, although yellow fever is unknown. The mean temperature is 82° F. in shade, the extreme range being from 68° to 87° in shade. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches, the rainy seasons being from March to July, and September and October, the latter being succeeded by the cool dry Harmattan from November to February. Dampness is the prevailing characteristic.

Domestic Slavery.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the Protectorate conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th of August, 1874, passed two ordinances disposing of the question of slavery.

Domestic slavery existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa. The slave population consisted partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother. In addition to slavery emanating from parental authority, there was a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery was abolished by force of the statute 8 & 4 Will. iv., c. 73, but the Protectorate was not affected by that statute. Nor was any attempt made on the part of the British Government to uproot it from the Protectorate. "If the laws or usages of those countries," observed Lord John Russell (desp. 14 July, 1841) "tolerate slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws or usages except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means." But even at that time the harsher usages of slavery

were appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war of 1873-4 the question was taken in hand anew, and settled by the two ordinances above mentioned. One prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to, the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Means of Communication.

Some four or five steamers of the "British and African," and "African Steamship" Companies leave Liverpool every month for the Gold Coast and other ports. Monthly steamers of the Woerman Line leave Hamburg also for the Gold Coast. The Colony has entered the Postal Union, and a Post Office Money Order system is established with the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone. The parcels post is now in operation to Accra, Cape Coast Castle, and Quittah.

The distance from—	Miles.
Lagos to Cape Coast is	315
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	913
Sierra Leone to Madeira	1,580
Madeira to England (Liverpool).	1,425

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is about 7 days; and from Madeira to Cape Coast about 14 days.

There is no railway in the colony, and, except in and near the towns, hardly any roads. The paths through the bush are kept free from the overgrowing vegetation by the native chiefs, who receive small presents for this service.

There is a fairly good road from Cape Coast to Prahue (75 miles), made by the troops in 1874, and another between Accra and Aburi, the Government Sanatorium, with paths thence to Akropong and Odumassie.

The principal water route is the Volta River, which rises in the Kong Mountains, and falls into the sea at Addah, after a course of 200 miles. It is however not usually navigable for more than 60 miles, and only for small boats. The Ancoobra River is also navigable for boats for about 50 miles. The Prah is almost useless.

There is no harbour along the whole coast of the colony, and goods and passengers must everywhere be landed in surf-boats through what is often a dangerous surf.

A telegraph line has been erected between Accra, Christiansborg, and Aburi, and between Accra Cape Coast and Elmina, altogether a distance of 119 miles. Accra is in telegraphic communication with England, *via* Sierra Leone, Bathurst, and St. Vincent, and also with Grand Bassam on the West, and with Lagos, the Niger, and with Cootenoo and the Portuguese and French Settlements to the South, viz., St. Thomas, Principe, St. Paul de Loando, and Gaboon, there being altogether four cables.

Education

There are Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, but education is chiefly in the hands of the Wesleyan ministers, the Roman Catholic Missions, and the German Mission Society. The Wesleyans have about 2,500 scholars in their schools, which are spread over the Colony,

and they spend annually about 1,000*l.* on education, to which the Government has hitherto contributed 200*l.* The Basle Mission Society has about 2,200 scholars in 60 schools, scattered over the eastern parts of the Colony, and their annual expenditure on education exceeds 4,000*l.*, to which the Government contribution has been 150*l.*, in addition to 75*l.* to the Bremen Mission at Quittah. English is being taught in these schools, chiefly in the higher classes, and the Basle Mission Society also teaches handicrafts and agriculture. A system of grants based on results is being introduced. The total number of children at school is about 5,000.

Currency and Banking.

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with Spanish, American, and French gold coins, and gold dust at £3 12*s.* 0*d.* per oz. Some Mexican and other dollars and silver of the Latin Union are also current, but are not legal tender. Dutch silver still passes in the Western Province, and cowries (40 = 1*d.*) among the natives of the eastern Districts. Accounts are kept in sterling. There are no banks in the Colony, but a Government savings bank will shortly be established.

Population.

No census has ever been taken, but it is estimated that the whole Colony and Protectorate now includes 1,000,000 inhabitants, of whom not more than 100 are Europeans. The chief towns are, Accra (15,000); Addah (7,000); Elmina (6,000); Cape Coast Castle (5,000); and Quittah.

Trade and Industry.

The staple products of the Colony are palm oil and palm kernels. The palm does not grow near the coast, and the produce is brought down on the heads of carriers from an area extending forty miles inland, and by canoe down the Volta River from a greater distance. Gold is found in many parts, notably in the Wassaw district, in the north-west, of which Tarquah is the centre. The distance from the nearest port (Axim), and the lack of a good road, have proved obstacles to successful gold mining on a large scale, but the natives collect the alluvial gold for export in considerable quantities, 74,829*l.* having been exported in 1886. India-rubber abounds in the interior forests, and is rapidly becoming an important export. Cotton grows wild, but is not cultivated. Small quantities of coffee and ground nuts are grown, and the exports also include monkey skins, ivory, copra, guinea grains, gum copal, camwood, and beniseed. The trade with Salagha and Ashanti is slight, owing to the difficulties of communication and the frequent native wars. Fishing is extensively carried on. There are but few manufactures, and these on the smallest scale. Native cloth is woven, fish is salted and cured, bricks are made, and simple boats built. Gold is worked into native ornaments with great skill. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, hardware, and coopersage.

Import Duties. (Ordinance 5 of 1887.)

	s.	d.
Wine, beer and ale, per gallon	0	6
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	6
Guns and pistols, each	2	0
Spirits, per gallon	2	6*
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	4

* As an experimental measure, spirits imported into the Colony east of the Volta River will be subject to a duty of only one shilling per gallon proof, up to the 1st January, 1889.

	s.	d.
Cigars and tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	6
Cartridges, filled, per 100	1	0
Ditto unfilled	5	0
Percussion caps, per 100.	1	0
Lead, per lb.	0	0½

Exemptions from Duty.

Imports for the governor's use or for public departments.

There is no export duty.

The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 108,436*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1877	93,347	82,741
1878	100,591	68,410
1879	90,432	98,064
1880	119,500	86,957
1881	116,424	134,776
1882	104,817	116,501
1883	105,647	99,289
1884	125,956	112,957
1885	130,456	112,610
1886	122,531	136,256

No Debt.

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1877	327,274	387,002
1878	394,152	393,457
1879	323,039	751,850
1880	337,248	482,057
1881	398,124	373,259
1882	392,975	340,019
1883	382,582	363,868
1884	527,338	667,228
1885	466,424	496,318

1886

	U. K.	Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Imports from	261,869	3,246	111,415	376,530
Exports to	334,102	544	71,894	406,540
Shipping entered and cleared, total tonnage,	605,057.			

Governors of Gold Coast Colony.

1874. Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.
 1876. Captain Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1876. Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
 1878. Captain Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1879. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.
 1880. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1881. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1882. Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator.)
 1882. William Brandford Griffith, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor.)
 1882. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1884. William Alexander George Young, Esq., C.M.G.
 1885 W. (now Sir W. B.) Griffith, K.C.M.G.
 1887 Colonel Frederick B. P. White (Administrator).
 1887 Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Treasurer.

The Legislative Council is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the Chief Justice, and of the following unofficial members:—

C. W. Burnett, Esq.
 (One vacancy).

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. 3,000*l.* and 500*l.* table allowance.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., H. Cowie, 300*l.*

Governor's Office.

1st Clerk, J. A. Williams, 180*l.* (40*l.* personal)
2nd Clerk G. E. Ferguson, 120*l.*
Interpreter, C. W. Badger, 120*l.*
Junior Clerks, J. A. Britton, 80*l.*; J. S. Hagan, 60*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Frederick Evans, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
1st Assistant ditto, Percival Hughes, 700*l.*
2nd ditto C. D. Turton, 700*l.*
3rd ditto W. W. Hull, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Registrar of Correspondence, J. Simons, 250*l.*, personal allowance, 50*l.*, rent allowance 40*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. S. Bascom, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; *Assistant Clerks*, J. F. Ribeiro and J. P. Huydecoper, 120*l.* each; *Junior Clerks*, A. J. Quansah, 70*l.*, C. P. Easmon, 60*l.*, and J. N. Hagan, 36*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. Pike, 700*l.*
Assistant Treasurer, A. Allan, 350*l.* to 400*l.*
Chief Clerk and Book-keeper, C. C. Brown, 300*l.*
First Clerk, T. T. C. Fleischer, 100*l.*
Second do., W. G. Hyde, 75*l.*
Third do., E. J. da Costa, 60*l.*
Junior Clerks, W. B. Hagan, 50*l.*, and John Tackey, 50*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller, W. Manford, 700*l.*
Chief Examining Officer, Joseph Worall, 500*l.*
Senior Supervising Officer, Sam. Bannerman, 450*l.*
Supervising Officers, E. S. Hawker, 300*l.* to 400*l.*; J. H. Dillet, 300*l.*; W. Cuddeford, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, W. G. Hesse, 150*l.*
2nd Clerk, T. W. Taylor, 80*l.*
3rd Clerk, W. Jacobson, 60*l.*
Accra, Port and Examining Officer, J. M. Halm, 100*l.*
Assistant do., J. E. Davidson, 50*l.*
Addaxia, Assistant Examining Officer (vacant), 50*l.*
Addax, Assistant Examining Officers, A. Teschemaker, 60*l.*, C. Cook, 50*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, S. R. Thorpe.
Atlitieh, Outdoor Office, F. Hammond, 36*l.*
Adjajah, Assistant Examining Officer, A. A. Rulle, 50*l.*
Appam, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, R. W. Richter, 120*l.*
Appolonia, Assistant Examining Officer (vacant), 50*l.*
Azim, Clerk and Examining Officer, John M. Stoph, 60*l.*
Cape Coast, Sub-Collector, Alfred Mensah, 175*l.*

* All the European officers on the Civil Establishment are entitled to free quarters, or an allowance in lieu thereof.

Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, S. E. Kaye, 100*l.*
Port and Examining Officer, Barend Annan, 120*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, J. Welsing, 75*l.*
Chamah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, J. D. Gardiner, 100*l.*
Commendath, Assistant Examining Officer, J. E. V. Amissah, 50*l.*
Danoe, Clerk and Examining Officer (vacant), 60*l.*
Diracove, Clerk and Examining Officer, Ernest Aikins, 60*l.*
Elmina, Clerk and Examining Officer, E. J. Andor, 80*l.*
Half Assinee, Assistant Examining Officer, J. M. Wilson (acting), 36*l.*
Jellah Coffee, Assistant Examining Officer (vacant), 50*l.*
Mumford, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, J. W. E. Biney, 75*l.*
New Town Sub-Collector and Examining Officer (vacant), 75*l.*
Pram Pram, Assistant Examining Officer, W. M. Grant, 50*l.*
Quittah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Robert Dodoo, 75*l.*
Salt Pond, Clerk and Examining Officer, J. L. Minnow, 100*l.*
Anamaboe, Assistant Examining Officer, C. C. Coleman, 50*l.*
Secondee, Clerk and Examining Officer, L. J. Niezer, 60*l.*
Volta River District—
Akuse, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, (vacant), 75*l.*
Battoh, Assistant Examining Officer, Joseph Niezer, 75*l.*
Amedica, Out-door Officer, J. Bannerman, 50*l.*
Blappa, ditto, J. E. Andor, 36*l.*
Pong, ditto, G. J. Mends, 36*l.*
Winnebah, Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, (vacant), 150*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. S. L. Smith, 60*l.*

Audit Office.

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London).

Local Auditor, H. Bartlett, C.B., 700*l.*
Assistant Auditor, L. J. Bertram, 400*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, W. B. Mais, 250*l.*
First Clerk (vacant), 150*l.*; *Second*, R. E. Quarto, 100*l.*; *Third*, E. W. Bruce, 72*l.*

Post Office.

Accra, Colonial Postmaster, E. R. Cole, 200*l.* (50 personal).
Clerk and Sorter, J. F. Thompson, 75*l.*
Cape Coast, Postmaster, N. S. Thompson, 100*l.*

Printing Department.

Gold Coast, Government Printer, S. S. Cole, 200*l.*
Second ditto, G. T. A. Thompson, 100*l.*
Compositors, E. A. Coker, J. A. London, at 60*l.* each; J. T. Clegg, 40*l.*

Public Works and Survey.

Surveyor-General, J. Pagan, 800*l.*
Assistant Surveyor, M. Jones, 450*l.*
Draughtsman, John Stewart, 300*l.*
Foremen of Works, F. A. Wheeler, 375*l.*; J. Minnett, J. Rowe, 350*l.*; John Snowley, 375*l.*; E. M. Ellis, and W. Thompson, 300*l.* each; W. Taylor and A. Farley, 250*l.*
Telegraph Foreman, E. A. R. Frost and George Stewart, 300*l.* each.

Government Vessels.

Engineer and Artificer, John Raymond, 84*l.* and 48*l.* allowance.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, H. W. Macleod, 1,500*l.*

Puisne Judge, F. Smith, 1,000*l.*

Queen's Advocate (vacant), 1,000*l.*

Clerk, A. W. Parker, 60*l.*

Registrars (Accra), W. Z. Coker, 120*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.

(Cape Coast), A. W. Thompson, 120*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.

Clerk to Chief Justice and Interpreter, C. J. Bannerman, 100*l.*

District Commissioners.

Travelling Commissioner, R. L. Lonsdale, C.M.G., 500*l.*

W. B. Griffith, B.A., 600*l.*; T. C. Rayner, H. W. H. Redwar, J. Greenwood, J. B. I. Shand, G. F. Gregory, and W. C. Graham, 400*l.* to 500*l.* each; H. Vroom, 200*l.*, and 80*l.* for quarters; S. M. Bennett and C. Riby Williams, 350*l.* each.

Deputy Registrars and Interpreters.

Accra, F. J. Wulff, 100*l.*

Addah, J. Asante (on probation), 50*l.*

Azim, E. N. Entsua, 60*l.*

Cape Coast (vacant), 50*l.*

Dzicove, Henry Brew, 50*l.*

Elmina, J. G. Jones, 60*l.*, and 6*l.* for quarters.

Pram Pram, J. Palm, 36*l.*

Quittah, J. Bosman, 50*l.*; J. Malm (*Interpreter*), 50*l.*

Saltpond and Anamaboe, P. W. Bernasko, 60*l.*

Secondee, J. M. Sam, 40*l.*

Volta River, C. E. Asante, 80*l.*, and 20*l.* for quarters.

Winnebah, R. J. Blankson, 50*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Rt. Rev. E. G. Ingham, 100*l.* from Gold Coast Colony, 300*l.* from West Africa Settlements, and 100*l.* from Lagos.

Colonial Chaplain (vacant), 440*l.*

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Metcalfe Sunter, M.A., 250*l.* from Gold Coast Colony, 300*l.* from West Africa Settlements, and 150*l.* from Lagos.

Assistant Inspector, Rev. M. J. Marke, 100*l.* to 160*l.*

Schoolmasters, Cape Coast, T. M. Skues (acting), 60*l.*; Accra, Rev. F. W. Smart, 100*l.*

Schoolmistress (Cape Coast), C. Grant, 72*l.*

Ditto (Accra), A. A. Moss, 72*l.*

Constabulary.

Inspector-General, Lieut.-Col. E. D. McInnis, late 9th Lancers, 700*l.*

Inspectors, R. E. Firminger, 450*l.*

Adjutant and Musketry Instructor, an Assistant Inspector detached, 4*s.* a day.

Pay and Quartermaster, T. H. Stevens, 350*l.*

Assistant Paymaster, C. Wharton, 170*l.*

Artillery Inspector, E. A. W. Newenham, 450*l.*

Assistant Inspectors, A. W. Forbes, George Brenhan, E. A. Barnett, C. A. Fraser, W. H. F. Musgrove, C. M. D. Stewart, H. D. Cockeram, J. S. Dalrymple, H. B. H. Lethbridge, C. E. Akers, J. Kiernan, and P. Salusbury, 350*l.* to 400*l.* each.

Gaols

Accra, *Gaoler*, T. C. Trant, 100*l.*

Chief Warder, G. F. Wood, 60*l.*

Elmina, *Gaoler*, G. J. Peters, 100*l.*

Cape Coast, *Gaoler*, W. R. Niezer, 50*l.*

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. D. McCarthy, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Assistant Colonial Surgeons, J. F. Easmon and D. Waldron, at 450*l.* each; F. Sullivan, A. Woodburn Heron, J. S. Smith, S. A. Metherell, S. Cole, J. Numa Rat, William Allan, R. A. Freeman, and Robert English, 400*l.* each.

Clerk, J. J. Grant, 100*l.*

Dispenser, Accra, J. Boham, 60*l.*

Dispenser and Clerk, Cape Coast, H. Libert, 75*l.*

Ditto ditto, Elmina, J. Vanderpuy, 75*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

Germany, J. J. Fischer, Accra.

Holland, J. A. Veer, consular agent, Elmina.

United States of America, consular agent, G. E.

Emissag, ditto.

HELIGOLAND.*Situation and Area.*

Heligoland is an island in the North Sea, in 7° 51' E. long. and 54° 11' N. lat., and about 25 miles from the mouth of the Elbe. Area, inclusive of the adjacent island termed "Sandy," three-quarters of a square mile. The population, as taken at the census of 1881, was 2,001, and is now 2,200. It is the smallest organised British Colony.

History.

Heligoland was surrendered to the British arms in 1807, and formally ceded to Great Britain by Denmark in the Treaty of Kiel, 1814. It was formerly much larger than it now is, in fact the two islands, now nearly a mile apart, formed one up to 1720, when a storm separated them. It is on Sandy Island that the sea bathing, perhaps the finest in the world, takes place.

General Description.

The main island is a red sandstone cliff about 170 feet high, with (but in one spot) inaccessible sides. The town is divided into two parts, the Unterland on the beach containing the Bathing Establishment (hot and swimming baths), Conversations House, Theatre, Coast Guard Barracks, Hotels, &c.; and the Oberland, to which access is now obtained by a flight of 192 steps, and by a lift worked by steam power, containing the largest number of houses, including the church, schools, lighthouse, governor's residence, &c.

From its isolated position Heligoland is wonderfully healthy, its climate being most bracing, equable, and mild, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than either England or the Continent.

From 9,000 to 10,000 visitors generally come over during the bathing season, from May to October, exclusive of excursionists who flock over in large numbers from the neighbouring towns.

Industry.

The Heligolanders formerly existed solely by pilotage and fishing. In 1830, public gaming tables were established, and the island became one of the most fashionable bathing places of North Europe, so that now the inhabitants live mainly by fishing in the winter, and the letting of lodging houses, and the proceeds of the bathing establishment, in summer. The gaming tables were abolished in 1871. Pilotage has almost entirely ceased, the larger vessels fitted out in the Elbe and Weser enabling the pilots from these rivers to go further out to sea to seek for ships. The direct intercourse is entirely with Germany and Denmark. It is a port of registry, and has 47 vessels, the total tonnage being only 463 tons.

Constitution.

Heligoland was governed under its antique Frisian constitution until 1864, when a new and more directly representative form of Government was substituted; but this constitution not having been found to work satisfactorily, the legislative and executive authority were centred in the hands of the Governor, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date 29th February, 1868. By this Order in Council an Executive Council was established to afford advice to the Governor.

The Governor is judge of the Court of Sessions, and in matrimonial and divorce cases is assisted by the chaplain and Mr. J. G. Bufe.

Religion and Education.

The inhabitants have a pure but unwritten language of their own, and are of Frisian origin. They belong entirely to the German Lutheran Church. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 to 14. 357 children attend the one Government school in the island, and are taught in both the German and English languages.

Customs Tariff.

(Ordinances, 1 of 1878, 1 of 1882, 2 of 1883, and 4 of 1884).

The only imports subject to duty are alcoholic liquors and petroleum. Wine per 40 bottles (anker), of value of 3 marks per bottle, 14 marks; of less value, 10 marks.

Spirits 20 marks on each anker of 37·67 litres, when such spirits do not exceed a strength of 40°, and 5 marks extra for every 10° of additional strength. Beer, per anker, 2 marks 80 pfg., per 40 bottles, 3 marks. Petroleum, per kilo. 6 pfg. There are no export duties.

Communication.

Connection with the mainland is maintained by steamers leaving Cuxhaven twice a week in winter, and by 29 steamers a week from the neighbouring ports in the summer months. The island is also connected with Cuxhaven by telegraph. Postage to England and other European countries 2½d. per ½ oz. There is no internal post.

Currency and Banking.

Both English and German coins are current and legal tender. There are no private banking establishments, but a Government savings bank was instituted in 1883, and has now 669½ deposited.

List of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors since 1807.

- 1807. Lt. C. J. D'Auvergne, R.N., Lt.-Governor.
- 1814. Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Lt.-Governor.
- 1817. Sir H. King, Lt.-Governor.
- 1839. Admiral Sir J. Hindmarsh, Lt. Governor.
- 1857. Major R. Pattinson, Lt.-Governor.
- 1863. Major H. F. H. B. Maxse, Lt.-Governor.
- 1868. Lt.-Col. Sir H. F. H. B. Maxse, K.C.M.G.
- 1881. Lt.-Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., 800*l*.

Government Secretary, H. Gätke, 130*l*.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Capt. J. Campbell, 80*l*.

Clerk of Courts and Supervisor of Public Works, P. Botter, 38*l*.

Town Clerk, Treasurer and Director of Bathing Establishment, K. N. Michels, 54*l*.

Postmaster, D. Hornsmann, 54*l*.

Government Interpreter, Louis Gätke, 40*l*.

Coast Guard, J. G. Cooper, R.N., 30*l*.

Pilot Inspector, B. Ohlsen, 6*l*., and fees.

Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools, Rev. H. Schröder, 120*l*., and fees.

Head Teacher, A. Kuhlmann, 100*l*.

2*nd* " J. Berndt, 50*l*.

3*rd* " J. Lehmann, 45*l*.

4*th* " T. Schimidt, 45*l*.

Medical Officer, Dr. E. Lindemann.

Danish Vice-Consul, J. G. Bufe.

Revenue. Expenditure.*

	£	£
1877	9,886	9,271
1878	7,814	7,168
1879	5,955	5,508
1880	7,205	6,799
1881	7,775	7,545
1882	6,676	6,555
1883	8,212	8,224
1884	8,336	7,701
1885	8,747	7,517
1886	12,515	12,587

Public debt, 1886, Nil.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£
1885	715	29,500	30,215
1886	1,005	29,500	30,505

EXPORTS.

	To U.K.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1885	—	—	—
1886	—	7,000	7,000

HONG KONG.

Situation and Area.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, between 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and

* The Revenue includes the annual Parliamentary grant of 800*l*. a year.

west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; and now forms part of the colony.

General Description.

The waterways of the colony form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles. The picturesque hills which surround it rise between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains, with its suburbs, 160,000 inhabitants. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The minimum annual rainfall for the last 16 years was 56 inches and the maximum 99 inches, the annual average being 86.18 inches, while the average range of the thermometer is from 43° to 92°. The rainy season extends from May to October.

History.

The Colony, then a desolate island, sparsely inhabited by fishermen, was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

Hong Kong is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce. It did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia, in 1849, and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually increased with the opening up of China to foreign trade.

Industry.

The island produces little or nothing, but its position has made it a centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms. There are a few manufactories, producing rope, sugar, and bamboo work, and stores of every description for the supply of shipping.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the fact that the amount of shipping, British, Foreign, and Chinese, which entered the port in 1886 exceeded six million tons.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three ships which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every

requirement for making large repairs to ships of war and merchant vessels.

Currency and Banking.

There is a colonial coinage of dollars and half dollars, and these, with Mexican and other full weight dollars, are alone legal tender. There is also a colonial bronze coinage. Altogether nearly \$3,000,000 has been issued in silver and bronze, about two-thirds of which is in circulation. There are four principal banks (New Oriental, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank) having a note circulation of \$4,000,000. There is no savings bank under Government control, but one conducted by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Five other banks have agencies in the Colony.

Means of Communication.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world by a cable to Shanghai (and thence to Japan and Russia) and two cables to Singapore via Saigon and Hué respectively; and there is very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, via Yokohama, Japan, with San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company have a monthly service with the Australian Colonies. The Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Austrian Lloyd steamers go to and from Europe monthly, and those of the Canadian Pacific line monthly to and from Japan and British Columbia.

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and about twice a-week with the ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is a weekly one. There are no railways; and no internal telegraph communication except for police and military purposes. The island possesses few roads, and the usual means of conveyance outside Victoria is by boat. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hong Kong, Canton and Macao	2 cents
China and Japan	5 "
Europe and America	10 "
Australasia and South Africa	25 "

Education.

There is a central Government Boys' School, with low fees, 15 free Government schools (5 teaching English), and 19 aided Chinese village schools for boys. Besides these, there are 55 grants-in-aid-schools, 52 of which are free, belonging to 8 different Missionary Societies. These are denominational, the Government schools being strictly secular. There were 5,844 children on the rolls in 1886, besides 2,218 in 111 private schools, mostly Chinese, which are not aided or inspected. The only central administrative organisation is the department of the Inspector of Schools. The languages taught are English, Portuguese, and three separate dialects of Chinese. Some scholarships have been founded by Government for higher education. There is no provision for industrial or

technical education. Not more than one in five of the Chinese girls are under instruction, and only one-third of the boys.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 1,300 men, towards the cost of which the Colony contributes 20,000*l.* annually. There is also a Volunteer Artillery Corps with 99 effective members. It is the head-quarters of the China Squadron, and there is usually at least one war vessel present. Land batteries of powerful armament have been erected with the view of protecting the town and anchorage.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of six officials besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of six official and five unofficial members, three of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (one being usually a Chinese), one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. By the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts' Act of 1863, the Governor is *ex officio* Vice-Admiral, and the Chief Justice *ex officio* Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Colonial Ordinances. The law as to civil procedure was codified by an Ordinance of 1873.

Governors.

1843	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.R.
1869	Major-Gen. Whitfield, Lieut.-Governor.
1871	Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872	Sir A. J. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875	J. G. Austin, Administrator.
1876	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
1882	W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
1883	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1885	W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
1887	Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (acting).
1887	Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1877	£206,954	£169,787
1878	197,424	189,695
1879	200,822	193,066
1880	222,906	197,502
1881	\$1,324,456	\$981,582
1882	\$1,209,517	\$1,094,805
1883	\$1,289,448	\$1,342,299
1884	\$1,173,071	\$1,546,107
1885	\$1,251,819	\$1,621,250
1886	\$1,367,977	\$2,020,861

There is a public debt of 200,000*l.*

Population.

European and American.		Chinese, &c.	Total.	
1862	1,604	121,907	128,511	
1872*	4,931	117,054	121,985	
1876*	7,525	131,619	139,144	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1881*	Coloured ..	109,013	43,339	152,412
	White ..	6,356	1,634	7,990
	Totals ..	115,369	45,033	160,402
1887...	...	144,550	56,444	200,990

Shipping Entered and Cleared.

	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Total number.
1877	3,676,302	8,409,527	58,176
1878	3,866,795	8,698,087	57,156
1879	3,797,335	8,240,400	53,924
1880	3,758,160	8,359,994	53,219
1881	4,198,853	9,009,124	54,604
1882	4,725,738	9,914,788	56,816
1883	5,085,388	10,566,474	54,938
1884	5,375,703	10,316,815	53,137
1885	6,015,371	11,271,711	53,784
1886	6,712,377	12,563,621	54,091

Executive Council.

Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G., Governor, &c.
Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B., Officer Commanding the Troops.
Frederick Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.
E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General.
A. Lister, Treasurer.
J. M. Price, Surveyor-General.
W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police.
Clerk, A. Seth.

Legislative Council.

Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G., Governor.
Frederick Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.
Sir G. Phillip, Chief Justice.
E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General.
A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer; J. M. Price, Surveyor-General; Capt. H. G. Thomsett, R.N., Harbour Master.
Unofficial Members, P. Ryrie, F. D. Sassoon, Wong Shing, A. P. McEwen, and John Bell-Irving.
Clerk, A. Seth, \$960.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G., \$24,000, and \$4,800 table money.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Frederick Stewart, LL.D., \$7,200.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Assistant Auditor, \$3,360.

Chief Clerk, A. Seth, \$2,400.
1st ditto, J. M. Alves, \$2,160.*
2nd „ P. H. Rozario, \$1,440.
3rd „ J. M. Gutierrez, \$960.
4th „ H. G. Rozario, \$720.

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, A. Lister, \$960.
1st Clerk and Cashier, J. A. Carvalho, \$2,880.†
2nd „ and Accountant, A. F. Alves, \$2,160.†
3rd „, A. Madar, \$1,200.‡
4th „, E. A. Carvalho, \$720.
Municipal Valuer, A. Shelton Hooper, \$2,500, and \$288 for conveyance.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, Frederick Stewart, LL.D.
1st Clerk, J. M. A. Silva, \$2,400.*
2nd „, F. V. Ribeiro, \$1,680.‡
3rd „, F. Freire, \$1,200.

Public Works Department.

Surveyor-General, J. M. Price, \$5,760, and \$480 for horse and chair allowance.
Assistant Surveyor-General, E. Bowdler, \$3,360 and \$288 for chair allowance.
Assistant Engineer, J. Orange, \$3,600 and \$792 for quarters and conveyance.‡
Assistant Engineer, C. C. Malsch, \$1,920,¶ and \$504 for quarters and conveyance.
Surveyor, J. Sampson, \$2,520, and \$240 for conveyance.
1st Clerk, M. Gutierrez, \$1,680.**
2nd ditto, Chan A. Fook, \$1,080.
3rd „, J. G. Gutierrez, \$1,080.
Inspector of Buildings, H. F. Hayllar, \$1,440, \$216 for chair allowance, and \$860 for quarters.

Sanitary Sub-Department.

Sanitary Inspector, H. McCallum, \$2,640, and \$288 for conveyance.
Senior Inspector of Nuisances, J. Germain, \$960.

Botanical and Afforestation Department.

Superintendent, Charles Ford, \$1,440, personal allowance \$960, and chair allowance, \$288.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, \$5,040.
Assistant Registrar-General, N. G. Mitchell-Innes, \$3,240.
1st Clerk, C. Osmund, \$2,400.‡
2nd Clerk, G. Northcote, \$1,440.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Henry G. Thomsett, R. N., \$4,680§ and \$600 as Superintendent of Gunpowder Depôt.
Assistant Harbour-Master, Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N., \$1,920, and \$480 as Collector of Light Dues.
1st Clerk, F. J. Machado, \$1,920.
2nd Clerk, J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,680.
3rd „, A. P. Gutierrez, \$1,440.
Boarding Officer, F. M. Leatherbarrow, \$1,500, and free quarters.
2nd ditto, W. Williams, \$1,380, and free quarters.

Marine Surveyor's (Sub-Department).

Marine Surveyor, J. S. Brewer, \$3,600.
Assistant Marine Surveyor, Arthur Wagner, \$2,400.
 * \$240 of which is a personal allowance.
 † \$960 „ „
 ‡ \$720 „ „
 § \$480 „ „
 ¶ In charge of Tytam Water Works.
 ¶ Rising by \$240 yearly to \$2,400.
 ** \$240 personal allowance, and \$240 as Deputy-Registrar of Marriages.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. Lister, \$4,320 (\$480 of which is paid from Imperial Funds), and quarters.
Assistant Postmaster-General, A. K. Travers, \$2,400.
Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$1,680.
Postmaster, Shanghai, F. G. Machado, \$2,880.
Clerk, M. A. Pereira, \$1,200.

Stamp Department.

Collector, A. Lister, \$960.
1st Clerk, J. S. Rodrigues, \$1,680.
2nd „, E. H. d'Aquino, \$1,440.

*Judicial Establishments.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, Sir George Philippo, Knt., \$12,000.
Puisne Judge, J. Russell, C.M.G., \$8,160.
Registrar, Official Assignee, Official Administrator, Registrar of Companies and Land Office, Edward J. Ackroyd, \$4,800, and \$240 as official trustee.
Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, C. F. A. Sangster, \$3,360.
 „ „ and *Accountant*, S. Barff, \$3,360.
Deputy Land Officer, Bruce Shepherd, \$2,400, and \$360 for quarters.
Clerk to Chief Justice F. Hazeland, \$1,440.
Clerk to Puisne Judge, C. Holworthy, \$1,080.
Interpreter, J. D. Ball, \$2,880.*
Assistant Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$1,800.
Interpreter of Hindostani, T. McBean, \$300.
Attorney-General, E. L. O'Malley, \$4,800, and private practice.
Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G. \$720, additional to pay as Police Magistrate.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge and Commissary, the Chief Justice.
Deputy Judge, J. Russell, C.M.G.
Queen's Advocate, the Attorney-General.
Registrar, Edward J. Ackroyd (fees).
Deputy ditto, C. F. A. Sangster.
Marshall, F. Hazeland (fees).

Police Court.

Police Magistrate, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G. \$3,840.
Ditto, A. G. Wise, \$3,840.
1st Clerk, W. M. B. Arthur, \$1,920, and quarters.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, Major-General A. H. A. Gordon, \$3,360, and quarters.
Warden, J. Jones, \$1,440.

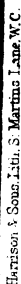
Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, W. M. Deane, \$5,040, and quarters.
Adjutant, Major T. C. Dempster, \$1,200.
Chief Inspector of Police, G. Horspool, \$1,920,† and quarters.
1st Clerk, C. Duggan, \$1,920.
2nd „, F. Souza, \$1,200.
3rd „, Geo. King, \$960.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, E. J. Eitel, Ph.D., \$2,400.
Head Master of Central School, G. H. B. Wright, M.A., \$2,880,† and quarters.
Assistant Master, A. Falconer, \$2,160,† and quarters.
 „ „ A. J. May, \$1,440, and quarters.
 „ „ J. W. Jones, \$1,440, and quarters.

* \$600 personal allowance.
 † \$480 „ „



Assistant Master, T. K. Dealy, Inter. B.A. (London),
\$1,440, and quarters.
" " R. M. Jamieson, M.A., \$1,440,
and quarters.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Right Rev. J. S. Burdon, 1,000*l.* (from Colonial Bishops' Fund).
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Jennings, \$3,840.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. Monsignor Raimondi.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, P. B. Ayres, \$3,984,* \$288 for conveyance, and private practice.
✓ *Surgeon Superintendent of Lock Hospital*, L. P. Marques, \$1,800.
✓ *Superintendent of Civil Hospital*, T. M. Atkinson, M.B., \$3,000.
✓ *Health Officer*, W. S. Adams, M.D., \$3,200.†
✓ *Apothecary and Government Analyst*, W. E. Crow, \$1,920.‡

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., \$960.
Assistant Superintendents, Geo. Horspool and J. S. Brewer, \$480 each.

Foreign Consuls..

Austria, M. Grote, acting consul-general.
Belgium, Atwell Coxon, consul.
Brazil, A. G. Romano, consul.
Chili, J. M. Forbes, consul.
Denmark, E. H. Melbye, consul.
France, J. Rigoreau, acting consul.
Germany, J. Von Syburg, acting consul.
Hawaiian Islands, Hon. J. Bell-Irving, consul-general.
Italy, D. Musso, consul.
Japan, Teiske Minami, consul.
Netherlands, R. Buschmann, consul.
Peru, John Grant Smith, consul.
Portugal, A. G. Romano, consul-general.
Russia, M. Groté, acting consul.
Siam, W. G. Brodie, acting consul.
Spain, F. M. Rivers, consul.
Sweden and Norway, Peter Julius Rudolph Diedrich Buschmann.
United States, R. E. Withers, consul.

JAMAICA.

Situation and Area.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. 17° 43' and 18° 32', and W. long. 76° 10' and 78° 20'. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,193 square miles. There are 198 sugar estates in operation.

The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 10' and 19° 45' N. lat., and 79° 30' and 80° 35' W. long., are dependencies of Jamaica. The largest of the islands, Grand Cayman, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, who as well as the inhabitants of the other two, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are mainly engaged in catching turtle for export. Pedro and Morant Cays are also dependencies.

* \$240 personal allowance.

† \$1,200 "

‡ \$1,440, rising by \$96 yearly to \$1,920.

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,688,520 acres, from which may be deducted 365,828 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,317,692 acres available for cultivation. Of this 592,405 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1884. The dependencies have an area of 89 miles.

History.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II, who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927*l.* of the 20,000,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled.

Climate and Inhabitants.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is about 80°, rising to 90° in the day time, and falling to 70° at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, and as there is a lofty range of mountains which run down the middle of the whole island, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 30 inches to as much as 180 inches.

Only two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, four-fifths being pure negroes. There are about 12,000 imported coolies. English is universally spoken.

Constitution.

The original Constitution, which, after existing for nearly 200 years in Jamaica, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members.

After the suppression of disaffection in the Colony in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created.

The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated the 19th of May, 1884, the constitution of the Legislative Council was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor and four *ex officio* members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Director of Public Works, and such other persons not exceeding five in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and nine persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved. The first general election was completed on the 12th September, 1884, and the Council met on the 30th idem.

There is also a Privy Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Councilors, excepting only when the case is of such a nature that this service would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or when the matters to be decided are too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of the necessary delay; and he is to propose all questions on which they are to advise and decide; but any member may apply in writing for permission to propose a question, and the member may record upon the minutes his written application and the Governor's answer. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, "if in any case it shall appear right so to do," and he must report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies "the grounds and reasons" of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion brought under the consideration of the Privy Council.

Local Administration.

There are elective Parochial Boards in the town of Kingston and 13 other parishes, under Law 16 of 1885, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (population 38,566), Spanish Town (population 5,689), Montego Bay (population 4,651), Falmouth (population 3,029), and Port Maria (population 6,741).

The number of parishes (which are the units of local government) has been reduced from 22 to 14. Each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., almshouses, &c. &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The several direct taxes received on land, houses, horses, carriages, &c. &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected.

There is a High Court of Justice, and Petty Sessions of magistrates throughout the island.

The inferior tribunals are about to be re-organised.

District courts, somewhat on the model of County Courts in England, are held all over the island. The judges are barristers or advocates, but this system is about undergoing a change in the substitution of Resident District Court Judges under a recently enacted Law.

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and "partially under military organisation and discipline." There are 18 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 693 sub-officers and men, distributed throughout the island.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retainer fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons. The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties on food stuffs, alcohol, and an *ad valorem* duty; the excise on rum (80,000*l.*), and stamps and licenses. There is no direct taxation except that of the local boards, and the total of the direct taxes on land is less than 12,000*l.*

Currency and Banking.

British currency, United States gold, and gold doubloons are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and Jamaica nickel pence. Total estimated coin 300,000*l.* The Colonial Bank is the only private banking establishment in the colony (1 branch and 4 agencies); it has a note circulation estimated at 125,000*l.*

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871, the rate of interest allowed being at first 4 per cent., but this was reduced in 1881 to 3 per cent. The total deposits on 31st December, 1886, were 848,529*l.*

Education.

Elementary education is left to private enterprise, aided, since 1867, by a system of grants in aid from the Colonial revenue. The number of schools is 663, with 57,557 scholars; small fees are charged. The Colonial Government maintains a system of inspection, and has provided two training colleges, for male and female teachers respectively, which are wholly supported from public funds. No provision is made from public funds for secondary or technical education, but there are some endowed schools and some scholarships tenable at the English universities.

Industry.

The chief crops are sugar, coffee, ginger and pimento, and the exports comprise, in addition to those products, rum, dyewoods, fruit, &c. There are 150 acres of Government cinchona plantations. The chief imports are food stuffs, clothing, hardware, alcohol, and building materials. Falmouth, Kingston, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, and Savanna la Mar are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 67 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 5,590.

Means of Communication.

There is a regular postal service throughout the

island daily between some places, and elsewhere three times per week by means of mail coaches.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Internal: Kingston, Spanish Town, and other places within daily limit, per 4oz.	1	½d. each.
Ditto, elsewhere	2	
To Postal Union and Australasia	4	1d. per 4ozs.
Hayti	2½	
Africa	9	
China	8	1½d. per 4ozs.
Parcels post with England, 9d. per lb.		

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on every alternate Thursday throughout the year. The average passage is 17 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. There is also frequent steam communication between the United States and Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the two cables from Cuba touch at, whence they branch away *via* St. Thomas, to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the Isthmus of Panama.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, and having 43 stations, is now in operation. The total mileage open is 664. The total cost of the telegraphs has been 15,802*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The receipts in 1886 were 4,054*l.*, and the expenses 3,828*l.*

The Government Railway extends from Kingston to Porus, in the parish of Manchester, in one direction, a distance of 47 miles, and to Ewarton, in the parish of St. Catherine, in the other direction, by a branch line of 17 miles. The total length of line open is 64 miles, constructed at a cost of 775,000*l.* The railway receipts in 1885-86 were 34,772*l.*, and the expenses 27,903*l.*

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal outports has been established. The circuit is completed within 120 hours.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, regulated by Law No. 11 of 1867, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer and porter, per gallon	0	0	6
Bacon, per pound	0	0	2
Barley (not pearl barley), per bushel	0	0	4
Beef, dry, salted, or cured, per pound	0	0	1
" wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4
Bread or biscuit, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Butter, per pound	0	0	2
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4
Candles, wax or composition, per pound	0	0	2
" tallow, per pound	0	0	0½
Cattle, neat, per head	0	10	0
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2
Cider and perry, per gallon	0	0	6
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee, British colonial, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 lbs.	0	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Fish, smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	0½
" alewives or herrings, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	2	6
" herrings, smoked, per pound	0	0	0½
" pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	4	6
" salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2
" salmon, wet or salted, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	10	6
Flour, rye, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	8	0
" wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	8	0
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0
Hams, per pound	0	0	2
Horses, mares and geldings, each	0	10	0
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3
Lard, per pound	0	0	0½
Matches, lucifers and others, per gross of twelve dozen boxes, each box to contain one hundred sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0	5	0
Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Mules, each	0	10	0
Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
Oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Peas (not being split peas), per bushel	0	0	4
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Rice, undressed, per bushel	0	1	0
Salt, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	5	6
Spirits of wine, alcohol, and all other spirits, cordials, or spirituous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0
Sugar, refined, per pound	0	0	2
" unrefined, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tea, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including cavendish, per pound	0	1	0
" unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
" cigars, per pound	0	5	0
Tongues, dried, per pound	0	0	2
" salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	15	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	9
Wines, in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	0	2	6
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	13	0
" for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of one inch thick	0	9	0
" shingles, cypress, more than twelve inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
" Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	12	10	0

Schedule of Exemptions.

Asses, birds, books (printed, including maps), bricks (not bath bricks), bullion, carriages (carts and waggons, used for agricultural purposes),

coals, coke, coin, cotton wool, diamonds, dogs, dyewoods, drawings (paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs, fish (fresh), flax, fruit (fresh), goats, guano and other manure, hand machines for preparing fibre, or for spinning cotton or wool, hay and straw, hemp, hides (raw), hydraulic presses and printing presses, ice, iron (galvanised), iron for roofing, doors and shutters, and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters, leeches, malt dust, marble in slabs and blocks, machines (horse power), meat (fresh), mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the army and navy, on the certificate of the military or naval commanding officers, mills and all parts of mills, molasses, oil cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals, patent fuel, pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron, pipes for conveying fluids, plants, growing, ploughs, plough-harrows, harrows, cultivators, clod crushers, horse-hoes, dibbles, sowing machines, and parts thereof, poultry, pumps for raising water, railway truck wheels, resin and rosin, salt (rock), sarsaparilla (but not the extract of), sewing machines, sheep, shoos, tierce, puncheon and hog-head, and all descriptions of shoos, also tierces, hogsheds and cask, slates, soda, ash, or sub-soda, specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology, stills, or any part of a still, steam engines, or any part of a steam engine, swine, tallow, grease, tallow grease, or grease and slush, tiles, marble and earthen, as well as paving stones, tortoise shell, tow, turtle, vegetables, fresh, wax, bees', wood hoops, wood, staves and heading, red or white oak or ash, wire, iron for fences, wire fencing, iron standards, and also tomb railings.

The following are also exempt from duty:—All packages containing goods subject to the ad valorem duty imposed by this law.

Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, and consigned by bill of lading to the officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the military storekeeper, or the naval commanding officer of this island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificates of such officer that they have been solely imported for the use of the army or navy as aforesaid.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the public service, on the certificate of the revenue commissioner.

Articles of naval, military, and civil uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

Export Duties.

	s.	d.
On sugar, per hogshhead.	3	0
„ rum, per puncheon	2	6
„ coffee, per tierce	6	0
„ logwood and other dyewoods, lignum vitæ, ebony, and coccus wood, per ton	1	0

The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 259,508l.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	492,554	494,306	519,056	703,540
1878	513,465	483,090	539,975	738,007
1879	514,867	502,939	598,679	773,108
1880	571,290	558,783	648,497	796,946
1881	544,436	568,521	681,268	794,336
1882	556,636	533,711	589,059	787,049
1883	577,241	529,851	589,476	804,932
1884	561,287	531,885	722,725	969,549
1885	595,156	562,704	735,436	945,281
1886	564,375	582,735	710,485	881,516

Year.	IMPORTS.]			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	832,982	226,828	492,529	1,552,339
1878	757,027	223,419	512,276	1,492,722
1879	685,915	211,537	449,790	1,347,342
1880	777,627	208,516	489,054	1,475,197
1881	646,052	188,902	557,715	1,392,669
1882	726,413	182,512	413,037	1,321,962
1883	949,696	227,818	447,898	1,625,412
1884	906,902	225,045	436,692	1,568,639
1885	789,507	208,047	490,279	1,487,833
1886	662,412	182,850	480,441	1,325,603

EXPORTS.

Year.				
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	1,159,121	13,430	286,118	1,458,669
1878	954,584	14,548	241,573	1,210,705
1879	994,572	66,826	296,174	1,357,572
1880	1,018,227	109,131	385,621	1,512,979
1881	783,205	106,365	289,024	1,178,594
1882	968,324	223,273	357,461	1,549,058
1883	800,306	280,988	388,153	1,469,447
1884	643,629	253,935	586,425	1,483,989
1885	537,828	98,862	777,032	1,413,722
1886	509,429	60,240	710,549	1,280,118

Public Debt, 1,552,543l.

Population.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, &c.	Total.
1861	13,816	81,065	346,374	—	441,255
1871	13,101	100,346	392,707	—	506,154
1881	14,433	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1886	...	Estimate	...	...	620,000

Imports and Exports.

Governors.

1660 G. D'Oyley.	1808 Dk. of Manchester
1661 Lord Windsor.	1829 Earl of Belmore.
1666 Sir T. Modyford.	1832 Earl of Mulgrave.
1670 Sir T. Lynch.	1834 Marquis of Sligo.
1675 Lord Vaughan.	1836 Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Smith.
1678 Earl of Carlisle.	
1682 Sir T. Lynch.	1839 Sir C. Metcalfe.
1684 Sir P. Howard.	1842 Earl of Elgin.
1687 Duke of Albemarle.	1847 Sir Charles Grey.
1690 Earl of Inchiquin.	1853 Sir Henry Barkly.
1702 William Selwyn.	1857 Sir C. H. Darling.
1710 Lord A. Hamilton.	1862 E. J. Eyre.
1716 Peter Heywood.	1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1718 Sir N. Lawes.	
1722 Duke of Portland.	
1728 Maj.-Gen. Hunter	1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1735 H. Cunningham.	
1738 G. Trelawney.	1870 E. E. Rushworth (administering).
1752 Charles Knowles.	
1758 George Haldane.	1870 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1762 W. H. Littleton.	
1767 Sir W. Trelawney.	1872 E. E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Governor.
1773 Sir B. Keith.	
1777 Maj.-Gen. Dalling	1873 Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B.
1782 Major-Gen. Campbell.	
1790 Earl of Effingham.	1873 W. A. G. Young (administered the Government).
1795 Earl of Balcarrais.	
1801 Lt.-Gen. Nugent.	1874 Sir William Grey.
1806 Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Cooté.	

1874 E. E. Rushworth, 1880, June 3, Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1877, Aug. 23. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 1883, May 4, Maj.-Gen. Gamble, C.B. (administrator).
 1879, Aug. 7. E. Newton, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, Dec. 21, Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100*l.* a year are by Law No. 11 of 1875 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a widows' and orphans' fund.
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 6,000*l.*

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Captain Richard Owen, 21st Hussars, 400*l.*

Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Director of Public Works.
 J. H. McDowell.
 J. C. Phillippo, M.D.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-officio Members.

The Captain-General and Governor.
 The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Director of Public Works.

Nominated Members.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B.,
Superintending Medical Officer.
 Thomas Capper, *Inspector of Schools*.

Elected Members.

C. S. Farquharson, Hanover and Westmoreland.
 J. M. Farquharson, St. Elizabeth.
 W. P. Espent, Portland and St. Thomas.
 R. Craig, Clarendon.
 T. L. Harvey, St. Catherine.
 W. Malabre, Kingston and St. Andrew.
 J. T. Palache, Manchester.
 M. Solomon, St. Mary and St. Ann.
 Wellesley Bourke, St. James and Trelawny.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, Thomas Oughton, 400*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Neale Porter, 1,300*l.*
Assistant Secretary, J. Allwood, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, S. P. Musson, 500*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, L. R. Fyfe, F. S. Sanguinetti, and W. Allwood, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, J. B. Lucie Smith, A. Cork, and J. M. Casserley, 150*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerks, 3rd Class, R. Johnstone, G. M. Wortley, and L. Sutton, 80*l.* to 150*l.*

Department of Public Works.

Director, Valentine Græme Bell, 1,200*l.*
Engineer, Eastern District, J. H. Dodd, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling.
Ditto, Western District, C. Renwick, 400*l.* to 450*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling.

Engineer, Southern District, S. T. Scharschmidt, 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Engineer, Central District, James Richmond, 650*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Engineer, Kingston District, John D'Aeth, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* for assisting in work at Head Office, and travelling allowance.

Manager of the Railway, L. F. Mackinnon, 600*l.* and house.

Engineer (vacant).

Government Surveyor, Thomas Harrison, 400*l.* and 200*l.* travelling allowance.

Assistant to ditto, Colin Liddel, 100*l.* to 200*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Chief Draughtsman, R. R. Williams, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Draughtsman, George Mould, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Accounting Clerk, E. H. Whitehorne, 300*l.*

1st Class Clerks, C. W. Tait, R. Arrowsmith, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd ditto, G. Mitchell and C. O. Magnan, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, M. H. Cooke, W. M. Fraser, and Henry Pearson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

1st Class Superintendent of Roads and Works, W. S. Groves, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

2nd Class ditto, T. Gayleard } 200*l.* to 250*l.*
 C. H. Smith }

3rd " " " " " " H. Rubie, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk and Cashier, (St. Catherine's District), G. Taylor, 144*l.*

Public Gardens and Plantations.

Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, W. Fawcett, F.G.S., 600*l.*

Superintendent at Cinchona Plantation, 200*l.*

Ditto, Castleton, W. Harris, 170*l.*

Ditto, King's House, E. J. Griffin, 110*l.*

Institute of Jamaica.

Librarian and Secretary, H. Priest, 224*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, John C. Macglashan, 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. C. G. Arrowsmith, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, W. Duff, G. M. Livingston; E. J. Andrews, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, E. du Mont, H. E. Laidman, A. S. Finzi, and A. A. Samuel, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, H. A. Hall, G. W. Taylor, and G. E. R. Pearce, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Treasury.

Public Treasurer, H. W. Livingston, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, John Harris, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Bookkeeper, R. A. Henderson, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Cashier, T. B. Hendriks, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, C. W. Chapman, and E. W. Astwood, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, H. D'C. Mitchell, A. L. Savage, and L. R. McClelland, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, T. M. Bartlett, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, and E. H. Sanguinetti, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Government Savings' Bank.

Manager, The Public Treasurer, 100*l.*

Accountant, J. Sinclair, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Cashier, J. M. Tuckett, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class Clerk, D. P. Fouché, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, E. F. Wilson, H. C. Livingston, and J. M. Burke, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerk, 2nd Class, G. Thomson, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk, 3rd Class, J. L. Pietersz, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, Frederic Sullivan, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. H. Pearce, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Class Clerks, T. H. McBayne, W. Mackinnon, E. N. Marshall, and F. G. M. Lynch, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, D. G. Parsons, P. C. Cunha, C. W. Magnan, R. Nosworthy, and C. A. Heath, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class ditto, W. J. Heath, L. S. Gray, John Lynch, T. R. Mould, and Wm. Douglas, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. C. Wilson, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Assistants, C. F. Duff and G. A. Hart, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Revenue Department.

Collector General, R. Gillard, 1,000*l.*

Supervisor of Revenue Offices, R. Batten, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 2*l.* per day when travelling.

Chief Clerk, B. C. Orgill, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

First Class Clerks, A. H. Miles, W. J. Pearson, and H. Boyle, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerks, G. G. Nix, L. G. H. Murphy, and R. E. Clarke, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, W. B. Isaacs, J. H. B. Mais, and J. V. Thomson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

First Class Collectors of Revenue, W. T. Jamison, J. W. Gruber, and T. F. Clarke, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Second Class Collectors of Revenue, R. C. J. Baquie, W. Cork, T. Bravo, E. H. E. MacLavery, and J. A. Marshall, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Third Class Collectors of Revenue, J. S. Trench, A. M. Jackson, A. Robertson (60*l.* travelling), and H. James (300*l.* with residence), 800*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance; J. G. Chisholm, and E. P. Pullar, 300*l.*

First Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, R. R. S. Spalding (75*l.* travelling), L. A. Rattigan (100*l.* travelling), and E. C. Baines (75*l.* travelling), A. G. Facey, and E. A. Savage, 250*l.*

Second Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, G. C. Hutchings (50*l.* personal), T. J. Breakspear (50*l.* personal and 100*l.* travelling), C. Baquie (100*l.* travelling), R. N. Berwick (75*l.* travelling), S. Binna, A. G. Davidson (75*l.* travelling), E. Wilson (100*l.* travelling), S. E. Payne (100*l.* travelling), L. J. Lee (50*l.* travelling), B. A. Lindo (50*l.* travelling), and A. Taylor (75*l.* travelling) 200*l.*

Third Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, G. B. Caldwell (50*l.* personal), W. R. Burke (5*l.* personal and 50*l.* travelling), C. M. Gifford (50*l.* travelling), J. Smythe, D. Bailey (100*l.* travelling), C. Wood, E. S. Ffrench (50*l.* travelling), and J. S. Collymore (50*l.* travelling), 150*l.*

First Class Landing Waiters, J. A. S. Monaghan (50*l.* personal), O. L. B. Cumming (50*l.* travelling), J. L. Lord, and W. S. Spence, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Second Class Landing Waiters, R. B. W. Smith and J. Addison, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Third Class Landing Waiters, R. H. Brice (10*l.* personal allowance), G. D. Garsia, and H. G. B. Murray, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

First Class Locker and Gauger, vacant.

Second Class Lockers and Gaugers, M. H. Bogle, W. J. Henderson (20*l.* personal), T. S. Chapman, and J. P. King (10*l.* travelling), 100*l.*

First Class Clerks, C. A. Pasmore (10*l.* personal), G. L. Gifford, G. P. M. Taaffe, G. H. Davidson, J. C. Bonitto, W. J. T. Lynch, A. R. Daves,

C. S. Foote, H. E. Ramson, R. O'C. Livingston, L. Smyth, J. E. O'Donnell, D. A. Rankine, D. A. Walker, and C. M. Muir, 100*l.* to 140*l.*

Second Class Clerks, E. P. H. Mudie, J. E. Sherlock, S. H. Allwood, E. L. Fiddes, C. L. Scarlett, C. M. Macleod, J. E. Gordon, W. C. Mantlett, and H. W. O'Donnell, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Assistant Clerks, R. G. Merriam (20*l.* personal allowance), 60*l.* (two vacant).

Out-Door Officers, E. A. Fulford, W. M. Robertson, P. J. Browne, W. G. Cooke, D. M. Robertson, W. M. Lewin, H. J. F. Read, and F. W. Edridge, 60*l.* to 80*l.* (one vacant).

Customs, Kingston.

Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices, C. Goldie, 650*l.* to 750*l.*

First Class Clerks, J. S. Brown, and F. Delfosse, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Second Class Clerks, E. N. Romney, and G. F. Maunsell, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, H. C. Purchas, C. H. V. Hall, and A. S. Spratt, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Surveyor, A. W. Hitchins, 350*l.*

Landing Waiters, Searchers and Tide Surveyors, R. E. Nunes, 250*l.*, B. Daniel, 225*l.*, J. B. Chadwick, 200*l.*, A. R. Facey, 180*l.*, H. Cork, 160*l.*, B. de S. Bell, 140*l.*, J. J. Orgill, 160*l.*, and G. A. Burke, 120*l.*

Tide Surveyor, Pt. Royal, T. W. Rodgers, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

First Class Out-Door Officers, A. R. Fitch (20*l.* personal allowance), S. Byng, R. E. Walker, H. J. Katon, and H. Bamed, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

Second Class Out-Door Officers, J. S. Melbourne, A. W. Lundie (5*l.* personal allowance), H. D. Campbell, H. D. Plummer, T. P. Walton, J. E. Tyrie, E. J. Kennedy, and F. H. Holwell, 75*l.* to 85*l.*

Third Class Out-Door Officers, S. J. Drew, J. K. Collymore, J. A. Kildare, C. B. Cooke, F. Luke, A. W. Kennedy, and C. K. Lambert, J. E. Melbourne, F. T. Brodbelt, and H. W. Mortlock, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Clerks to Parochial Boards.

J. Allwood, R. A. Williams, F. J. Hawkins, J. R. Bravo, F. B. Bowen, R. J. Collymore, H. M. Rowe, F. A. Petgrave, W. G. Nunes, R. M. Cocking, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Harbour Master's Office, Kingston.

Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 500*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, Allen C. Stewart, 500*l.*, and house and carriage allowance.

Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica, P. C. Cork, 600*l.*, and 1*l.* a-day and hire of conveyance when travelling.

Inspectors—

Senior, C. L. Ripoll, at 400*l.*

D. S. B. Mackenzie, in charge of two districts, 300*l.*, E. W. Pigou, 250*l.*, W. C. H. Hastings, 200*l.*, and travelling allowance.

2nd Class Clerk, R. G. Huey, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector General, Major L. F. Knollys, 850*l.* (including 320*l.* as Director of Prisons).

First Class Inspectors, W. McLeod, Geo. E. C. Field, T. Gordon Black, salary 300*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

2nd Class Inspector, G. N. Broderick, T. Alexander, C. H. Austin, T. de Pass, G. F. Coward, salary 250*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
3rd Class ditto, P. H. James, R. L. Rivett, A. A. H. W. Wedderburn, H. F. Thomas, G. Ponsonby (50*l.* extra as Registrar of Criminals), salary 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Sub-Inspectors, Marcus H. Shee, F. S. Church, T. Barrett, and J. H. McCrea, salary 30*l.*, forage 41*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

[All the officers have quarters provided for them, or an allowance instead.]

Chief and Pay Clerk, C. Mac L. Kerr, 400*l.*
1st Class Clerk, J. E. Owen, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
2nd " J. W. Fonseca 100*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd " A. E. Alexander, and H. W. Bartlett, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Clerk, Detective Office, Henry Laidlaw, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Prison Department.

Director of Prisons, The Inspector-General of Police.

Clerk, L. Facey, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
General Penitentiary Superintendent, G. A. Douglas, 350*l.*

Deputy Superintendent, H. Holland, 200*l.*
Overseer of Works, S. S. Wortley, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Surgeon, William Taylor, M.D., 250*l.*

Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.

Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, E. W. Penny, 120*l.*
St. Catherine District Prison, W. B. Edridge, 160*l.* to 200*l.*

Hanover, T. Howell, 120*l.* to 150*l.*, and 24*l.* horse allowance.

Falmouth, R. Humphries, 200*l.*
Boys' Reformatory, T. Mair, 340*l.* and quarters.
Girls' Reformatory, Miss S. Clarke, 150*l.* and quarters.

Registrar General's Department.

Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, S. P. Smeeton, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
First Clerk, C. U. Aitken, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Clerk, A. L. Harris, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Third Class Clerk, H. J. Murray, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., 1,200*l.* and travelling expenses 2*l.* per diem.

Chief Clerk, E. A. Foster, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
2nd Class Clerks, L. E. Delfosse and J. E. Valencia, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class Clerk, W. E. M. Drummond, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Medical Storekeeper, Edwin Butler, 150*l.* to 250*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Analytical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance, and 60*l.* as Curator, Public Museum.

Secretary, Quarantine Board, E. A. Foster, 50*l.*
Secretary, Central Board of Health, E. A. Foster, 50*l.*

Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Frank Saunders, salary 600*l.*

Resident Medical Officers, H. Strachan, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; J. Leslie Cox, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, with quarters to both.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l.*
Clerk, Turner Pearson, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Assistant Clerk, J. H. Phillips, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Chief Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, Izett W. Anderson, M.D., 100*l.*

Visiting Surgeon, Jasper Cargill, M.D., 100*l.*
Clerk, Turner Pearson, 20*l.*

Medical Superintendent, Kingston Lunatic Asylum, J. W. Thurston, M.D., 600*l.* to 800*l.* and residence.

Assistant Medical Officer, M. P. Cormac McCormack, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

District Medical Officers, C. Gayleard, 450*l.*, J. Deleon, V. French Mullen, 300*l.*, A. C. Neyland, G. C. Henderson, E. H. Cooke, R. S. Harvey, J. H. Peck, 250*l.*, J. Cargill, J. S. Gerard, J. A. L. Calder, J. H. Clark, G. T. Martyn, J. Pringle, S. M. Logan, H. J. Minchinton, G. Cooke, T. F. Manners, W. H. Miller, C. R. Gillard, H. E. Maunsell, B. M. Beckwith, T. M. Drummond, R. F. Rand, C. W. M. Castle, L. E. Delmege, A. B. Ewart, C. A. Moseley, C. T. Dewar, F. A. Sinclair, T. P. Madden, E. L. Grant, H. L. Clare, L. Gifford, Y. T. G. Moore, D. M. Macphail, S. T. Vine, A. W. T. Steer, M. D. Hart, 200*l.*, Z. Mennell, O. C. Harvey, 100*l.*, G. E. Cheyne, and L. R. Quin, Supernumerary Medical Officers, 200*l.*

Health Officer at Port Royal for the Port of Kingston and Quarantine Station, Jas. Neish, 500*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records, Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knight, 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, C. R. Curran, 1,200*l.*, and Ernest A. Northcote, 1,000*l.*

Attorney-General, H. H. Hocking, 1,500*l.*
Clerk to ditto, Charles Burnett, 150*l.*, and fees as Librarian to Supreme Court Library.

Assistants to the Attorney-General, S. D. Lindo, 500*l.* and S. Constantine Burke, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance.

Crown Solicitor, S. C. Burke, 400*l.*
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Thos. Hendrick, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. G. Richards, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Class Clerks, A. G. Richards, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Third Class Clerk, G. H. Lillie, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy, W. Lee, 600*l.*, and fees paying office expenses.
Deputy Keeper of Records, Edward B. Lynch, 500*l.*

District Court Judges.

G. G. Little, 1,100*l.*; W. Ernst, 1,100*l.*; W. J. Anderson, 800*l.* (two vacancies), with travelling allowances from 180*l.* to 240*l.*, according to size of district.

Clerks of District Courts.

City of Kingston, James Dayes, 480*l.*
Central District, W. G. McFarlane, 400*l.*, and 135*l.* travelling allowance.

Northern District, A. B. Dignum, 500*l.*, and 187*l.* 10*s.* travelling allowance.

Western District, G. Pilliner, 400*l.*, and 187*l.* 10*s.* travelling allowance.

Southern District, James Allwood, 500*l.*, and 175*l.* travelling allowance.

Eastern District, J. M. Facey, 300*l.*

Stipendiary Magistrates, J. Rylie (acting), J. T. Cartwright, J. T. Wigham (acting), salary 400*l.*, 100*l.* for a house, and one shilling per mile travelling allowance, and 1*l.* for each night spent from home (two vacancies).

Police Magistrate, Kingston, H. J. Bicknell, 500*l.*
Assistant ditto, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., 100*l.*

Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Clarendon, H. F. Pouyat, 300l.
 St. James, J. C. Humber, 300l.
 St. Andrew, A. L. Vendryes, 300l.
 Trelawny, L. J. Preston, 300l.
 St. Elizabeth, T. L. Roxburgh, 300l.
 St. Catherine, J. A. Messias (acting), 300l.
 Westmorland, W. F. Langley, 300l.
 St. Thomas, L. L. Samuel, 250l.
 Manchester, W. G. Clough, 250l.
 St. Ann, A. Lake, 250l.
 Portland, C. M. Calder (acting), 250l.
 St. Mary, D. N. Berwick (acting), 300l.
 Kingston, A. H. Quallo, 200l.
 Hanover, H. Brown, 250l., with travelling allowances.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Jamaica, Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.
 Rectors, J. Campbell, B.A., 400l., and glebe.
 J. Cork, 400l., and glebe.

Registrar, Thomas Hendrick.

Island Curates, at 340l. each. E. Nuttall, D.D. (Bishop); C. F. Douet, M.A. (Archdeacon of Surrey); Acheson Findlay; H. H. Isaacs, M.A.; F. H. Sharpe; C. R. Chandler; J. L. Ramson (acting), Archdeacon of Cornwall; J. S. Farquharson; Henry Clarke; J. G. Del Rio; E. A. Stewart; D. B. Pantom, M.A. (acting), Archdeacon of Middlesex; R. K. Dunbar; G. W. Downer; H. Scotland.

Curate, J. E. Miller, 175l.

Stipendiary Curates (at 300l. per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury).

H. M. F. Macdermot.

E. B. Key.

Stipendiary Curate (paid wholly from the British Treasury), C. H. Davis, 50l.

Stipendiary Catechist (paid wholly from the British Treasury), R. R. Foster, 100l.

There are also about 60 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., 700l. and 150l. travelling allowance.

Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Charles Plummer, 250l., and 200l. travelling allowance; Geo. Hicks, 200l., and 150l. travelling allowance; F. R. Orth, 150l., and 150l. travelling allowance; J. R. Williams, 150l., and 150l. travelling allowance; J. L. Middleton, 150l. and 150l. travelling allowance.

Clerks, E. A. Andrews, 120l.; W. A. Heyliger, 80l.
Government Schoolmasters, R. Elworthy, 230l. and house, Charlestown.

Principal of the Training College, Rev. C. F. Douet, 200l. and quarters.

Tutor ditto, T. Cox, 160l. to 230l., and house.

Principal Female Training College, Miss A. C. Johnson, 250l.

Assistant Teacher, Miss Randall, 60l.

Mistress of Practising School, Miss Roberts, 60l.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, L. Beylard, Kingston.

Spain, vacant.

Denmark, S. Soutar.

Venezuela, J. Duff.

Austria and Germany, Wm. Schiller.

Belgium, S. E. Pietersz.

Netherlands

St. Domingo, J. B. Sorapure.

Haiti, Alex. E. Burke, consul-general.

Sweden and Norway, S. Soutar.

Italy, Wm. Schiller.

Ecuador, J. Gall.

Chili,

Peru, A. De Cordova.

Costa Rica, P. B. Desnoes.

Salvador, J. J. G. Lewis.

Colombia, J. G. Casseres.

Guatemala, G. C. H. Lewis.

Honduras, G. J. de Cordova (Consul-General).

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.

Spain, S. E. Pietersz, V.C., Kingston.

France, C. A. Malabre, V.C., Kingston.

Spain, G. L. P. Corinaldi, V.C., Montego Bay;

A. A. Lindo, Port Antonio; Robert Nunes, Falmouth.

Sweden and Norway, Robert Nunes, V.C., Falmouth;
 Z. Jones, V.C., Sav. la Mar; W. G. Price, V.C., Milk River.

United States, Robert Nunes, C.A., Falmouth;

G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A., Montego Bay;

M. Solomon, C.A., St. Ann's Bay; C. S. Farquharson, C.A., Sav. la Mar; J. W. Leyden, C.A.,

Black River; P. A. Moodie, C.A., St. Antonio;

W. G. Price, C.A., Milk River; L. D. Baker,

junior, C.A., Port Morant.

Venezuela, S. Soutar, V.C., Kingston.

LABUAN.

(See Map at page 282.)

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30·23 square miles. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The island, then uninhabited, was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island, the development of which was undertaken by a Company which was formed in England at the time, under the name of "The Eastern Archipelago Company." The Company failed, and so have several others, and the coal resources of Labuan still remain undeveloped.

Labuan has a fine port, perfectly safe, and easy of access. Vessels drawing 16 feet can go alongside the jetties to coal. It is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo, and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, bees'-wax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, india-rubber, rattans, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to some extent for the Singapore market. There is no bank or savings bank. The currency is Mexican dollars and copper cents.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being mostly petty traders.

A free school and a free hospital are aided by government grants, but there are no government schools, and education is not compulsory.

The Government is administered by a Governor and a nominated Legislative Council.

The Governor is also British Consul-General for

Borneo, there being a Vice-Consul at Sarawak, and Consular Agents at Sandakan and Brunei.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the island. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Singapore.

Steamers go about once a week to Singapore, and also to North Borneo and Sulu and Manila. The Sarawak Government steamer proceeds about once a month between Kutching and Labuan. The Colony has joined the Postal Union. The postage to Singapore is, letters, 8 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; and to England 10 and 4 cents respectively.

The chief sources of Revenue are the farming of licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and fish, and customs levied according to the following tariff:—

Table of Duties payable on Articles Imported.

Brandy, arrack, and other spirits, \$3 per dozen quarts, or two gallons.

Wines, \$2 per dozen quarts, or two gallons.

Beer, 40 cents per dozen quarts, or two gallons.

Toddy, 40 cents per dozen quarts, or two gallons.

Cigars, 20 cents per lb.

Manufactured Tobacco, 10 cents per lb.

Fish (fresh or dried), 5 per cent. on value imported.

There is no export duty.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	7,490	7,995	16,085	18,470
1878	7,418	7,212	19,939	20,176
1879	7,541	7,359	18,421	21,800
1880	5,923	6,713	17,983	20,103
1881	4,781	6,717	20,848	22,438
1882	4,867	4,509	42,604	48,794
1883	5,114	4,525	46,816	46,816
1884	4,780	4,391	46,716	47,918
1885	4,490	4,589	44,253	47,879
1886	3,665	4,155	44,578	52,278

Year.	IMPORTS.		Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies. [Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£
1879	Nil	72,548	147,346
1880	—	81,419	167,863
1881	—	99,517	182,112
1882	1,962	58,273	127,313
1883	—	38,502	77,414
1885	1,554	38,664	84,868
1885	1,000	43,814	85,748
1886	Nil.	40,229	79,781

Year.	EXPORTS.		Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies. To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£
1879	Nil	98,704	168,252
1880	—	95,978	164,872
1881	—	117,600	194,904
1882	—	71,585	133,384
1883	—	46,201	81,939
1884	—	48,302	85,740
1885	—	47,453	80,435
1886	—	46,463	84,022

Population.

Census of 1881, 5,995, of whom 47 were Europeans. Estimates, 1886, 6,250.

Governors.

- 1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
 1861 T. F. Callaghan.
 1866 Hugh Low (acting), (afterwards Sir H. Low).
 1867 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
 1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
 1881 P. Leys (acting).

Legislative Council.

The Acting Governor, P. Leys, *President*.
 Members, A. S. Hamilton, Haji Damit, A. K. Leys.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, P. Leys, (acting), \$1,920., and 550/ from Imperial Funds, as H.M. Consul-General for Borneo.
 Private Secretary, A. K. Leys, 100/.
 Colonial Treasurer, Harbour and Post Master, A. S. Hamilton, Lieut. R.N., 400/.
 Police Magistrate, A. K. Leys (acting).
 Surveyor and Superintendent of Convicts, A. S. Hamilton, 100/.
 Colonial Surgeon (vacant), 325/.
 Colonial Apothecary, R. Wilson, 200/.
 Chief Constable and Gaoler, H. Holkar, 200/.
 Judges of the General Court and Justices of the Peace—
 The Governor, *President*.
 A. S. Hamilton, Lieut. R.N.

LAGOS.

Situation and Area.

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos is situated between 2° and 6° east longitude on the Gulf of Guinea. It now comprises the islands of Lagos and Iddo, the northern district (Abouta Metta), the western district (Badagry), the eastern district (Palma and Leckie), and the Kingdoms of Appa and Katanu on the west, with those of Mahin, Ogbo and Jakri on the east, reaching from the French settlements at Cootenoo to the Benue River, where the British Protectorate of the Niger commences.

Lagos Island has an area of 3½ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate includes about 1,071 square miles. The port is 4,279 miles from Liverpool, 1,203 miles from Freetown, 315 miles from Cape Coast, and 232 miles from Brass.

The population of Lagos Island was in 1881 37,452. At that time the population of the Protectorate, as then defined, numbered 37,818. Of the total inhabitants more than two-thirds are pagans, the Christians being about 6,000, and the Mohammedans over 12,000. The present estimated population is 100,000.

History.

The King of Lagos (Kasoko) having refused to co-operate in putting down the slave trade, was expelled by a British force in 1861, and his cousin

Akitoye placed on the throne, by whom a treaty was concluded by which he bound himself to put down the slave trade. A Consul was appointed, but the treaty was not fully adhered to by King Docemo, the son and successor to Akitoye, and he was induced to cede his possessions on the 6th of August, 1861, to the British Crown, he being guaranteed a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year. He continued to draw this pension until his death in 1885.

The territories were erected into a separate government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1863.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, it became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

The original British settlements were Lagos Island and Iddo Island. In 1862, Palma and Leckie became British, and in 1863 Badagry was ceded by its chiefs. In 1879 the kingdom of Katanu, lying to the south and east of the Denham waters, was, at the request of the king and chiefs, included in the protectorate, and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying between Katanu and Badagry, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the east also the protectorate was, in 1885, extended as far as the Benin River, by the inclusion of part of the Kingdom of Mahin, and of the Ogbo and Jakri territories.

By further letters patent dated 13th January, 1886, the whole of these territories were separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and erected into a separate Colony.

Constitution.

The Government is conducted by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The latter includes three nominated unofficial members. The law consists entirely of local ordinances and Orders in Council, with such English acts as are of general application.

The Colony is associated with the West Africa Settlements and the Gold Coast Colony in contributing towards the salaries of the Bishop of Sierra Leone and the Inspector of Schools for West Africa, and also towards the subsidy paid for telegraph maintenance.

Industry.

There are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths, boat building, oil making, and brickmaking. A saw mill has recently been established.

Fishing is extensively pursued, the fish being dried and sent into the interior.

Lagos was formerly one of the chief entrepôts for the export of slaves. It possesses a good harbour, which forms the only safe port along 1,000 miles of coast. It has unrivalled water communication with the interior by means of the network of lagoons and creeks which extend in all directions. A very extensive trade has therefore grown up, amounting to nearly a million and a quarter sterling annually. There is a large transit trade with Porto Novo and the leeward coast, as well as with the interior. The principal exports are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, cotton and Guinea grains. The chief imports are spirits, tobacco, cotton goods and hardware, nearly the whole trade being with England and Germany.

Currency and Banking.

By Ordinance No. 2 of 1880, the legal tender currency, and that generally in use, is British sterling, with some Spanish, American, and French gold coins. Cowries (40=*1d.*), are still occasionally employed for small transactions. Gold dust is also current at 3*l.* 12*s.* per ounce. Accounts are usually kept in sterling, but occasionally still in gallons of palm oil, or in cowries by the smaller native traders. There is no note circulation, and there are no private banks. A Government savings bank was established on the 1st January, 1887, under the management of the Colonial Treasurer, and on 30th June, 1887, had deposited 767*l.*

Means of Communication.

There are no railways or internal telegraphs, but Lagos Island is now in telegraphic communication with the Bonny and Brass, the Gold Coast, and Europe, and *via* Accra, with the Gaboon, Loanda, and Cootenoo. There is also a weekly mail service to and from these places, and communication about once a month with Hamburg. With Brazil and the United States there is frequent communication by sailing vessels. The internal communication is chiefly by water, along the network of lagoons.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters per ½ oz. d	News- papers per 4 oz. d.
Within the Colony . . .	1	1
Europe and America . . .	4	1
India and the East . . .	5	1½
Australia, South Africa, and St. Helena	9	2

(*Parcels to and from England, 9*d.* per lb.*)

Education.

There are no Government schools, but regular grants in aid are made to those maintained by the various Christian sects, to the extent of 600*l.* per annum. The Mohammedans, who are much on the increase, maintain their own schools, where Arabic is taught. A system of Government inspection and examination is now being introduced for all aided schools, under the supervision of an Education Board and the Inspector of schools for West Africa. About 2,500 children are on the school rolls. Fees are charged, and education is not compulsory.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The mean temperature is 81°, the extreme range being from 74° to 88°. The rainy season extends from May to October, a full occurring generally in July and August.

The native inhabitants are mainly of the negro race; about one-fourth of them speak English. There are about 111 persons of European birth in the Colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1877	59,389	42,305
1878	50,889	49,735
1879	54,934	45,934
1880	47,987	55,476
1881	42,422	45,462
1882	44,636	41,039
1883	50,558	37,879
1884	57,932	44,684
1885	63,505	40,314
1886	53,505	55,383

Imports and Exports

	£	£
1877	614,359	734,707
1878	488,623	577,336
1879	527,871	654,380
1880	407,370	576,510
1881	333,659	460,007
1882	428,883	581,064
1883	515,893	594,136
1884	538,221	672,414
1885	542,564	614,181
1886	357,831	588,980

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1886	222,882	4,706	130,241	357,831

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1886	308,896	7,484	222,598	538,980

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1886	358,931	448,392

*Customs Tariff (Ordinance 8 of 1877).**Import Duties.*

	s.	d.
Alcohol, beer and ale, per gallon	0	4½
" " " " per doz. quarts	0	9
" spirits, per proof gallon	0	6
" wines, per gallon	1	0
" " " " per doz. quarts	2	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2
" cigars, per 1,000	5	0
Salt, per ton	5	0
Cowries, per cwt	1	0
Guns, each	1	0
Pistols	0	6
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	2	0
All other imports, <i>ad valorem</i> , 4 per cent.		

Exemptions.

Imports for use of the Government or the Administrator; printed matter and educational apparatus; scientific, surgical or photographic instruments and material; current coin; building materials; packages and passengers' luggage; all building and roofing materials.

Drawbacks.

On goods exported to Porto Novo or beyond sea:—

Spirits, 4½d. per gallon.

Tobacco, 1½d. per lb.

All other goods, to Porto Novo, half the duty.

" " beyond sea, one third of the duty.

There are no export duties. The total customs revenue amounted in 1886 to 44,427l.

*Administrators of Lagos.**

1861. H. S. Freeman (Governor).	Independent Government.
1863. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).	
1863. H. S. Freeman (Governor).	
1864. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).	

* An independent Colony from 1st January, 1886.

1866. Admiral C. G. E. Patey, R.N.

1866. J. Hawley Glover, R.N.

1870. W. H. Simpson.

1871. J. Hawley Glover, R.N.

1872. Henry Fowler (acting).

1872. George Berkeley.

1873. Captain C. Cameron Lees (acting).

1874. Capt. George Cumine Strahan, R.A.

1874. Capt. C. Cameron Lees (Lt.-Gov.)

1875. John D. A. Dumaresq (acting).

1878. Malcolm J. Brown (acting)

1878. C. A. Moloney (acting) [(Lt.-Gov.)

1880. W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

1880. C. A. Moloney (acting) [(Lt.-Gov.)

1881. W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

1882. Surg.-Major Frank Simpson (acting)

1882. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (acting)

1883. Frederick Evans, C.M.G. (Dep.-Gov.)

1884. Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N. (Dep.-Gov.)

1884. Captain R. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G. (Dep.-Gov.)

1885. Frederick Evans, C.M.G. (Dep.-Gov.)

1886. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Administration).

1886. Frederick Evans, C.M.G. (acting).

1887. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Governor).

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Queen's Advocate.

The Treasurer.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.

The Judge.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Queen's Advocate.

The Treasurer.

William Hammond, Esq.

Rev. James Johnson

Charles Joseph George, Esq.

Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Private Secretary.

*Civil Establishment.**

Governor, C. A. Moloney, C.M.G., 1,700l., and 250l. table allowance.

Private Secretary and A.D.C., George Stallard, LL.B., 300l.

Governor's Office.

Clerk and Interpreter, Andrew L. Hethersett, 150l.

Assistant ditto, T. Markenson Williams, 72l.

Third Clerk and Messenger, C. J. Boyle, 48l.

*Colonial Secretary's Office.**

Colonial Secretary,

Assistant ditto, H. Higgins, 350l.

Chief Clerk, J. S. Taylor, 150l.

Second Clerk, C. J. Porter, 84l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, E. G. Woolhouse, 560l. to 600l.

First Clerk, S. S. Davis, 250l.

Second ditto, H. A. Caulerick, 125l.

Third ditto, J. T. Leigh, 100l.

Fourth ditto, E. J. Vincent, 36l.

* All European officers on the Civil Establishment are entitled to free quarters or an allowance in lieu.

Customs.

Collector, W. J. P. Elliott, 450*l.* to 600*l.*
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, H. M. B. Griffith, 300*l.* to 850*l.*
1st Clerk and Statistician, W. R. Harding, 175*l.*
2nd ditto and Powder Magazine keeper, E. F. Harrison, 100*l.*
3rd ditto and Warehouse Clerk, P. N. Jones, 100*l.*
4th ditto and Market Clerk, J. M. Turner, 86*l.*

Outdoor Branch.

Examining Officers, Senior (vacant).
First, L. W. Decker, 60*l.*; * *Second*, J. M. Johnson, 60*l.*; * *Third*, G. A. Shyllon, 50*l.*
Assistant ditto, T. M. Williams, * M. J. Coker, B. B. Smith, M. J. Craig (*Badagry*), 50*l.* each.
Outdoor Officers, S. A. Green, I. A. L. Wilhelm, S. F. Leigh, D. M. Savage, E. S. Roper, at 36*l.* each; Docemo and (a vacancy) at 24*l.* each.
Sub-Collectors (Palma and Leckie) F. C. Green, 100*l.*; (*Badagry*) 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster, G. J. Cole, 150*l.*
Clerk, A. T. Cooker, 50*l.*
Assistant Clerk, A. V. Willoughby, 36*l.*

Printing Office.

Head Printer, J. S. George, 80*l.*
Assistant ditto, H. A. Phillips, 50*l.*
 Two journeymen and two apprentices.

Public Works and Survey.

Surveyor, G. H. Ross, 700*l.*, and forage allowance.
Assistant ditto, F. Anderson, 400*l.*, and forage allowance.
Foremen of Works, G. C. Thomas, and (a vacancy) 300*l.* each., and forage allowances.
Assistant ditto, D. A. Glouster, 72*l.*
Clerk, T. A. Williams, 50*l.*
Clerk of Grants and Draughtsman, H. S. A. Macauley, 60*l.*
Timekeeper, N. A. Williams, 48*l.*

Judicial Department.

Judge, Smalman Smith, 1,200*l.*
Registrar, J. A. Payne, 200*l.*
Queen's Advocate and Crown Prosecutor, Oliver Smith, 700*l.*
Clerk, F. G. Martins, 60*l.*
Messenger and Copyist, J. C. Merriman, 36*l.*
Registrar General, Oliver Smith.
Registrar of Aliens, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, J. A. Payne, 100*l.*
Clerk of Deeds, Akitoye, 48*l.*

District Commissioners.

Lagos, E. H. Richards, 500*l.*; *Deputy Registrar*, C. R. Cole, 120*l.*; *Interpreter*, T. W. Johnson, 100*l.*
Badagry, Alvan Millson, 400*l.* to 500*l.*; *Deputy Registrar*, M. E. Craig, 24*l.*
Palma and Leckie, George Smith, 250*l.*; *Deputy Registrar*, C. Willoughby, 60*l.*

Constabulary.

Inspector General, Edmund Peel, 500*l.*†
Artillery Inspector and Musketry Instructor, 400*l.*†
Assistant Inspectors, A. Tarbet, G. B. Haddon Smith, 350*l.* to 400*l.* each.

* Receive 12*l.* a-year extra in lieu of fees.
 † Forage allowance at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem extra.

Superintendent, Pay and Quartermaster, A. C. Willoughby, 250*l.**
Sub-Intendant, A. Pratt, 175*l.**
Charge Clerk, A. W. Thomas, 60*l.*

Prison.

Officer in charge of Prison Discipline, Assistant Inspector, E. Peel, 50*l.*
Keeper of Prison, R. Hamelberg, 150*l.*
Chief Warder, A. J. Thomas, 84*l.*

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon and Health Officer, J. W. Rowland, M.D., 600*l.*, and boat allowance 100*l.*†
Assistant ditto, Cecil A. Digby and J. Mattei, 400*l.* to 500*l.* each.†
Dispenser, J. A. E. White, 76*l.*
Clerk and Steward, F. D. Cole, 100*l.*
Inspector of Nuisances, T. F. Palomeras, 150*l.*

Marine Department.

Harbour Master, W. C. Speeding, 361*l.*
Master of Government Vessels, A. J. Shuttleworth, 361*l.*
Clerk, W. A. Fitzgerald, 48*l.*
Keeper of Expense Magazine and Flagstaff, T. Staveley, 36*l.*
Signalman and Beach Lightkeeper, C. Holm, 60*l.*
Engineer of Government Vessels, A. C. Stuart, 350*l.*
Ditto *Ditto* J. Ross, 350*l.*
Engine Driver, M. Z. Turner, 120*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

France, P. Marchelli, consular agent.
Germany, William Heldbek.
Portugal, Giuseppe del Grande.
German Consul General for the West Coast of Africa, residing at the Cameroon River, Baron von Soden.
German Consul for Sierra Leone, Lagos, and Porto Novo, residing at Bageida, Herr Falkenthal.
Italy, Giuseppe del Grande.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(See Map, page 26).

Situation and Area.

The Leeward Islands form the most northerly group of the lesser Antilles. Some of them belong to Denmark (part of Virgin Islands), Holland, (St. Eustatius, Saba, a part of St. Martin), and France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin). The English Leeward Islands (except Sombroero, see page 292), comprising the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The total area of the Colony is 704 square miles, and its population about 120,000.

History.

The Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be

* Forage allowance at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem extra.
 † Horse allowance at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem extra.

found it the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned, as of historical interest that the Leeward Islands possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several Islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV. c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed, a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1832 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Colonies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

Constitution.

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871," one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the six (now five) presidencies. As reconstituted by the Federal Act No. 15 of 1882, the Legislative Council now consists of ten elective and ten nominated members. Four elective members are chosen by the elective members of the Island Council of Antigua, two by those of the Legislative Council of Dominica, and four by the non-official members of that of St. Kitts and Nevis. They must be and continue members of their respective island councils. The nominated members appointed by the Queen are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the President of St. Kitts and Nevis, with five unofficial members, one from each of the island councils, and another member of one of them who acts as President.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, and the law relating to status and procedure in the maintenance of a general police and convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, questions of currency, audit and weights and measures, education and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition, competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets once a year, at a place notified by proclamation (usually at St. John, Antigua), and no Council lasts more than three years.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies, Antigua bearing five-sixteenths,

Dominica three-sixteenths, Montserrat one-sixteenth, St. Kitts and Nevis three-eighths, and the Virgin Islands one-sixteenth.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen has power at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from both Councils.

Currency and Banking.

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. In addition to these, the gold doubloons are legal tender. The Colonial Bank has a branch in Antigua, one in St. Kitts, and one in Dominica. In the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Nevis, there are no banks. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate in Antigua (4,000£), St. Kitt's (17,000£), and Dominica (8500£), and those of the Danish Bank of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies except the Virgin Islands.

Total deposits in 1885.			No. of Depositors in 1885.
	£		
Antigua	28,174		900
Dominica	1,008		74
Montserrat	1,810		57
St. Kitts, Nevis ...	4,789		174

Means of Communication.

Mail communication exists between England and the Southern Islands, including Trinidad, and with the Northern Islands and Jamaica, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Also to the same islands, as far as Trinidad, and to the United States of America, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Line. Intermediate mails are also made up for the above places by the steamers of Messrs. Scrutton's Direct Line and others. There is now no steamer belonging to the Federal Government.

Two telegraph cables connect Dominica with St. Lucia and Martinique, and two St. Kitt's with Antigua and St. Thomas; Antigua is also connected with Guadeloupe, and thence with the United States and Europe. The other islands are not in telegraphic communication by cable, the nearest cable station to the Virgin Islands being St. Thomas and St. Croix, and the nearest to Montserrat, Barbuda, and Redonda being Antigua and St. Kitts. There are no railways or internal telegraphs.

Postage.

The rates for external postage are those of the Postal Union. Inland postal arrangements exist in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, the rates being 1d. the ½ oz. within each of the islands.

General Statistics of the Leeward Islands.

Total population in 1887, 120,000.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1885	375,159	430,024	106,340	105,216
1886	376,754	396,232	115,502	107,471

Defence.

In Antigua there is a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps consisting of 48 officers and men, and small Artillery Corps. In St. Kitts there is a Horse Artillery Corps, and two troops of Cavalry, the strength of the former being 26 men, and of the latter 56, officers included.

There are numerous old forts, mostly dismantled and in ruins, situated round the coasts of the several islands.

Education.

The system of elementary education is denominational, the various denominations being Anglicans, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The schools established by these denominations receive grants in aid from the local revenues of each Presidency. School fees are charged, and the schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants in aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. There are about 120 aided schools, attended by 9,000 children. Grants of 200*l.* each per annum are also made to grammar schools established in St. Kitts and Antigua. There is no provision for technical education.

List of Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1871.

- 1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
 1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (now Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.).
 1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
 1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
 1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
 1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.
 Sir Oliver Nugent
 C. M. Eldridge, *President of St. Kitts and Nevis.*
 Captain J. Spencer-Churchill.
 Thomas D. Foote.
Clerk, Edward Baynes.

*General Legislative Council.**Official Members.*

- Thomas D. Foote, *President.*
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.
 The President of St. Kitts and Nevis.

*Elective Members.**Antigua—*

- C. A. Shand.
 G. Holborow.
 James Maginley.
 Alex. McAdam.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

- J. H. Hardman Berkeley
 Edward G. Todd
 Thomas Liburd.
 J. R. Gould.

Dominica—

- William Davies.
 S. R. Pemberton.

*Non-Elective Members.**Antigua—*

E. H. Lane.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

Wm. D. Auchinleck.

Dominica—

Acton Don Lockhart.

Montserrat—

Henry Dyett.

Virgin Islands—

F. A. Pickering.

*Clerk, Edward Baynes, 75*l.**

Civil Establishment.

- Governor, Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.**
*Private Secretary and A.D.C., J. F. A. Rawlinson, 300*l.**
*Colonial Secretary, Lord Gifford, £C., 800*l.**
*Clerks, Edward Baynes, 150*l.*, R. B. Roden, 100*l.**
*Auditor-General, C. E. Mercier, 600*l.**
*Clerk to Auditor-General, A. S. Tibbits, 100*l.**
*Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. J. Drinkwater, 300*l.**

Judicial Establishment.

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry Ludlow, 1,500*l.**
*1st Puisne Judge ditto, J. R. Semper, 1,200*l.**
*2nd ditto, ditto, S. Pemberton, 800*l.**
*Attorney-General, C. R. Tyser, 700*l.**
*Solicitor-General, Thomas Baynes, 200*l.**

ANTIGUA

Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is 108 square miles.

The islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62 square miles.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Sevilla, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1845, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l.* derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l.* derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l.* Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l.*, or one acre

of land and building value 222l., or tenancy paying not less than 88l. per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 208 voters registered for the whole Island, 130 are registered for the City of St. John.

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council, who in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years. The elected members of the Legislative Council of Antigua send four elected members to the General Legislature.

The chief productions are sugar and pineapples, but much of the land has been allowed to become ruinant in the hands of the old planting families. St. John, the chief town, has a population of 10,000, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 42 vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 1,118, chiefly engaged in coasting trade.

Import Duties.

(Ordinances 19 of 1871, 7 of 1884, and 14 of 1885.)

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per dozen quart bottles	0	0	9
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter, in bulk, per tun	2	0	0
Asses, per head	0	4	2
Bread and biscuits, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000	0	4	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, other than tallow	0	0	3
Coffee and cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1
Cigars, 4d. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem	0	0	0
Cattle, horned, per head	0	4	2
Fish, dried, per quintal	0	1	0
Fish, pickled, per barrel	0	2	0
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	5	0
Flour, rye, per barrel	0	4	2
Fruit, dried and preserved, per lb.	0	0	2
Beef and pork, per lb.	0	0	0½
Hams, bacon, tongues, lard, butter, cheese, and tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Horses, mares, geldings, per head	1	10	0
Mules, per head	1	0	0
Meal and other flour, not wheat, per barrel	0	2	0
Meal, oil cake, or linseed, per 100 lbs	0	0	10
Oil of all kinds, per gallon	0	0	6
Kerosine and all other fluids for burning, per gallon	0	0	3
Peas, beans, barley, oats, calavances, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	0	0	3
Potatoes, not being sweet potatoes, per barrel	0	1	6
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0½
Spirits, brandy per gallon	0	4	2
Gin and all other spirits, not sweetened, per gallon	0	3	0
Spirits sweetened, and cordials and Liqueurs, per gallon	0	5	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	5
Wines, on every 100l. value	25	0	0
Wood, pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	0	8	4
White pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	0	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Spruce pine, ditto	0	6	3
Shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1000	0	4	2
Shingles, cedar, pine, spruce, or other description, per 1000	0	2	1
Wood hoops, per 1000	0	5	0
Staves, per 1000	0	6	3
Shooks, hogsheds, puncheons, or tierces, each single pack without heading	0	0	6
Ditto, with heading	0	0	8
Coals, per ton.	0	2	1

All non-enumerated articles, six per cent. ad valorem.

Packages, viz.: butts, hogsheds, puncheons, tierces, and trunks on their invoice, or in case of there being no invoice, assessed value.

Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, coin, books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, maps and charts, ice, fresh meat and fish not preserved, turtle, poultry, fruit (not being dried or preserved), green vegetables, sweet potatoes, yams, tanners, carrots, turnips, onions, plants, and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting all machinery, and all apparatus for mills, steam engines, steam ploughs, and all apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce; manures of all kinds (natural and chemical), and all substances to be used for manuring purposes, also sheep, goats, and swine, and all things imported into the colony for the use of the Governor, and building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, military clothing accoutrements and appointments imported by the officers of Her Majesty's army and navy for their use, and if any article on which duty shall have been paid at the time of importation be subsequently supplied for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, the amount of duty on the article so supplied shall be repaid out of the public treasury of the island by the warrant of the Governor on the certificate of the comptroller of army expenditure or head of naval or military department or commanding officers in this island.

By ordinance 7 of 1884 an addition of 12½ per cent. is made to all the above duties.

Export Duties.

(Acts No. 256, No. 10 of 1873, and No. 13 of 1873.)

	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshhead	5	0
" tierce	3	4
" barrel	0	7½

The total Customs Revenue in 1885 was 28,866l.

Governors of Antigua.

- 1668 Lord Willoughby, of Parliam.
- 1668 Samuel Winthrope, *Deputy-Governor*.
- 1672 Philip Warner.
- 1675 Rowland Williams.
- 1682 Sir William Stapleton.
- 1682 Nathaniel Johnson.
- 1689 General Codrington.
- 1698 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1698 Christopher Codrington.
- 1704 Sir William Matthew
- 1706 Col. Parke.
- 1710 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1710 General Hamilton.
- 1711 Walter Douglas.
- 1715 General Hamilton.

1721 John Hart.
 1728 Lord Londonderry.
 1730 William Matthew.
 1752 Sir George Thomas.
 1766 James Verchild.
 1768 William Woodley *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1771 Sir Ralph Payne.
 1776 William H. Burt.
 1781 Sir Thomas Shirley.
 1788 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1790 Sir Thomas Shirley.
 1791 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1792 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1793 John Stanley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1795 Major-General Leigh.
 1799 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1801 Lord Lavington.
 1810 Hugh Elliott.
 1814 Lieut.-General Sir James Leith.
 1816 Major-General Ramsay.
 1819 Major-General Sir B. Durban.
 1826 Sir Patrick Ross.
 1834 Sir Evan McGregor.
 1836 Henry Light, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1837 Sir William Colebrooke.
 1840 Major Macphail, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1842 Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.
 1845 C. J. Cunningham, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1847 J. M. Higginson.
 1850 R. J. Mackintosh.
 1855 K. B. Hamilton, C.B.
 1859 Sir Hercules Robinson, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1859 B. E. Jarvis, *President*.
 1859 E. J. Eyre, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1860 Sir William Byam, *President*.
 1860 K.B Hamilton, C.B.
 1863 Sir William Byam, *President*.
 1863 Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.
 1866 Sir B. C. C. Pine, Kt., *Acting*.
 1867 Col. S. J. Hill, C.B.
 1869 Sir B. C. Pine.
 1871 E. D. Baynes, *Acting*

FINANCES.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND
CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	84,102	35,125	36,592	51,305
1878	87,362	35,688	41,741	60,187
1879	41,084	36,124	170,219	189,395
1880	48,874	49,252	234,956	256,023
1881	41,584	41,841	232,793	253,564
1882	47,008	53,702	286,798	253,988
1883	44,055	43,184	337,307	862,250
1884	45,295	42,607	359,987	381,266
1885	41,957	39,330	367,341	388,467
1886	47,451	41,055	364,991	380,641

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	63,632	49,746	62,714	176,092
1878	63,769	53,887	66,148	183,794
1879	83,579	29,027	48,936	161,542
1880	82,855	24,579	53,332	160,766
1881	74,916	22,633	54,332	151,881
1882	81,846	29,711	68,159	179,717
1883	86,407	26,330	70,898	183,635
1884	76,506	27,235	65,758	169,499
1885	61,741	20,181	62,521	144,443
1886	63,627	18,288	49,711	131,626

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where.	Total. £
1877	143,363	20,417	46,584	210,364
1878	120,944	20,095	60,135	201,174
1879	164,371	17,798	84,983	267,152
1880	119,226	15,384	128,940	263,550
1881	63,301	15,653	99,627	178,581
1882	84,081	32,794	153,969	270,844
1883	61,557	29,075	132,048	222,675
1884	42,593	23,937	111,277	177,807
1885	27,463	25,277	106,240	158,980
1886	20,910	23,490	115,285	159,685

Public Debt, 21,471*l*.

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964
1886	...	Estimate	...	35,000

Crops.

	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Molasses. Punchons.	Rum. Punchons.
1880	14,805	6,369	54
1881	10,047	4,058	23
1882	15,055	8,369	5
1883	12,402	6,730	—
1884	16,178	7,083	25
1885	14,080	6,059	20
1886	14,467	7,301	—

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.
 The Treasurer.
 Sir Oliver Nugent.
 Thomas D. Foote.
 George Holborow.
 Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
 Clerk, Alfred E. Eldridge.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:

Thomas D. Foote, <i>Pre- sident</i> .	Thos. Baynes.
The Colonial Secretary.	A. G. McHattie, M.D.
The Attorney-General.	E. H. Lane.
The Auditor-General.	W. A. Coull, <i>Vice- President</i> .
The Treasurer.	Dr. W. H. Edwards.
A. W. H. & Court.	W. Forrest.

Elected Members.

G. Holborow.	C. A. Shand.
John Maginley.	James Maginley.
H. O. Bennett.	G. J. Goodwin.
J. Camacho.	S. L. Athill.
J. Locke.	D. W. Scarville.
A. McAdam.	J. F. Foote.

Clerk, Edward Baynes, 75*l*.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, 200*l*.
 (and 800*l*. as Colonial Secretary of the Leeward
 Islands).
 Clerk, Alfred E. Eldridge, 100*l*.
 Clerk in Local Audit Office, A. S. Tibbits, 150*l*.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, J. F. Wyld, 500l., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.

Landing Surveyor and Harbour Master, J. Burns, 250l.

Landing Waiters—

J. F. Chittick, 100l.

W. B. Davey, 100l.

E. R. Jones, 100l.

Clerk, M. D. B. Eldridge, 150l.

Second Clerk, C. S. Bell, 80l., and 50l. as Clerk to Parochial Boards.

Cashier of the Savings Bank, A. S. Tibbits, 70l.

Accountant of ditto, J. Burns, 35l.

Postmaster, J. H. Read, 150l.

Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c. Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350l. and 50l. horse allowance.

Acting Secretary to the Board of Health, Clement Hughes, 50l.

Clerk to the Public Library, T. Cleghorn, 100l.

Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphrys, 350l., and 25l. as Chief Registrar, Supreme Court.

First Clerk, Registrar's Office, E. D. Baynes, 150l.

Second ditto, D. Jones, 100l.

Third ditto, J. E. Peters, 50l.

Keeper of Common Gaol, J. Peters, 180l.

District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400l.; William A. Coull, 475l..

Inspector of Police, R. Thompson, 150l., and 35l. horse allowance.

Clerk of Police C. Musgrave, 100l.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., 400l.

A. E. Edwards, F. R. C. S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., 180l.

" " 2.—A. G. McHattie, F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., 150l.

" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250l.

" " 4.—G. E. Pieroz, M.B., C.M., 250l.

" " 5.—A. A. Mackie, M.B., C.M., 250l.

" " 6.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250l.

Clergy.

Anglican Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., 2,000l.

Bishop Coadjutor, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D.

Rector of St. George, Rev. M. Drinkwater, 800l.

Chaplain of Common Jail, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D., 50l.

Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. P. Fogarty.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, Frederick Melchertson.

Norway and Sweden, Frederick Melchertson.

France, William Dougall (Commercial Agent).

United States of America, Chester E. Jackson.

Portugal, Jose Gomez.

MONTSEERRAT.

This island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua, in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads, however, are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in

the centre of the south-west coast) to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island. Its total area is 32 square miles. The population of Plymouth is 1,400. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, three vessels, of a total tonnage of 98.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. After undergoing various modifications they became merged in a Legislative Assembly, which lasted down to 1867.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The principal export of the island is sugar, which is shipped in tierces and barrels: 3 tierces equal 2 hogshheads. In a very good year the crop yields 2,500 hogshheads. Many sugar works are furnished with steam engines, but there are still some fine properties which rely on the windmill; there are a few cattle mills, and two or three mills are worked by water power.

Within the last twenty years there has been established a valuable staple export, viz., lime juice, raw and concentrated. There are (principally in the northern part of the island) about 1,000 acres planted in lime trees, and the cultivation is extending. It is principally in the hands of the Montserrat Company, Limited.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, macadamized, and drained by masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects, as far as the small revenue of the island will permit.

The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles.

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Asses, per head	0	4	0
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per doz. quart bottles.	0	0	6
Ale, beer, perry, cider, and porter, per hogshhead	0	12	0
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	8	0
Bread or biscuits, per barrel	0	2	6
Bricks and tiles, of all kinds, per 1000	0	8	4
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	0½
Candles, other than tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, Portland, per bushel	0	0	8
Cigars, per lb.	0	0	10
Coals, exclusive of package, per ton	0	2	0
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Cattle, horned, per head	0	5	0
Fish, dried or cured, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
" pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0	2	0
Flour, wheaten, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	2	0
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb.	0	0	1
Goats, per head	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Hams, bacon, dried beef and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head	0	10	0
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0½
Matches, per great gross	0	4	0
Mules, per head	0	10	0
Oils, except petroleum and its products, per gallon	0	0	4
Oil meal, oil cake, linseed meal, and cotton cake, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Oats, maize, and other grain of pulse, per bushel	0	0	4
Peas, beans, barley, and calavances, per bushel	0	0	6
Petroleum, and its products, per gallon	0	0	2
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Sheep and swine, per head	0	1	0
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0¼
Rum, per gallon proof	0	2	6
Gin, in cask, ditto.	0	3	0
Spirits, other, unsweetened, and gin in cases, per gallon.	0	3	0
Salt, per bushel	0	0	1
Spirits, sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon	0	3	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Teas, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	6
" manufactured, per lb.	0	0	10
Wines, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	15	0	0
Wood, namely pitch pine, per 1,000 ft. by superficial measure, 1 in. thick	0	16	0
Wood, namely white pine, or other lumber, per 1,000 ft. by superficial measure, 1 in. thick	0	8	4
Shingles, cedar or pine, per 1,000 pcs.	0	2	0
Shingles, cypress, wallaba, and all other kinds (except cypress shingles, 4 inches broad, on which 3 <i>s.</i> per 1,000 pieces), per 1,000 pcs.	0	4	0
Hoops, per 1,200 pcs.	0	8	0
Staves, per 1,200 pcs.	0	12	0
Hardwood, per 1,000 superficial feet.	1	0	0
Articles not enumerated and not comprised in the clause of exemption, on every 100 <i>l.</i> value.	7	10	0

Export Duties.

Muscovado sugar, per hogshead	0	3	0
" " per tierce	0	2	0
" " per barrel	0	0	5
" " for all other packages at the rate per 100 lbs.	0	0	2
Rum, per puncheon	0	2	0
Rum, in other packages at the rate for every 60 gallons	0	1	0
Molasses, per puncheon	0	0	6
" " in other packages at the rate for every 60 gallons	0	0	8
Mules, horses, per head	0	8	0
Neat cattle (except calves with the mother), per head	0	4	0
Goats, sheep, and pigs, per head	0	1	0
Lime juice, raw, per puncheon of 120 gallons	0	2	0
Lime juice, concentrated, of a density under 50 degrees	0	5	0
50 degrees and under 70 degrees, per puncheon of 120 gallons, and all other quantities in proportion	0	6	0
Lime juice, concentrated, of a density of 70 degrees and over, per puncheon of 120 gallons	0	8	0

Tamarinds, per barrel, and all other quantities in proportion	0	0	2
Sugar canes, per 100	0	0	6

The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 2,480*l.*

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	5,517	5,175	15,362	17,021
1878	5,637	5,474	14,628	17,163
1879	5,689	5,552	16,770	20,110
1880	5,177	5,997	11,366	18,484
1881	5,317	5,718	11,355	18,371
1882	5,692	5,834	27,100	29,163
1883	5,863	6,780	53,605	56,035
1884	5,933	5,701	73,008	75,564
1885	5,646	5,603	215,941	217,800
1886	5,022	5,669	323,358	325,809

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	3,298	19,823	1,720	25,471
1878	7,291	18,706	1,314	27,311
1879	4,622	18,316	3,381	26,319
1880	6,816	17,578	970	25,364
1881	5,377	17,353	2,616	25,346
1882	8,217	19,052	1,511	28,780
1883	12,778	15,572	905	29,255
1884	8,110	15,009	2,479	25,598
1885	6,889	11,251	2,496	20,636
1886	7,416	10,879	2,793	21,087

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	26,318	3,006	2,741	32,065
1878	20,264	1,541	8,434	30,239
1879	31,010	1,387	3,288	35,685
1880	22,727	2,672	3,722	29,121
1881	32,283	2,076	846	35,205
1882	33,004	3,342	1,774	38,120
1883	24,612	3,577	3,305	31,494
1884	13,760	1,293	17,625	32,677
1885	3,555	1,254	11,475	16,284
1886	8,385	750	11,809	20,944

*Public Debt, 4,300*l.**

Population, 1881, 10,083; 1886, 10,500.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
J. Meade.
Burdett Johnson.
J. S. Hollings.

Members of Legislative Council.

The President.
The Treasurer.
Burdett Johnson.
J. S. Hollings.
Henry Dyett.
George Henry Irish.
Manspergh Pace Duke.

Civil Establishment.

President (vacant).

President's Clerk, R. H. Blake, 65l.

Treasurer, Registrar of Deeds and Courts, Provost Marshal, and Postmaster, James Meade, 350l.

First Clerk, E. O. Johnson, 100l.

Second Clerk, E. F. Dyett, 60l.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, Burdett Johnson, 200l.

No. 2 " M. P. Duke, 200l.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes, A. D. Jamison, 105l., and from voluntary contributions, 150l.

Rector of St. Peter's Parish, 180l., E. Evans.

Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. H. Savage, 50l.

Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. Cooke, 105l.

Consular Agent.

United States of America, R. Hannam.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

The Colony consists of the Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Anguilla, with their several dependencies. These were united to form one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population is about 45,000, and the total area about 153 square miles.

Constitution.

There is one Executive Council for the United Presidency, consisting of such persons as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint.

The Legislative body is styled the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, and consists of ten official and ten nominated unofficial members; the Governor, or, in his absence, a member appointed by him, presides, and the President enjoys an original and also a casting vote. Of the ten unofficial members, seven are chosen from among the inhabitants of St. Christopher and Anguilla, and three from Nevis. The council meets at Basseterre in St. Christopher.

St. Kitts.

The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 28 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital. Basseterre, population about 7,000, is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 40 vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 903.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main

body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The average range of the thermometer was, in February, 1873, 9 a.m., 78°, and at 2 p.m., 81°; and in August of the same year, 9 a.m., 84°, and at 2 p.m., 86°.

The rainfall for the year 1884 was 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The island was at one time divided between France and England, but the French were expelled in the last century.

Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the type formerly so general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 28th June, 1878). The members were nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, had power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor was President, or, in his absence, such member as he may appoint in writing. Four besides the President were a quorum.

Nevis.

The island of Nevis is situate in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it. It has a population of about 1,500, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, one vessel registered, with a tonnage of 136.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

Sugar is the chief product of both islands. The sugar crop of 1884, amounted to 15,760 hogsheads in St. Kitts, and 3,619 hogsheads in Nevis.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to "Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis" the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead.

Anguilla.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 550l., and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt

Court. The island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,500, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, licences, &c.

Import Duties.

(Ordinances 11 of 1883, and 10 of 1887).

	£	s.	d.
Beans and peas, per bushel	0	0	6
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted or smoked meat, per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Bread and biscuits, per barrel	0	1	0½
Butter, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Candles, other than tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	12	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	6	3
Cattle, neat, and asses, per head	0	4	2
Cedar posts, per 100	0	8	4
„ boards and square, per 1,000 feet	0	12	6
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Cigars, per every 100 <i>l</i> . value	40	0	0
Cocoa and Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cordials and liqueurs, per gallon	0	8	0
Fish pickled, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0½
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	4	2
„ not wheat, including meal, per barrel	0	2	1
Hardwood and other wood not enumerated, per 1,000 ft.	1	13	4
Horses, per head	1	0	10
Kerosene, per gallon	0	0	3
Lard, per lb.	0	0	0½
Lumber, white pine, yellow pine, and spruce, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
Lumber, pitch pine, ash, beech, elm, Hackmatac, oak, and hickory, per 1,000 feet	0	12	6
Malt liquor, per hogshead	0	8	4
„ per barrel	0	5	7
„ per dozen	0	0	6
Mules, per head	0	10	5
Oats and corn, per bushel	0	0	3
Raisins, prunes, currents, figs, and citron per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0½
Shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1,000	0	2	1
„ cypress and wallaba	0	4	2
Shooks, per bundle	0	0	4
Staves, per 1,000	0	8	4
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	4	0
„ bay rum, per gallon	0	1	6
„ gin, per gallon	0	2	0
„ other than above-mentioned, per gallon	0	3	0
Sugar, refined, or rendered by any process equal thereto, per 100 lbs.	0	5	4
„ Muscavado or Melado, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Tobacco, leaf, per lb.	0	0	5
„ manufactured, per lb.	0	0	10
„ snuff, per lb.	0	0	10
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	2
Wine, per every 100 <i>l</i> . value	15	0	0
Wood hoops, per 1,200	0	8	4

£ s. d.

And on all articles not above enumerated and not comprised in the subjoined Table of Exemptions, for every 100*l*. value 8 0 0

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Passengers' baggage, containing apparel and articles of personal use and professional apparatus, bullion, coin, printed or manuscript books, forms and papers, maps, charts, engravings, music, and pictures, ice, and meats preserved therein, fresh fish, turtle, fresh meat, fruit not being dry, dried or preserved, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, specimens of natural history, rabbits, pigs, goats and sheep, leeches, manures, provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, militia accoutrements and uniforms, organs and other musical instruments for churches and chapels, surgical instruments imported for use, tablets, tombstones and railings for graves, and all furniture to be used in the celebration of divine worship in this presidency, articles imported for the public service of the island, or for the use of the Governor and the President, household furniture in use by persons coming to reside in the island, all packages, except trunks, puncheons, vats, butts, and sugar hogsheds, machinery intended to be used in the manufacture of sugar, consisting of steam engines, sugar mills, boilers, taches, clarifiers, steam pans, or any parts of the same, employed in or about the manufacture of sugar.

Export Duties.

(Acts 95 of 1850, 101 of 1852, 4 of 1873 and 1887).

	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshead	4	2
Rum, per puncheon	2	1
Molasses, per puncheon	1	0½
Potatoes, per barrel	0	3
Arrowroot or Tous les Mois, per 100 lbs.	0	6
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	1	0

The Total Customs Revenue in 1885 was 22,575*l*.

List of Lieutenant-Governors, &c., of St. Kitts, from 1834.

1834	Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon.
1835	President, W. G. Crooke.
1839	Lieutenant-Governor, C. T. Cunningham.
1847	Lieutenant-Governor, R. J. Mackintosh.
1850	Lieutenant-Governor, E. Hay Drummond Hay.
1855	Lieutenant-Governor, Hercules G. R. Robinson.
1856	Administrator, Thomas Price.
1860	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1862	President, J. E. Tudor.
	President, J. H. King.
1863	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1864	President, J. R. Holligan.
1865	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
1866	President, J. R. Holligan.
1867	Administrator, Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart.
	Lieutenant-Governor, Capt. Mackenzie, R.N.
1868	Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. Cairns.
1870	Administrator, F. S. Wigley, C.M.G.
1872	President, J. S. Berridge.
1873	President, Alexander Wilson Moir, C.M.G.
1883	Acting President, C. M. Eldridge.
1885	Acting President, F. Spencer Wigley.
1885	Acting President, C. M. Eldridge.

Population according to the Census of 1881.

St. Kitts . . .	29,187	1886 } estimate } 45,000
Nevis	11,864	
Anguilla (estimate)	2,500	

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1883	41,584	39,580	346,127	376,061
1884	43,209	42,159	375,325	397,012
1885	41,243	41,430	366,538	387,901
1886	46,344	43,429	360,983	380,375

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1883	100,560	20,868	84,359	205,788
1884	102,084	20,702	90,833	213,583
1885	64,560	18,119	70,193	152,874
1886	73,587	18,592	78,554	170,735

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1883	156,416	8,958	86,892	252,267
1884	97,989	9,724	97,783	205,497
1885	53,661	10,301	135,111	199,074
1886	17,197	12,956	129,816	159,971

Public Debt, 10,700l.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
Edwd. A. Failla.
W. D. Auchinleck.
R. E. Semper.
G. J. Evelyn.
J. H. Hardtman Berkeley.
Edward Pogson.
B. S. Davis.
Clerk, J. G. Pignenit.

Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The President.
The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands.
The Treasurer.
The Registrar.
The Magistrate of Nevis.
Francis S. Wigley, *Magistrate of District C, Basseterre, St. Kitts.*
Richd. E. Semper, M.R.C.S., *Medical Officer.*
Wm. J. Branch, M.D., *ditto.*
L. M. Kortright, *Surveyor of Public Works.*

Unofficial Members.

J. H. Hardtman Berkeley.
Thomas McNish.
Robert Smith.
Samuel Abbott.
John R. Gould.
Charles C. Greaves.
Daniel S. Blake.
Thomas Liburd.
Edward Todd.
Clerk, T. P. Berridge, 100l.

Civil Establishment.

President, C. M. Eldridge, 800l.
Clerk to President as *Island Secretary to Government*
J. G. Pignenit, 100l.
Clerk to President as *Pre-Auditor*, J. G. Pignenit, 50l.
Provost Marshal and Registrar, J. T. Thibou, 350l. and travelling expenses.
Clerk, J. E. Dickinson, 100l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, Wm. Auchinleck, 500l.
Cashier and Bookkeeper, Henry George King, 250l
Clerk, W. W. Gray, 150l.
1st Landing Waiter, W. H. Porter, 150l.
2nd ditto, C. E. Moir, 125l.
3rd " H. G. King, jun., 100l.
4th " W. S. Chambers, 75l.
Postmaster, F. France, 150l.
Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, L. M. Kortright, 300l.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, A. Thom, fees.
Registrar of Springfield Cemetery, G. S. Delisle, 50l.
" " Cayon " P. V. Todd, 20l.
Nevis.—Revenue Officer, Merit Evelyn, 150l.
Landing Waiter, W. A. B. Baker, 100l.
Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of P.W., L. M. Kortright, 100l. and 30l. for horse keep.
Assistant ditto, E. Y. Connell, 50l.
Health Officer, J. D. Bell, fees.
Postmaster, A. H. Bridgewater, 40l.
Quarantine Officer, W. A. B. Baker, 10l.

Board of Health, St. Kitts (Act No. 145, 1858).

Chairman, The President.
Clerk to Board, J. G. Pignenit, 50l.

Board of Health (Nevis).

Chairman, Jos. Briggs.
Clerk, W. A. B. Baker, 12l.
Medical Officers (Nevis):—
No. 1 District, J. D. Bell, 200l.
" 2 " C. R. Edwards, 200l.
" 3 " P. T. Huggins, 200l.

Medical attendance for Labouring Population, Act No. 2, 1877, St. Kitts:—

Medical Officers:—
G. H. Mapleton, 200l.; A. P. Boon, F.R.C.S., 250l.; J. Lestrade, 200l.; W. H. Fretz, 200l.; T. C. Palmer, 200l.; R. E. Semper, 250l.

Judicial Establishment.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, District C, F. Spencer Wigley, 400l.
Clerk, John R. Chambers, 150l.
Police Magistrate and Coroner, District D, Captain Archibald Roger, 350l.
Clerk, C. W. French, 150l.
Magistrate and Coroner for Nevis, Edward A. Failla, 400l.
Nevis.—Provost-Marshal and Registrar, J. T. Thibou (*ex officio*).
Clerk, R. H. K. Dyett, 60l.
Deputy Coroner, W. H. Bucke (fees).

Gaol.

Medical Attendant, W. J. Branch, M.D., 75l.
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Holme.
Keeper of the Gaol, J. Christopher, 70l.

Nevis.

✓ *Surgeon to Prisons*, J. D. Bell, allowed for medicines, 20*l*.

Chaplain, Rev. Jno. Jones, 25*l*.

Police.

Inspector, A. Thom, 200*l*., and 35*l*. for the keep of a horse, 75*l*. as Town Warden, and 36*l*. for house rent.

Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Probyn Berridge.

Adjutant, R. Harper, 75*l*.

Quartermaster, J. R. Chambers.

Drill Instructor, A. Thom, 50*l*.

*Ecclesiastical.**Anglican Church.*

St. Peter, Basseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*.

St. Thomas, Middle Island, and Trinity, Palmetto Point, Rev. T. A. C. Armbrister, 280*l*.

St. Paul, Nevis, Rev. J. M. Collins, 245*l*.

Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. P. Smith.

Consuls (St. Kitts).

United States of America, Emile S. Delish.

Denmark, T. W. Meggs, vice-consul.

France, F. A. Deravin, consular agent.

Netherlands, Geo. Horne.

Norway and Sweden, T. MacNish.

Nevis.

United States of America, C. H. Simmonds.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks to westward of and adjacent to Porto Rico; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British Islands include Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Peter's Island, and all not now actually in possession of Denmark, with the exception of Bieque, or Crab Island, which is Spanish. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. Sombrero is British, but is not included in the Colony. (See page 292.)

The Danes possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

The chief town is Roadtown, Tortola, population 400, which is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 17 vessels, of a total tonnage of 774.

A small quantity of sugar is made in the Virgin

Islands, and during the American Civil War the landed proprietors planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly. The peasants own and cultivate most of the land in small plots for subsistence. They also raise a few cattle, and catch fish. They take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands, makes them the finest seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Their whole trade and intercourse is with the Danish Islands. The currency consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and Danish silver and copper, which are not legal tender. There is also a curious local currency of old Spanish dollars roughly cut into halves, quarters, and eighths, stamped with the word "Tortola." A small number of French copper coins of Louis XVI are also current under the name of "Dogs," value three farthings each.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property.

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies, and the heat not so great.

The mail communication is by sailing vessel to St. Thomas, which is touched at fortnightly by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers.

Import Duties.

Ale, beer, and porter, bottled, quarts,	£	s.	d.
per dozen	0	1	3
Ale, beer, and porter, draught, per			
gallon	0	0	6
Biscuit and bread, per barrel	0	1	6
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted,			
pickled, or dried meats, per cwt.	0	2	4
Butter and lard, per cwt.	0	2	4
Corn meal, per barrel	0	4	0
Cheese, per cwt.	0	2	4
Flour, wheaten or rye, per barrel	0	5	0
Fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or dried,			
per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Fire arms of any description, each	1	0	0
Horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle,			
per head	0	8	0
Rice, peas, beans, and corn, per bushel	0	0	6
Rum and gin, per gallon	0	1	0
Spirits of all other descriptions, cordials			
and strong waters, per gallon	0	1	6
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	0	4	8
Sugar, Muscovado, per barrel	0	2	0
Wines of all descriptions, per gallon	0	1	6
Wines, bottled, quarts, per dozen	0	4	0
On all other goods, animals or other			
matters or things, except such as are			
comprised in the table of exemption			
hereto	7½	per cent.	

Table of Exemptions.

Ice, drugs, books, personal baggage, fruits and vegetables, fresh, and salt.

All articles and things for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces or local Militia Corps or for the use of the Government of the colony.

Canvas or cordage imported in any vessel for the purpose of fitting such vessel.

Lumber and shingles of all kinds, galvanised iron for houses, and hardwood.

Export Duties.

	£	s.	d.
For every horse, mule, ass, or foal of either	0	6	0
For every bull, cow, or ox	0	8	0
For every calf	0	4	0
For every hog or pig	0	1	0
For every sheep or lamb or pig	0	0	6
For every goat or kid	0	0	8
For every barrel of salt	0	0	3
For every barrel of charcoal or lime	0	0	2
For every cord of fire-wood	0	0	9
For every 100 lbs. of sugar cane	0	0	6
For every 100 lbs. of cotton	0	1	0
For every 100 lbs. of coffee	0	2	0
For every 100 lbs. of sweet potatoes and yams	0	1	0
For every pound of butter	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
All wrecked goods, ad valorem	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.	

The total Customs Revenue in 1885 was 1,061*l*.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£			
1877	1,384	1,329	10,614	10,878
1878	1,542	1,496	8,319	8,385
1879	1,589	1,501	9,131	9,357
1880	2,247	2,130	5,889	5,934
1881	1,604	1,785	5,891	6,186
1882	1,642	1,613	8,338	8,875
1883	1,708	1,728	5,500	5,754
1884	1,859	1,874	9,211	9,881
1885	1,753	1,926	13,794	14,099
1886	1,447	1,676	9,848	10,764

No public debt.

Population according to Census taken in 1861.

White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
476	1,557	4,018	6,051
		1871 . . .	6,651
		1881 . . .	5,287
		1886 (estimate)	5,000

Year.	From U.K.	IMPORTS.		Total.
		From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
		£	£	£
1877	—	114	3,741	3,856
1878	—	14	4,157	4,171
1879	—	15	8,796	8,812
1880	—	55	4,211	4,266
1881	—	59	4,989	4,999
1882	—	15	5,966	5,981
1883	—	120	7,162	7,283
1884	—	7	7,232	7,239
1885	—	11	5,846	5,867
1886	—	9	3,563	3,573

Year.	To U.K.	EXPORTS.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
		£	£	£
1877	—	300	4,463	4,763
1878	—	39	6,289	6,328
1879	—	62	5,198	5,260
1880	—	196	4,950	5,147
1881	—	100	5,149	5,249
1882	—	166	4,799	4,966
1883	—	107	4,917	5,024
1884	—	34	3,454	3,488
1885	—	3	4,632	4,635
1886	—	40	4,063	4,103

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The President.
C. Crandall.
J. A. Foreman, M.D.

Legislative Council.

The President
C. Crandall.
F. A. Pickering.
A. McCleverty.
J. B. Romney.

Civil Establishment.

President, Treasurer, District Magistrate, Postmaster, and Coroner, Edward J. Cameron, 300*l*.
Provost-Marshal, Registrar of Deeds, and Clerk to Magistrates, C. Crandall, 120*l*.
Revenue Officers, J. King, 40*l*. and C. Chalwell, 25*l*.
Colonial Surgeon, J. Foreman, 200*l*.
President's Clerk, Frederick Augustus Pickering, 80*l*.
Gaol Chaplain, Rev. H. S. Semper, 10*l*.
Gaoler, W. Pickering, 25*l*.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is situated between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat., and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad; very mountainous and picturesque; was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1493, on his second voyage. It lies between the French Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, and has an area of 291 square miles.

This island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations. In 1756, Dominica became by conquest a dependency of England.

By the ninth article of the peace, signed at Paris between England and France in 1763, Dominica was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling the lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, besides Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771, the island was constituted a separate Government under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

In 1771, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Boufflé, Governor of Martinique, and

became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Du-chilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor; trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l.* to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, making ready for battle, should they be attacked. Since this period the island has not known war.

Sugar is the chief product, but some fruit, cocoa, and timber are also exported from the Island. It abounds in rivers and rivulets, well stocked with fish, and there is abundance of game.

The chief town is Roseau, population about 4,500; it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1886, eight vessels, of a total tonnage of 141. These are mostly engaged in coasting trade.

The Local Government is administered by a President, aided by an Executive Council of seven members. In 1865 the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members, to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The president presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in Committee.

Electors for a parish must possess land or houses to be rented at 4*l.* per annum, or be an occupier of premises worth 8*l.* per annum, or have an income of 25*l.*, or pay taxes of 15*s.* per annum.

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	0	0	5
Asses, per head	0	5	0
Beef and pork, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Bread and biscuits (not being fancy), per barrel	0	2	6
Bricks and tiles, per 1,000	0	8	4
Butter, per 100 pounds	0	8	4
Cattle, horned, per head	0	5	0
Candles, tallow, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Candles, other than tallow, per 100 pounds	0	6	3
Cheese, per 100 pounds	0	8	4
Coals and patent fuel, per ton	0	4	2
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel	0	0	4
Corn meal and rye flour, per barrel	0	2	6
Fish, dried, per cwt.	0	2	0
„ picked salmon, per cwt.	0	4	0
„ mackerel, per barrel	0	3	0
„ alewives and herrings, per barrel	0	2	0
Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	4	2
Hams, bacon, tongues, and sausages, per 100 pounds	0	8	4
Horses, mares, and geldings, 14 hands and upwards, per head	1	10	0
Horses, mares, and geldings, under 14 hands, per head	1	0	0
Lard, per 100 pounds	0	4	2

	£	s.	d.
Mules, per head	0	12	6
Oil, olive, per gallon	0	0	8
„ kerosine, per gallon	0	0	8
„ paint, lamp and machinery, per gallon	0	0	4
Rice, per 100 pounds	0	2	1
Salt, common and not table, per barrel	0	1	0
Soap, per cwt. (not perfumed)	0	3	0
Sugar, refined, per 100 pounds	0	6	8
„ Muscovado, usine and vacuum pan, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Spirits, brandy, per gallon	0	4	0
„ gin, per gallon	0	2	0
„ rum and other spirits, not herein specified, per gallon	0	3	0
Tea, per pound	0	0	6
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds	2	1	8
Vermicelli and macaroni, per 100 pounds	0	4	2
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	3
Wood, pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	10	0
„ white pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
„ spruce pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	8	4
„ shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1,000	0	4	2
„ shingles, cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1 000	0	2	0
„ staves, per 1,000 pieces	0	8	4
„ truss hoops, per set	0	1	6
„ wood hoops, per 1,200 pieces	0	6	0
Agricultural forks, hoes, cane-bills, cutlasses, shovels and spades, per 100 <i>l.</i> value	5	0	0
Shooks and empty packages for produce of this island per 100 <i>l.</i> value	5	0	0
Tobacco, manufactured, including cigars per 100 <i>l.</i> value	20	0	0
Wines, per 100 <i>l.</i> value	20	0	0
All non-enumerated articles to be subjected to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem.			

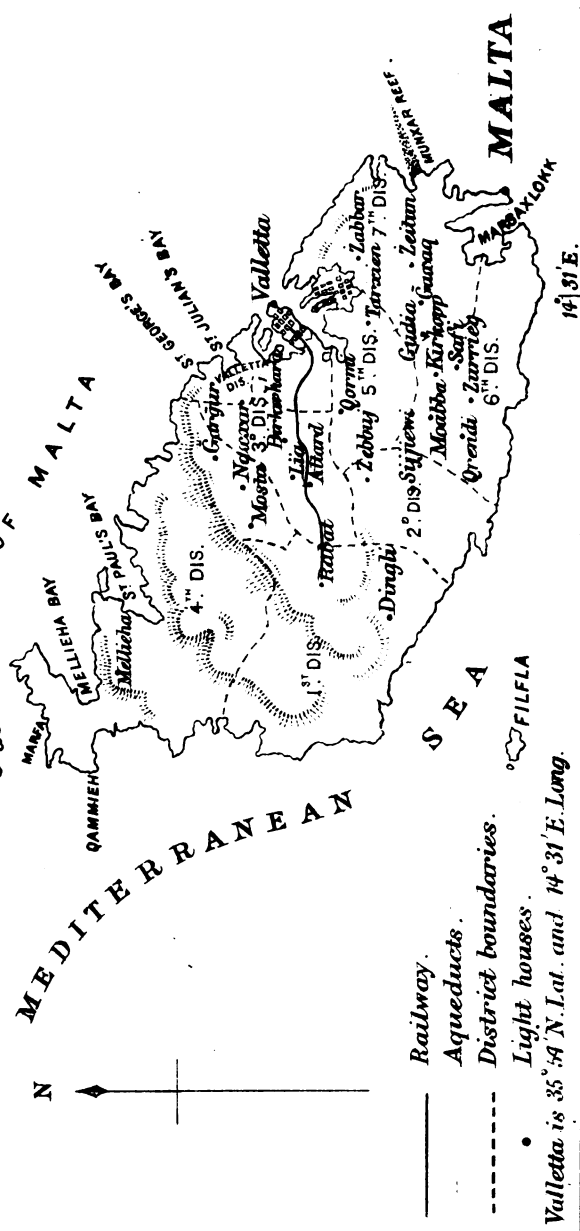
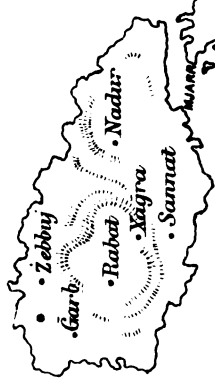
Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, furniture and bedding previously used; bullion, coin; printed books not being foreign reprints of English copy rights, printed forms, maps, and charts, engravings and pictures; ice, fresh meat and fish not preserved; turtle, poultry; leeches; fruit not being dried, green vegetables, potatoes, onions, and all other bulbous vegetables, plants, shrubs and seeds of all kinds for planting; cocoanuts; tablets, tombstones, and tomb-rallings; casks and packages of every description containing goods, wares, or merchandise. All machinery and all apparatus for mill and steam engines, ploughs and apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, rum, lime juice, or other produce and materials specially imported for the repairs of any such machinery; manures of all kinds, natural and chemical, and all substances to be used for manuring purposes; sucking foals and calves; organs and all other musical instruments, lamps, bells and ornaments specially imported for any place of religious worship; building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy.

Export Duties.

	£	s.	d.
For every hogshead sugar of 40 inches truss and over	0	4	6
For every hogshead sugar of 36 inches and under 40 inches truss	0	3	6
For every hogshead sugar of 32 inches and under 36 inches truss	0	3	0
For every hogshead sugar of 28 inches and under 32 inches truss	0	2	8

MAP



	£	s.	d.
For every cask of sugar not being a tierce	0	1	2
For every barrel sugar	0	0	7
For every 100 gallons syrup	0	4	0
For every 100 gallons molasses	0	2	6
For every 100 gallons rum	0	6	0
For every gallon concentrated lime juice	0	0	1
For every 10 gallons or under raw lime juice	0	0	1
For every 100 pounds coffee or cocoa	0	1	0
For every bushel of starch and arrow-root	0	0	6
For every bushel of farine manioc	0	0	8
For every gallon essential oils and essences	0	0	6
For every horned cattle	0	6	0

An additional duty of 10 per cent. on all customs duties as well as other taxes is charged under the provisions of the "Yaws Act," No. 17 of 1876, section 20.

An additional duty of 5 per cent. on all customs duties as well as other taxes is charged under the provisions of Act No. 7 of 1884.

The total Customs Revenue in 1885 was 7,255*l*.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	£	£
1877	19,100	19,242	18,890	26,815
1878	20,997	19,918	19,225	25,975
1879	19,807	19,889	19,128	26,962
1880	20,432	20,779	16,334	22,264
1881	19,032	21,468	193,758	198,284
1882	20,283	19,406	218,291	220,725
1883	21,172	22,901	307,687	316,955
1884	18,012	18,586	259,567	263,087
1885	15,841	16,927	270,164	273,446
1886	15,238	15,642	302,063	304,423

Year.	IMPORTS			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	12,432	37,395	9,094	58,921
1878	22,952	81,340	11,467	65,759
1879	19,754	30,219	14,527	64,500
1880	26,231	26,246	17,464	69,941
1881	25,687	21,648	17,632	64,967
1882	33,689	23,958	14,679	72,326
1883	30,861	21,612	18,955	71,328
1884	20,973	18,117	21,445	60,535
1885	18,850	11,506	19,847	50,203
1886	20,869	11,516	17,348	49,733

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	From Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	62,668	6,778	8,259	77,700
1878	72,007	4,762	7,934	84,703
1879	60,579	5,001	8,068	73,648
1880	50,572	2,323	11,776	64,671
1881	43,555	3,080	8,527	55,162
1882	42,650	2,920	19,881	65,451
1883	34,955	2,700	25,628	63,283
1884	6,560	2,816	37,911	47,288
1885	13,018	1,671	37,796	52,485
1886	15,798	2,528	33,203	61,529

Population, 1881, 28,211 (809 Caribs); 1886, 29,500.

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
W. McIntyre.
G. L. Bellot.
A. C. Potter.
W. Stedman.

Legislative Assembly

Crown Nominees.

Elective Members.

A. C. Potter.
W. R. Williams.
W. H. Porter.
W. Coull.
W. H. Roper.
F. P. Latouche.
A. D. Lockhart.
J. Bellot.
A. R. Lockhart.
Hy. Hamilton.
A. D. Riviere.
S. R. Pemberton.
W. Davies.
D. O. Riviere.

Civil Establishment.

President, J. R. LeHunte, 700*l*.
Treasurer, W. Porter (acting), 300*l*.
Revenue Officers,
1st Officer, Uriel Murrain, 180*l*.
2nd " C. R. Lauder, 180*l*.
3rd " Norman Lockhart, 150*l*.
Revenue Officer, Portsmouth, Alex. Robinson, 100*l*.
Excise Officers, A. W. Gellion, fees.
F. S. Fabelle, ditto.
Postmaster, Robt. F. Garraway, 100*l*.
Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads, G. B. Blanc, 350*l*.
Sub-Inspector of Roads, J. H. Winston, 150*l*.
Clerk of Civil Engineer, J. W. Traill, 60*l*.
Medical Officer of Public Institutions, H. A. A. Nicholls, M.D., 300*l*.
Ditto, District A, W. Rees Williams, 225*l*.
Ditto, ditto B, B. Bornn, 250*l*.
Registrar, F. P. Latouche, 250*l*.
Interpreter to Courts, J. A. Pinard, 25*l*.
Magistrates, C. W. Coull; G. Evelyn, and E. Bornn (acting), 300*l*. each.

Foreign Consuls.

France, L. A. Giraud.
United States of America, Wm. Stedman.

MALTA.

Situation and Area.

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, the port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is about 95 square miles; that of Gozo 20 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile.

History.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. The Phœnicians settled in them in B.C. 1519, according to some authors, whilst others give the date B.C. 1400. Diodorus Siculus describes Malta and Gozo as most important and prosperous Phœnician colonies. They were afterwards under the dominion of the Greeks, and then of the Carthaginians. During the Punic wars the Maltese islands fell alter-

nately to the lot of the Carthaginians and Romans, and were ultimately occupied by the latter. During the Roman occupation the shipwreck of Paul took place (Acts xxviii). On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell to the Goths, and then to the Saracens, who were expelled in 1090 by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until 1530, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, Malta capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte, who dispersed the Order. The Maltese, however, rose against their conquerors, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain, 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty at Paris, 1814.

Climate.

The climate of Malta is equable and not unhealthy. In August the heat almost equals that experienced in the tropics. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the sirocco wind. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61½° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73½°. The mean temperature is 67°, and the annual rainfall varies from 10 to 20 inches.

Industry.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn; the vine is grown; oranges and figs are abundant; honey of a superior kind is also produced; and early crops of potatoes are exported to England. But a large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the enormous trade of Valetta as an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1886, 119 vessels, of together 11,642 tons. There is a large trade with Tunis, Tripoli, and Algeria.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is exclusively British. There are two local banks (Banco di Malta and Anglo-Maltese Bank), and a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The three banks have a small note circulation, amounting to about 40,000*l*. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1833, had in 1886 376,253*l*. deposits.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway 8½ miles in length belonging to the Malta Railway Company, Limited, and there are 65 miles of telegraph constructed and worked by the military authorities, but open to public use. Valetta has an extensive telephone system, and is a station of the Eastern Telegraph Company, with direct cables to Gibraltar, Bone (Algeria), Sicily (2), and Alexandria (2).

It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean line of steamers, and is a most important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling in quarantine, and at any hour, day and night. There is direct mail communication with nearly every Mediterranean port, and with England, *via* Sicily

or Naples, several times per week. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	4 <i>d</i> .	Free.
Europe, Tunis, the Levant, and the United States. . .	2½ <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> . per 2 oz.
Australasia, West Indies, India, &c.	4 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> . per 1 oz.
South Africa	7½ <i>d</i> .	2 <i>d</i> . per 4 oz.

Public Works.

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and has greatly improved their sanitary condition. The reorganization of the water supply, hitherto very defective, has also been taken in hand, and considerable progress already made towards securing an effective supply of pure water for all purposes. In connection with this work arrangements are contemplated for an extension of the means of irrigation. Considerable progress has also been made lately in improving the roads and streets and in public lighting.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a governor, advised and assisted by an Executive Council, established in 1881, consisting of six members. Legislation is carried on by means of a partly elective council of government originally constituted by letters patent of 11th May, 1849. The Council of Government consisted of a president and 17 members, 9 official and 8 elected. By letters patent of 12th December, 1887, the number of official members has been reduced to 6, besides the President, and the number of elected members raised to 14, 4 of whom will be elected by special electors, and chosen from the classes of ecclesiastics, nobles, graduates, and members of the chamber of commerce respectively. Public officers are ineligible for election, and not more than two ecclesiastics may be chosen by the general electors. The constituency, under the letters patent of 2nd March, 1883, amounts to 10,627. The qualification for a member of Council is the possession of immovable property of the clear value of 100*l*. for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of rent for immovable property to the annual value of 10*l*. for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of 40*l*. a year for board and lodging, for the same period previous to election. The qualification for a general elector is an income from immovable property of 6*l*. per annum, or the payment of rent to the amount of 6*l*. per annum for six calendar months before registration. That of a special elector, and of the members elected by this class, is an income from immovable property of 60*l*., or payment of rent of that amount. The Council of Government, unless sooner dissolved, lasts three years. The governor is *ex officio* President, with the power of veto.

Education and Religion.

Primary education is carried on almost exclusively in Government schools, which are free. There is a public lyceum or secondary school, with 403 scholars, and a university (founded in 1769) with 48 students. At these institutions the fees are extremely low, being respectively 1*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. per family per month. There are numerous private secondary schools. The total number of

schools is 210, with 10,616 scholars. Education is not compulsory. The Roman Catholic religion is almost universal amongst the Maltese.

Revenue.

There is no direct taxation of any kind. The most important sources of revenue in Malta are the Customs duties, levied under the following tariff ordinances:—3rd Nov., 1837, III of 1857, III of 1870, VIII of 1869, and VIII of 1870.

Articles subject to Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Beer, per Maltese barrel	0	8	0
Cattle:—			
Bullocks and other animals of the kind per head	0	10	0
Horses and mules	1	0	0
Grain:—			
Wheat, per salm	0	10	0
Indian corn, per salm	0	6	0
Barley, per salm	0	4	0
Saggina, per salm	0	8	0
Other inferior grain, per salm	0	5	0
Manufactured grain, per cantar	0	6	0
Wheat, Indian corn, barley, or other inferior grains, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man (commonly called <i>frumentazzo</i>), per salm	0	2	0
Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar	0	2	0
Oil, olive, per casso	0	0	6
Potatoes, per cantar	0	0	10
Pulse and seeds:—			
Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney-beans, lentils, lupins, peas, and vetches, per salm	0	2	0
Carrot-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar	0	0	6
Spirits: per Maltese barrel, proof	1	4	0
Vinegar, per Maltese barrel	0	2	0
Wines, the value of which shall exceed 15 <i>l.</i> per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel	0	12	0
All other wines, per Maltese barrel	0	2	6
There are no export duties.			
NOTE.—Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.			
" salm " " 1 " quarter.			
" cantar " " 17½lbs. English.			
" casso " " 4½ imperial gallons.			

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	
1877	172,054	170,028	4,362,968
1878	189,536	175,458	6,503,859
1879	183,794	185,946	6,045,623
1880	190,661	169,317	6,147,234
1881	185,957	188,039	7,705,075
1882	205,883	205,784	9,595,054
1883	205,566	185,737	9,618,965
1884	212,569	208,795	9,086,317
1885	213,311	226,345	10,525,863
1886	223,753	271,407	8,884,059

The British tonnage for 1885 was 9,257,576; for 1886, 7,621,061.

The Population of Malta and Gozo according to the Census taken on 3rd April, 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
73,430	76,352	149,782

(Exclusive of British troops and their families).

The present estimated population is 156,000.

Value of Imports and Exports of Dutiable Goods.

	£	£
1884	634,744	68,049
1885	748,259	53,051
1886	706,887	42,769

The transit trade (of grain, alcohols, cattle, &c., not landed) amounts, in addition, to twenty-three millions sterling annually. There is also a large trade in non-dutiable goods.

Public Debt 79,168*l.*

Civil Commissioners.

- 1799 Capt. A. J. Ball, R.N.
1801 C. Cameron, Esq.
1802 Admiral Sir A. J. Ball, Bart.
1810 Lieut.-General Sir H. Oakes, G.C.B.

Governors.

- 1813 Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland.
1824 Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K.G.
1826 Major-General Sir F. C. Ponsonby (Lieut.-Governor).
1836 Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie
1843 Lieutenant-General Sir P. Stuart.
1847 Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.
1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.
1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
1864 Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee G.C.B.
1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1884 Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Governor*.
Maj.-Gen. John Davis, O.B., *Commanding the Troops*.
Hon. W. Hely-Hutchinson, O.M.G., *Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*.
Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., O.M.G., *Crown Advocate*.
George Cousin, *Auditor-General*.
F. Vella, *Collector of Customs*.
E. de Petri, *Assistant Secretary to Government; is Clerk of the Council*.

Council of Government.

- Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *President*.
Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Hon. Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, O.M.G., *Vice-President*.
Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., O.M.G.
Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, G. Cousin, M.D.
Collector of Customs, F. Vella.
Receiver-General, A. Sciortino.
Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N.
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef.
Superintendent of Public Works, E. Galizia.
(The seats of the elected members are vacant.)
Clerk to the Council, E. de Petri.
Assistant Clerk to the Council, W. Casolani.
Stenographer, P. F. Bellanti.

* To be succeeded in April by Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.M.G.

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, whereof 2,000*l.* from Imperial Funds.
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, Major F. Gatt, R.M.F.A., 178*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Chief Secretary's Office.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, Honourable W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*
Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, E. de Petri, 400*l.*
First Class Clerk, W. Casolani, 190*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Class Clerk, Edw. Casolani, 130*l.* to 180*l.*
Third Class Clerk, P. F. Bellanti, 90*l.* to 120*l.*
Fourth " D. A. Garroni, 80*l.*
 " " Vincent Rizzo, 80*l.*
 " " George Borg Cardona, 80*l.*
Chief Government Medical Officer, S. L. Pisani, M.D., 450*l.*

Gozo.

Assistant-Secretary, P. Trapani, 350*l.*
Second Class Clerk, P. Monreal, 180*l.*
Probationary Clerk, A. Ferris, 60*l.*
Supernumerary Clerk, W. C. Millard, 60*l.*

Crown Lawyers.

Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., C.M.G., 600*l.*
Advocate for the Poor, Pasquale Frendo Azopardi, LL.D., 140*l.*
Legal Procurator and Clerk, A. Micallef, 180*l.*

Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General and Director of Contracts, Geo. Cousin, M.D., 500*l.*
First Class Clerk, E. Trapani, 190*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Class Clerk, G. Grech } 130*l.* to 180*l.*
 Do. P. P. Spiteri }
Third do. Clerk, W. England, 90*l.* to 120*l.*
Supernumerary Clerk, John Borg, 60*l.*

Educational.

Director of Education, A. A. Caruana, D.D., 500*l.*
Assistant and Secretary to the Senate of the Malta University, N. Tagliaferro, 200*l.*

Professors in the Malta University.

Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. R. Farrugia, D.D., 120*l.*; The Very Rev. Enrico Caruana, D.D., 120*l.*
Law No. 1, G. Pulicino, LL.D., 160*l.*
Law No. 2, P. De Bono, LL.D., 160*l.*
Law No. 3 and Political Economy, (vacant) 120*l.*
Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 190*l.*
Surgery, J. Bonnici, M.D., 120*l.*
Anatomy and Histology, H. Stilon, M.D., 120*l.*
Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 120*l.*
Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 160*l.*
Natural History, G. Gulia, M.D., 120*l.*
Latin Literature, Rev. F. M. Scoberras, D.D., 120*l.*
English Literature, vacant, 800*l.*
Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 170*l.*
Mathematics and Physics, E. Magro, M.D. 120*l.*
Logic, N. Zammit, M.D., 120*l.*
Arabic and Oriental Languages, R. Casolani, 120*l.*

Custom House.

Collector of Customs, F. Vella, 500*l.*
First Class Clerk, F. Musci, 190*l.* to 250*l.*
Second Class Clerk, Do. T. Vella } 130*l.* to 180*l.*

Third Class Clerks, E. Farrugia } 90*l.* to 120*l.*
 G. Currai }

Fourth Class Clerk, Emm. Camilleri, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
 Do. P. Metrovitch Nani, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
 Do. G. Cutajar, 60*l.*
 Do. R. J. Briffa, 60*l.*

Head Storekeeper, G. Bonello, 150*l.*
Chief Gauger, G. B. Mompalao, 130*l.*
Chief Searcher, G. Inglott, 130*l.*
Superintendent of Public Weighers and Public Measures, 50*l.* and fees.

Receiver General's Office.

Receiver General, A. Sciortino, 500*l.*
First Class Clerks, R. Balbi, } 190*l.* to 250*l.*
 G. Montanaro, }
Second Class Clerk, G. Casolani } 130*l.* to 180*l.*
 Do. A. Franica }
 Do. L. Catrò }
Third Class Clerk, R. Caruana Dingli, 90*l.* to 120*l.*

Port Department.

Superintendent of the Ports, Captain G. W. L. Carr, R.N.
Assistant ditto, F. Mamo, 322*l.*
Second Class Clerk, G. Xerri Decaro, 130*l.* to 180*l.*
Fourth Class Clerk, F. Galea, 90*l.*
Quarantine Medical Officer, L. Carbone, M.D., 250*l.*

Charitable Institutions Department.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef, 500*l.*
First Class Clerk, C. Bonavia } 190*l.* to 250*l.*
 Do. L. Chapelle }
Second Class Clerk, M. Demajo, 130*l.* to 180*l.*
Supernumerary Clerks, Henry Barthet and Anthony Camilleri, 60*l.* each.

Hospitals, &c.

Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea M.D., 70*l.*
Visiting Surgeon, Central Hospital, T. Bonnici, M.D., 70*l.*
Accoucheur, Central Hospital, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 70*l.*
Visiting Physician and Surgeon, British Seamen's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon, Central Hospital, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D. 95*l.*
Assistant Medical Officers, Central Hospital, C. Mifsud Grech, M.D., S. Cassar, M.D., E. Manara, M.D., A. M. Agius, M.D., 50*l.* each.
Resident Physician and Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, Gaspare Camilleri, M.D., 80*l.*
Superintendent of Ospizio at Floriana S. Borg, M.D., 90*l.*
Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Ospizio, G. Busuttil, M.D., 70*l.*
Superintendent of Hospital of Incurables, A. Gulia, M.D., 127*l.* 10*s.*
Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lumatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45*l.*
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum (acting), F. Xuereb, M.D., 100*l.*
Resident Chief Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Rev. S. Tastaglia, 90*l.*
Resident Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75*l.*
Matron of Magdalen Asylum, A Sister of Charity, 80*l.*
Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, B. Mercieca, M.D., 90*l.*

District Medical Officers.

Valletta, P. Grillet, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
 Ditto, A. Portelli Carbone, M.D. (2nd class), 50l.
 Floriana, G. O. Borg, M.D. (2nd class), 50l.
 Vittoriosa and Eastern Cospicua, T. Francica, M.D. (1st class), 122l. 10s.
 Senglea and Western Cospicua, P. Bonello, M.D. (1st class), 80l.
 Sliema and St. Julian's, P. Sammut, M.D. (1st class), 124l.
 S. Giuseppe, Samra, Meida, and Pieta, O. Ghio, M.D. (2nd class), 50l.
 Tarzien, Paula, Luqa, Gudia, and Corradino Prison, G. C. Montanaro, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
 Birkirkara, F. Vella, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
 Qormi, S. Naudi, M.D. (1st class), 90l.
 Zabbar, G. F. Inglott, M.D. (1st class), 80l.
 Zejtun and Azzop, E. Cannataci, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
 Zebbug and Sijjiewi, A. Semini, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
 Lia, Attard, and Balzan, A. Zammit, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
 Mosta, F. G. Salomone, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
 Naxxar and Gargur, T. Zammit, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
 Mdina, Rabat, and Dingli, A. Marras, M.D. (2nd class), 50l.
 Zurrieg, Safi, Mgabba, Kirkop, and Qrendi, H. Mifsud, M.D. (2nd class), 50l.
 Mellieha, P. Caruana Scicluna, M.D. (2nd class), 80l.
 Rabat, Garb, Zebbug, and Sannat Gozo, G. Debono, M.D. (1st class), 90l.
 Nadur, Qala, and Gainsielem, G. Vassallo, M.D. (2nd class), 60l.
 Xagħra and Xewkija, (vacant, 2nd class), 50l.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent, E. L. Galizia, 500l.
 First Class Clerk, G. Darmanin, 190l. to 250l.
 Probationary Clerk, O. Pace Bardon, 60l.
 Land Surveyors:—
 Francesco Micallef, M. Busuttill, V. Mercieca, H. Calleja, 100l. to 250l.
 Assistant Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Giuseppe Pace.
 Clerk of Works, vacant, 225l.
 Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 150l.

Waterworks Office.

Consulting Engineer, O. Chadwick, C.M.G., C.E., 300l.
 Resident Engineer, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 350l.
 Assistant Engineer, L. Gatt, 120l.
 Second Class Clerk, C. Mompalas De Piro, 130l. to 180l.

Drainage Works.

Consulting Engineer, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 50l.

Government Press.

Superintendent, O. Gatt, 155l.

Post Office.

Postmaster, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G., 500l.
 Chief Clerk:—
 S. Camilleri, 215l.
 Clerks:—
 G. Izzo, 180l.
 G. Fenech, 130l.
 H. W. Engerer, 100l.

Godfrey Busuttill, E. Banavia, S. S. Delali, A. Montanaro, and J. Farrugia, 60l. (Supernumerary Clerks), 60l. each.

Public Registry.

Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government Archives, F. S. Camilleri, Notary, 190l. and fees.

First Class Clerk:—

A. C. Briffa, LL.D., 190l. to 250l.

Second Class Clerks:—

G. Gera, Notary,
 G. Curmi Vella, LL.D., } 180l. to 180l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., 1,000l.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D., 500l.

L. Xuereb, LL.D., 500l.

P. Vella, LL.D., 500l.

G. Gasan, LL.D., 500l.

Luigi Ganado, LL.D., 500l.

President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.

Judges, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., LL.D.

L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, L. Ganado, LL.D.; G. Gasan, LL.D.

Second Hall, L. Xuereb, LL.D.

Judge of the Commercial Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Judge of the Criminal Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Registrar of the Superior Courts, G. Xuereb, 300l.

Deputy Registrars:—

O. de Domenico, Notary, 200l. to 250l.

F. Sciortino, LL.D., 190l. to 250l.

P. Mompalas de Piro, 130l. to 180l.

Assistant Registrar, R. Muscat, 190l. to 250l.

Second Class Clerks:—

B. Alesei } 130l. to 180l.

R. Mifsud }

Third Class Clerks:—

C. Calleja

T. Manara

P. Mifsud

G. Bonello

L. De Piro

C. Curmis

} 90l. to 120l.

Fourth Class Clerk, Leo Benjagar, 60l.

Supernumerary Clerk, W. Carbonaro, 60l.

Probationary Clerk, A. Galea, 60l.

Ten Copyists and Two Writers.

Archivist of Notarial Acts, G. Gera, 80l.

Interpreter to the Civil Courts, G. Busuttill, 70l.

Marshals, P. Borg, 120l., C. Mizzi, 95l., and Antonio

Azzopardi, 85l. each.

Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta:—

G. Micallef, LL.D., from 200l. to 300l.

G. Falzon, LL.D., from 200l. to 300l.

Syndics, V. P. Micallef, G. Darmanin, P. Curru, and R. Carbone, 250l. each.

Registrar of the Criminal Branch, A. Vassallo, 190l. to 250l.

Acting Registrar, Civil Branch, R. Leonardini, 90l. to 120l.

Third Class Clerk, R. Iliff, 90l. to 120l.

Fourth Class Clerk, P. V. Vella, 60l. to 80l.

Marshal, A. Piccinino, 55l.

Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, P. Cremona, LL.D., and Luigi Caruana, from 190l. to 250l.

Registrar, V. Tabone, 120l.

Third Class Clerk, A. Tabone, 90l. to 100l.

Fourth Class Clerks, F. Cutajar and M. L. Casolani, 60l. to 80l. each.

Ecclesiastical.

Chaplain to Government, Rev. E. Hardy, 450*l*.

Public Libraries.

Librarian, A. A. Caruana, D.D.

Assistant ditto, Dr. F. Vassallo, 150*l*.

Police Department.

Superintendent of Police, Captain R. Casolani, 500*l*.

Assistant ditto, M. R. Caruana, 800*l*.

Ditto ditto G. B. Mifsud, L.L.D., 250*l*.

Sanitary Inspector, P. P. Agius, M.D., 250*l*.

Analytical Chemist, G. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 100*l*.

Chemist, V. Micallef, M.D., 40*l*.

First Class Clerks, E. Barbar, 190*l*. to 250*l*.

Third Class Clerk, R. Manara, 90*l*. to 120*l*.

Fourth Class Clerk, R. Bonello, 60*l*. to 80*l*.

Inspectors of Police, N. Calleja, G. Gerada, A.

Camilleri, P. Scalpello, G. M. Cachia, G. F.

Inglott, A. Depares, 4*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. 6*d*. per

diem. G. Mifsud, G. A. Doublett, L. Rosignaud,

S. Stivala, L. Fenech, S. Gebarritta, F. Schembri,

S. Cassor, S. Bonnici, G. A. Trevisan, R. Calleja,

V. Busuttil, B. Consiglio, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. per

diem.

Corradino Prison.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, S. Staines, 230*l*.

Clerk, P. Vassallo, 80*l*.

Monte di Pietà.

Commissary, Charles Rapinet, 250*l*.

Fourth Class Clerk, B. Attard, 80*l*.

Probationary Clerk, F. Mompalao Depiro, 60*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

Argentine Republic, Gavino Bonavita.

Austria, Arturo Kohen (Acting Consul).

Belgium, Edward V. Ferro.

Brazil, Frederick Vella.

Denmark, Edward V. Ferro.

France, Jean Pierre Lucien Barry.

German Empire, Henry C. Ferro.

Greece, E. Chronopoulos.

Italy, Count Bernardo Lambertenghi.

Morocco (vacant).

Netherlands, Olof Fred. Gollcher.

Persia (vacant).

Portugal, T. G. Micallef.

Republic of Chili, C. Micallef Eynaud.

Roumania, Edw. L. Vella.

Russia, Ruggiero Vella.

Siam, Stefanomicallef Eynaud.

Spain, William Jemison Smith.

Sweden and Norway, Olof Fred. Gollcher.

Sweden and Norway, James Gollcher (Vice-Consul).

Turkey, D. Movroyeni Bey (Consul General).

United States, John Worthington.

United States, C. Breed Eynaud (Vice-Consul)

Venezuela, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

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MAURITIUS.*Situation and Area.*

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat., distant 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good

Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 708 square miles, having an extreme length of 86 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west. The Dependencies have an area of 172 square miles. The only systematic triangulation of Mauritius made until 1875 was that by the celebrated practical astronomer, Abbé de la Caille, who had been sent by the Government of France, in 1753, to determine the latitude and longitude of Mauritius and Bourbon.

The formation of the island is supposed to be volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude, with peaks rising to nearly 2,700 feet. The highest peak is the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, which is 2,711 English feet, and Pieter Both and the Pouce are only a few feet lower. The island is watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

History.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first people that occupied it in any great numbers were the Dutch, in 1598, whose commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, named it Mauritius, in honour of the then Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1712. A party of Frenchmen landed there in 1715, and in 1721 it was formally taken possession of by the French, at first on behalf of the French East India Company, and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The name of the island was then changed by M. Du Fresne, captain in the naval service of France, into that of Isle of France, which it retained till the landing of the English in 1810, when its former name of Mauritius was again restored to it. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, from the facility with which sorties were made from it by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810; the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

General Description.

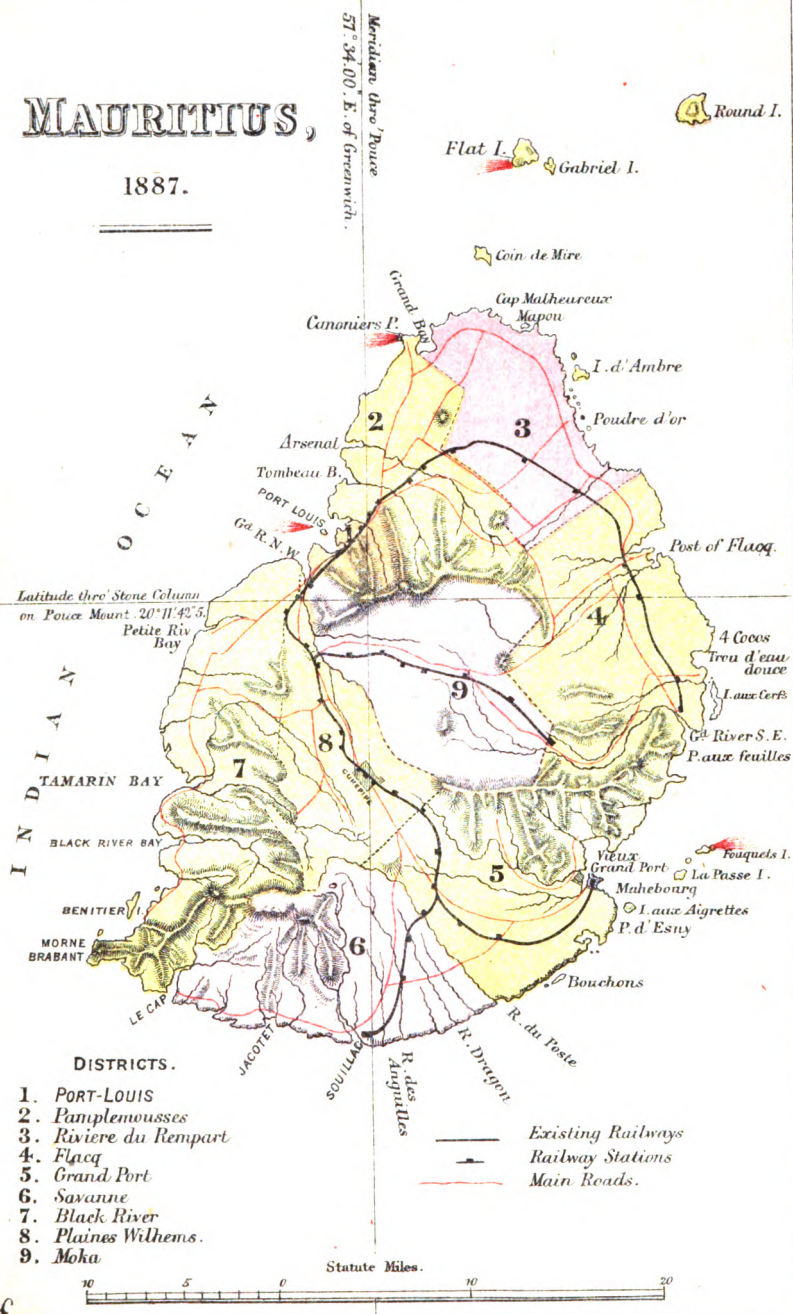
The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture. The natives are proud of their country, and of the designation of Creoles.

Seven daily newspapers and other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language is spoken all over the island, except by the Indian population, now over two-thirds of the whole.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems, and Black River.

MAURITIUS,

1887.



The *City of Port Louis* is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of nearly 70,000 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive more than a hundred vessels. It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The annual trade of the island (including imports and exports), which passes almost entirely through Port Louis, is valued at about seven millions sterling, while the annual public revenue exceeds 700,000*l*.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the Royal College, the Town Hall, the theatre, &c.

After Port Louis, the largest town is Curepipe, situated on the uplands in the district of Plaines Wilhems. Its climate is temperate, and many families reside in the numerous villas there during the summer season, while they spend the winter months in Port Louis.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg, so called in honour of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Constitution.

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884-85. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of five officials, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected on a moderate franchise—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office.

Climate, &c.—From December to April is the hottest season in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature in the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The climate at Curepipe, 1,800 feet above the sea, resembles that of the South of France. The hurricane season extends from December to the middle of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude. One of the severest hurricanes in this century was that of 1868 (11th and 12th March), when a considerable loss of property and life occurred, and some 50,000 persons were left houseless. The longest days are at the December solstice, and the shortest at the June solstice. The difference of time between Greenwich and the Observatory at Pamplemousses is 3h. 49m. 58s.

Scenery.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The far-famed Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

Railways.—There are two lines of railway, the North Line and the Midland, both constructed and worked by the Government. The former runs between Port Louis and Grand River, S.E., a

distance of 38 miles; the second line runs between Port Louis and Mahebourg, a distance of 35½ miles with branches to Savanne and Moka. The total number of miles of railway now open is 92. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea. The receipts in 1886 were Rs. 1,477,449, and the expenditure Rs. 1,100,847.

Telegraphic communication is established along the railway only, the total length of line being 92 miles.

Religion.—The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the last census the Roman Catholics numbered 108,000, and the Protestants 8,000. The Roman Catholics receive Government aid amounting to about 80,000 rupees, the Protestants receive about 45,000 rupees.

Education.—The department of public instruction comprises two branches, the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools Department for primary education. The College is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools Department is under the direction of a Superintendent, aided by two Inspectors.

The Government schools are supported wholly by the State; the grant schools only partially so. The following table shows the numerical strength of each in 1886:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	65	8,028
Grant schools	75	7,766
Total	140	15,792

The total sum expended on education in 1886 amounted to Rs. 429,432, of which Rs. 266,292 were expended on primary education.

There are about 350 masters and mistresses employed.

Of the pupils in the aided schools 79 per cent. are professedly Roman Catholics, 18 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 3 per cent. to the Church of Scotland. No assistance is given to Hindoo or Mahomedan schools.

Currency.—All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. There are about 10,000,000 Rs. in circulation. A Government note issue was re-established in 1876, the notes being legal tender except at the office of issue. The circulation on the 31st December, 1886, was Rs. 3,332,400.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

Military Contribution.—Mauritius pays 40*l*. per head per annum for each infantry soldier stationed in the colony, and 70*l*. for engineers, artillerymen, staff, &c. The average strength of the garrison in 1886 was 435 men. The total military expenditure for the year amounted to 44,612 Rs. The contribution of the colony was 211,750 Rs. A sum of 55,000*l*. was voted in 1886 by the Council of Government for new works of defence in the island.

The total police force on 31st December, 1886, was 684.

Communications.—A four-weekly service is carried on by the mail steamers of the Messageries Maritimes between New Caledonia and Marseilles, *via* Suez, touching at Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles. The same Company's steamers leave Marseilles every four weeks for New Caledonia, touching at Mauritius. The passage to and from Marseilles averages 21 days. This line receives a subsidy from the Mauritius Government. The Messageries Maritimes Company have also a

monthly service of steamers between Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, the Comores Islands, Mozambique, and Zanzibar. There is frequent communication by both sailing and steam vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, Réunion, &c. Mauritius is not yet connected by telegraph with the rest of the world. The nearest points in cable communication with Europe are Aden, Zanzibar, and Durban.

There are in Mauritius the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 48 branch post offices in the rural districts. In the Seychelles Islands one post office at Victoria, in the island of Mahé; in the island of Rodrigues one post office at Port Mathurin. There is no post office on any other island forming part of the Dependencies of Mauritius. The rates of postage are:—

Countries in Union	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 16 cents.	News- papers, 4 cents.
South Africa	36 "	8 "
Australasia	50 "	8 "

Commerce.

The island produces hardly anything for its own consumption, but its foreign commerce extends to every quarter of the globe.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, molasses, spice, vanilla, aloe-fibre, oil, &c. Oxen are imported from Madagascar, sheep from South Africa and Australia, and breadstuffs from India.

The imports consist mainly of grain (rice, wheat, &c.), cotton manufactures, wine, coals, hardware, and manure. There is a small tobacco plantation, but sugar production is the greatest industry. About 90 per cent. of the value of the exports is due to shipments of sugar. In 1886 the weight of sugar exported was 118,000 tons, with an estimated value of Rs. 29,290,180. The value of the rum exported was Rs. 415,828, and that of the cocoa-nut oil Rs. 269,701.

The number of vessels that entered the harbour of Port Louis in 1886 was 497, with a total tonnage of 347,916 tons. The number of vessels registered at the port is now 84, of a total tonnage of 7,995.

Banks.

The following banks have establishments in the colony: The Mauritius Commercial Bank; The New Oriental Bank Corporation; The "Banque Franco-Egyptienne."

A Government savings bank was established in 1865. The total deposits on the 31st December, 1886, amounted to Rs. 3,114,242.

DEPENDENCIES.

The numerous dependencies of Mauritius comprise about a hundred islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, and contain a total population of 17,000 inhabitants. They may be roughly divided into four groups, the Seychelles Group, the Amirantes Group, the Oil islands and St. Brandon Group, and detached islands. The Amirantes Group lie between 4° 54' and 6° 13' S. lat., and 53° 27' and 53° 7' E. long. They are coral islands, producing cocoanut oil and a little maize, and some of them are used as fishing stations. The St. Brandon, or Cargados Islands, lie between 16° 20' and 16° 50' S. lat., and 59° 26' and 59° 41' E. long. Most of them are mere sandbanks, and their only produce is a little salt fish. The Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, which are known generally as

the Oil Islands, lie between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat. and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. Amongst the detached islands may be named Assumption, the Aldebra, and the Glorioso Islands, St. Paul Island, and Amsterdam Island, but none of these have any permanent population.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the total number of acres comprised in this group is 50,120; the distance from Mauritius 940 miles. These islands are under the superintendence of a Chief Civil Commissioner (assisted by a Board of Commissioners) who is appointed by the Secretary of State, but is subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius, from whom he receives his instructions. The population in 1881 was 14,081.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 4 miles broad. It rises abruptly from the sea, and its mountains, in some cases, reach the elevation of 2,000 feet. The capital of the island, now called Victoria, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a commodious and safe harbour.

41 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 64,989 tons, entered Port Victoria in 1884. The chief exports consist in coconut oil, vanilla, cloves, and cacao.

In the Seychelles group of islands are to be found the celebrated *cocos-de-mer*. With the leaves of the tree beautiful hats are made by the natives.

Rodrigues, the most important dependency of Mauritius after the Seychelles, is situated in latitude S. 19° 41' and longitude E. 63° 23', and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a civil commissioner (who is also a police magistrate), who takes his instructions from the governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the governor of Mauritius in executive council. The population on 3rd April, 1881, was 1,436.

The island, which is mountainous and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good; sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly.

During the time of slavery fortunes were made in this island by agricultural pursuits; but of late years cultivation has been neglected, owing to want of regular communication and insufficient labour. There is an abundance of fresh water springs in the island, and wild guinea fowls and partridges are plentiful. There are also deer and wild pigs. Fruit abounds, such as mangoes, bananas, guavas, pineapples, avocads, custard-apples, wild raspberries, and tamarinds, while the island is famous for oranges, citrons, and limes. The palmiste and vacoa trees are to be found all over the island.

The principal exports at present are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit.

Diego Garcia, the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being

The customs tariff regulated by Ord. No. 7 of 1878, Schedule A., Ord. 17 and 36 of 1881, Ord. 3 of 1882, Ord. 25 of 1883, Ord. 18 of 1884-85, and Ord. 5, 13 and 16 of 1886, is as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, in casks, per hectolitre	7 15
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, in bottles, per doz. bottles, each bottle not to exceed one litre	1 04
Ditto, per dozen bottles, not exceeding 5 decilitres each	0 52
Animals (asses, horses, mules), per head	0 50
Animals (cattle or oxen), per head	0 20
Other live stock, per head	0 05
Animal charcoal, per 1,000 kilos.	0 25
Bacon, hams, sausages, and tongues, per 100 kilograms	4 75
Beef and pork, salted, per 100 kilograms	2 26
Biscuit, per 100 kilograms	1 00
Bran " "	0 70
Bread " "	0 92
Bricks and tiles, per 100	0 10
Butter, per 100 kilograms	4 57
Cheese " "	4 63
Coals, coke, and patent fuel, per 1,000 kilos.	0 50
Coffee, per 100 kilograms	4 52
Dholl, per 100 kilograms	0 60
Dogs, each	5 50
Fish, dried or salted, per 100 kilograms	1 08
" pickled, per 100 kilograms	1 25
Gandia, per kilogram	20 0
Gram, per 100 kilograms	0 60
Lentils " "	0 60
Maize " "	0 70
Oats " "	0 90
Opium, crude, per kilogram	20 0
" refined,	40 0
Peas, pollard, wheat flour, barley, beans, per 100 kilograms	0 90
Rice, per 100 kilograms	0 60
Cigars and snuff, per kilogram	2 10
Spirits, plain or compounded, of any strength not exceeding proof, per litre.	1 00
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy, per 100 kilograms	4 75
Tea, per kilogram	0 09
Tobacco, manufactured, per kilogram.	1 96
" unmanufactured, "	1 58
" grown and produced in any of the dependencies of Mauritius, except Seychelles, per kilogram	0 82
Wheat, per 100 kilograms	0 60
Wines, in casks, per hectolitre	7 65
" in bottles, per dozen bottles, each bottle not to exceed one litre	1 10

	Rs. c.
Wines per dozen bottles, not exceeding 5 decilitres each	0 55
Choorah, per 100 kilograms	0 60
Cocoanuts, per 100	0 05
Copperah or poonac, per 100 kilograms	0 10
Firewood, per 2 cubic metres	0 15
Charcoal, per 100 kilograms	0 10
Hay and straw, per 100 kilograms	0 10
Fruit and vegetables, per 50 kilograms	0 20
Lime, per 100 kilograms	0 20
Machinery for use in Island manufactures, per 1,000 kilograms	1 00
Ditto, when using the crane	2 00
Slates and stones, per 100.	0 10
Vacca oags, and empty straw bags, per 100	0 10
Manures of all sorts, per 1,000 kilograms	0 25
All goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, and not mentioned above, or not specially exempted, shall be liable to an ad valorem duty of 74 per centum.	

Exports.

Sugar, the produce of Mauritius, for every 100 kilos.	0 30
All goods exported from bond, or landed from vessels in distress, or in transit, per ton.	1 00

Exemptions.

Articles for use of the Governor, ballast, when the same consists of sand or stone, books and maps, except foreign reprints of British copyright works, coin and bullion, glass bottles, imported full, except fancy bottles or decanters, ice, instruments for regimental bands, leeches, pottery and fresh eggs, music, prints, school materials for the use of free schools, seeds, provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from bond for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the colonial government, or under special authority from the governor, for the use of ships of war of other nations, objects and specimens (animal, mineral, and vegetable), illustrative of natural history, including live plants, and trees and vegetable productions connected with the study of botany, wearing apparel, baggage, or any instrument intended for professional use, if it be the property of a person coming to the colony, and if it arrive within three months before or after the arrival of its proprietor, articles of civil, naval, and military uniform, intended for the personal use of the importer; goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius, other than Seychelles, except oil, spirits, and tobacco, all goods upon which the full amount of duty shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported hence and afterwards returned; provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius; and provided the property of such goods continue in possession of the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported.

The total customs revenue in 1886 was Rs. 2,325,095.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.

French Governors (1722 to 1810).

M. de Nyon	January 1722
M. Dumas	28 Aug. 1726

M. de Maupin.	26 Oct. 1728
M. Mahé de Labourdonnais	10 Nov. 1734
M. David	April 1746
M. de Lozier-Bouvet	1750
M. Magon	1755
M. Desforges Boucher	1759
M. Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	17 July 1767
M. Steinadler, Brigadier Général, Commandant Général des deux Iles	29 Nov. 1768
Le Chevalier Des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles	7 June 1769
M. Steinadler, <i>par intérim</i>	July to Nov. 1770
Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	24 Aug. 1772
Le Chevalier de Guiran de la Brillanne, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	2 Dec. 1776
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général, <i>par intérim</i> , à l'Ile de France	3 May 1779
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général des deux Iles	4 July 1781
Le Chevalier de Fresne, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	5 April 1785
Le Chevalier de Fleury, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	28 June 1785
Le Vicomte de Souillac	Nov. 1785
Le Chevalier de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, Capiti- taine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon	5 Nov. 1787
Le Comte de Conway, Maréchal-de-Camp	14 Nov. 1789
M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal- de-Camp	26 Aug. 1790
Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général	21 June 1792
M. le comte Magallon de la Morlière, Général de Division, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles, <i>par intérim</i>	29 July 1800
M. Charles Decaen, Général de Division	26 Sept. 1803

Governors for Great Britain.

R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	3 Dec. 1810
Major-General H. Warde (acting)	9 April 1811
R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	12 July 1811
Major-General J. Gage Hall	19 Nov. 1817
Colonel Dalrymple, (acting)	10 Dec. 1818
Major-General R. Darling (acting)	6 Feb. 1819
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.	6 July 1820
Major-General Sir R. Darling (acting)	20 May 1823
Sir G. Lowry Cole	12 June 1823
Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K. G. H.	17 June 1829
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., K. G. H.	31 Jan. 1830
Colonel J. Power, R.A. (acting)	20 Feb. 1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B.	16 July 1842
Colonel W. Staveley (acting)	3 Jan. 1842
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1843
Lieut.-Col. T. Blanchard (acting)	5 May 1846
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Sweeting (acting)	21 May 1848
Sir George W. Anderson, K.C.B.	8 June 1849
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting)	19 Oct. 1850
James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C. B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting)	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (acting)	9 Jan. 1868
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1868
Brig.-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	4 June 1870

Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	21 Oct. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4 April 1879
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	9 Dec. 1880
C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	5 May, 1883
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	24 Sept. 1884
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15 Oct. 1884
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	30 Sept. 1886
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1886
The Right Hon. Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	15 Dec. 1886
Major-Gen. W. H. Hawley (acting)	18 Dec. 1886
F. Fleming, C.M.G. (acting)	2 July 1887

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	£748,059	£708,608	354,042	566,058
1878	Rs. 7,895,440	Rs. 7,345,790	353,205	563,896
1879	" 7,687,290	" 7,461,990	324,632	528,380
1880	" 7,821,080	" 7,573,960	322,661	541,805
1881	" 7,813,910	" 7,600,176	366,952	544,167
1882	" 9,551,635	" 8,280,107	387,378	550,571
1883	" 8,892,655	" 8,379,344	341,355	657,218
1884	" 8,609,576	" 9,072,818	437,036	759,412
1885	" 7,309,233	" 8,891,059	315,591	609,112
1886	" 7,229,973	" 8,390,055	637,781	692,270

Public Debt, 746,150*l*. (not including 70,506*l*.
Debenture Debt of the Municipal Corporation of
Port Louis).

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1877	5,712,750	10,024,320	7,857,420	23,594,490
1878	4,345,156	10,622,676	7,325,630	22,293,462
1879	3,784,378	12,464,150	7,249,590	23,498,118
1880	3,844,346	11,400,451	6,451,927	21,696,724
1881	5,373,516	13,861,843	5,937,306	24,672,665
1882	7,331,427	17,918,626	8,864,338	28,114,886
1883	8,938,293	10,068,364	8,755,712	27,662,869
1884	6,924,302	13,443,911	9,263,306	29,631,519
1885	4,531,409	12,015,819	6,241,499	22,788,727
1886	5,962,017	11,051,705	7,696,406	24,710,128

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Else- where. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1877	18,101,130	17,506,810	6,405,420	42,012,860
1878	7,858,767	27,169,969	2,745,054	37,778,790
1879	3,867,640	25,632,080	3,362,866	32,362,586
1880	4,406,261	26,312,920	5,628,706	36,347,887
1881	3,866,677	27,558,334	4,581,061	35,926,072
1882	5,299,012	30,124,261	4,550,167	39,973,440
1883	3,783,763	29,881,435	5,130,119	38,295,317
1884	5,083,817	31,060,462	8,273,795	39,417,574
1885	4,894,753	24,707,785	5,092,861	34,695,399
1886	4,608,213	25,725,603	2,814,525	33,148,341

Population.

NOTE. — The estimated population in 1767 was 19,000, and in 1837, 134,000.

	GENERAL POPULATION.			INDIAN POPULATION.			TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Population, 1881 ...	57,303	53,578	110,881	151,852	97,641	248,993	208,655	151,219	359,874
„ „ 1886 ...	60,789	55,635	116,424	147,612	104,109	251,721	208,401	159,744	368,145

Executive Council.

The Governor (on leave).
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 F. Fleming, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 Lionel Cox, *Procureur and Advocate-General.*
 H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., *Receiver-General.*
 T. Elliott, *Auditor-General.*
Secretary, G. Lumgair.

Council of Government.

The Governor (on leave).
 Col. Hall, *Commanding the Troops.*
 F. Fleming, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 Lionel Cox, *Procureur and Advocate-General.*
 H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., *Receiver-General.*
 T. Elliott, *Auditor-General.*
 O. M. De Joux, *Collector of Customs.*
 J. F. Trotter, *Protector of Immigrants.*
 M. Connal, *Surveyor-General.*

Elected Members.

C. Antelme, C.M.G. G. de Coriolis.
 V. Geoffroy. H. Leclézio.
 Dr. O. Beauguard. C. Planel.
 L. E. Antelme C. F. H. Adam.
 Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. H. J. V. Portal.

Nominated Members.

Dr. F. H. Lovell, *Chief Medical Officer.*
 Louis Ronillard, *Substitute Procureur-General.*
 Dr. C. Meldrum, C.M.G., *Director of Observatory.*
 William Greene, *Colonial Postmaster.*
 John Fraser.
 A. Povah Ambrose. Gnanadicarayen
 Alfred Lavoquer. Arlanda.
 Dr. W. A. Edwards. J. A. Ferguson.
Secretary, G. Lumgair.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John
 Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Rs. 60,000.
Private Secretary, Arthur E. Johnson, Rs. 8,000.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Francis Fleming, C.M.G.,
 Rs. 13,500.
Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, H. Cockburn
 Stewart, Rs. 8,000.
Junior Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. B. S. Escott,
 Rs. 6,000.
Chief Clerk, G. Lumgair, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Registrar, M. Saverimoutou, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Corresponding Clerk, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 2,000
 to 3,000.
Clerks, G. Crétin and F. Gibson, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500;
 F. Emile, and A. E. Johnson, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, Council Branch, W. C. Rae, Rs. 1,000 to
 1,500.
Copyists, H. Chretien and G. Lincoln, Rs. 500 to
 1,000.

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General, H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

General Branch.

Chief Clerk, A. S. Pasquet, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Registrar, W. L. Argent, Rs. 1,200 to 2,200.

Receipt Branch.

Controller, H. E. Picard, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Acting Senior Clerk, P. Harrison, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Clerks, D. C. Maleappa, E. Rosse, and F. Duchenne Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; J. Vanmeerbeck, Rs. 500 to 1,000; L. Aminthe and J. Lalanne, Rs. 500 to 1,500.
Collector of Revenue, J. F. Arnot, Rs. 1,500.
Superintendent of Revenue, L. S. R. du Vergé, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Inspectors of Revenue, Rs. 1,440.
 N. Lagesse, E. de Boucherville, G. Letourneur,
 W. H. Rawstorne and J. P. Freeman.

Pay and Account Branch.

Head Accountant J. A. Arnot, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Controller, E. Cretin, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Senior Clerk, E. Toussaint, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Junior Clerk, O. Sandapa, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.
Clerks, V. Pilot and P. E. Simonet, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Curatelle Ledger Clerk, J. Cantin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Savings Bank.

Chief Clerk, L. Duvergé, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.
Clerks, L. A. Adiroubon, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; A. Boucherville, and F. Lecudennec, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

Distillery Branch.

Superintendents, A. G. Rickwood and C. Lamothe, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Inspectors, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
 H. Hill, A. Bignonon, G. Gérard, H. O'Sughrue,
 H. de Gaye, E. D'Arvoy, A. Latapie, A. Jordany, A. Gaud, C. de Réland, A. Romanet.
Inspectors, Rs. 1,200 to 1,800.
 E. Hitié, J. Gaud, A. Letellier, R. Pinguet, C. Legras, A. Pougnet, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Weights and Measures.

Inspector, F. Lebreton, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, T. Elliott, Rs. 9,000.
Chief Clerk, Ed. Ch. Ashley, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Senior Examiners, E. F. Feuillherade, A. Fitzpatrick, F. Descroizilles, J. T. Jones, A. Lazé, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Junior Examiners, S. Standley, J. Rozan, T. Carr, P. Cartier, H. Daniel, F. Berthier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, J. Macpherson, E. Beyts, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500;
L. Ferré, J. Pilot, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Copyist, P. Lincoln, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Customs.

Collector and Registrar of Shipping, C. M. de Joux, Rs. 9,000.

Deputy Collector, J. F. Seymour, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Senior Clerk, J. Lavers, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Clerks, S. Graves, J. Connor, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000;
L. Curé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; G. Rac, Rs. 500 to 1,500;
P. Lincoln, L. Rab, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Receiver, S. Dinnematin, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Landing Surveyor, J. V. Dangerfield, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Senior Landing Waiter, Ch. D'Avray, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Landing Waiters, A. Chasteauneuf, J. Chasteauneuf, E. Aubert, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; E. Gaud, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Tide Surveyors, N. Bérenger, A. Vieille, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Locker, T. Gleeson, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Storekeeper, F. Haddon, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Assistant ditto, L. Colombine, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Additional ditto, G. French, H. Lecornu, and H. Serret, Rs. 1,500.

Port Department.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, C. G. Q. Crawford, Rs. 6,000.

Assistant Harbour Master, J. Wilson, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Chief Engineer, W. Corby, Rs. 2,800.

Second Engineer, A. Coutet, Rs. 2,200.

Clerk, S. Jenkins, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Deputy-Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, N. Decotter, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, M. Connal, Rs. 9,700.

Engineer and Architect, A. Vandermeersch, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Inspector of Works, E. Manzénié, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Timekeeper and Overseer, C. Mazère, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Draughtsman, E. Crook, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Chief Clerk, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 3,000.

Pay Clerk, J. Mazère, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.

Clerks, E. Gaspard, E. Magnien, F. Crétin, and V. Magnien, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Government Surveyor, G. G. Reid, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Assistant ditto, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Draughtsman, F. Parsons, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Clerks, L. Saminaden, M. Patron, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Training Surveyor, J. J. Duff, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Chief Surveyor of Roads, C. Hall, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Surveyors of Roads, F. Parsons, J. Piat, J. McVeay, M. Tanguy, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Registration and Mortgage Department.

Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, N. Lesage, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, L. E. Dupont, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerks, P. E. D'Emmerez, S. Pitchen, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, L. A. Lahausse, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerk, C. Rahiman, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Tizing Clerk, P. Ducasse, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerk in Charge of Archives, A. Duuvrier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Clerks, E. Margeot, Rs. 3,000; E. Mangeot, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. Pitrel, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; G. Goy, F. Serret, W. Acton, A. Grégoire, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; B. Lefebure, A. Quéland, W. G. Smith, and T. Boucherat, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter, Rs. 10,000.

Medical Officer, R. S. Stone, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

Inspectors of Immigrants, L. O'Connor, Rs. 5,000; G. C. Hall, Rs. 5,000.

Chief Clerk, L. Martin, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.

Senior Clerk, E. Courtois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Cashier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Depôt Superintendent, C. Jacquin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Clerks, A. Conier, L. E. Barbeau, L. S. O'Sughrue, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; R. Massé, H. de Rauville, L. Crétin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; G. Cunningham, E. Bouloux, L. Magnien, L. Rayépa, C. Philogene, A. Ythier, and J. R. Mellish, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Civil Status Office.

Registrar-General, G. R. Dick, Rs. 7,000, and fees.

Government Statistician, J. F. Kelsey, F.S.S., Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

Clerks, E. Bouton, A. Paul, T. Paton, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. W. Wheeler, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; G. Adrien, J. Standley, P. A. Nayna, E. Batty, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. Pilot, A. Assarapin, J. L'Etang, and P. Sampson, Rs. 1,000.

Stamp Clerk, C. Williams, Rs. 2,000.

Post Office.

Colonial Post-master and Superintendent of Telegraphs, W. Greene, Rs. 6,000.

Telegraph Inspector, C. Joachim, Rs. 4,000.

Superintendent of Sorting Branch, L. G. Rose, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.

Clerks, C. Lennon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000; E. Robert, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; J. McDowal, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; E. Bourrelly, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500;

, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Civil Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. F. H. Lovell, Rs. 9,000.

Chief Clerk, J. G. McGregor, Rs. 2,500 to 3,500.

Clerks, R. E. Lamport, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; C. L. Lamport, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; S. H. Thatcher, and W. Standley, Rs. 500 to 1,000.

Health Officer, Dr. A. Jollivet, Rs. 5,000.

Medical Storekeeper, C. H. Lecornu, Rs. 2,500.

Visiting Surgeon Civil Hospital, Dr. Pougnét, Rs. 2,500.

Resident ditto, Dr. E. Laval, Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.

Assistant ditto, H. Villemont, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. H. Lorans, Rs. 2,500.

Chemical Analyser, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 2,000.

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Davidson, Rs. 6,000.

Medical Attendants, Pamplemousses, Dr. Dubois, Rs. 4,000.

Rivière du Rempart, Dr. Ménagé, Rs. 1,500.

Flacq, Dr. Monty, Rs. 1,000.

Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, Rs. 1,500.

Savanne, Dr. Bolton, Rs. 3,000.

Black River, Dr. Chasteauneuf, Rs. 2,300.

Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Finniss, Rs. 1,500.

Moka, Dr. Vinson, Rs. 1,500.

Government Vaccinators, Port Louis, Dr. Jean Louis, fees.

Pamplemousses, Drs. E. Harel and Lédéant, fees.

Rivière du Rempart, Dr. Ménagé, fees.

Flacq, Dr. Monty, fees.

Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, fees.

Savanne, Dr. E. Desenne, fees.

Black River, Dr. Chasteauneuf, fees.

Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Vinson, fees.

Moka, Dr. Vinson, fees.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, A. Youten, Rs. 2,000.
Steward, Cannanier Point, J. Dodin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

General Board of Health Office.

President, Dr. Lovell, *Chief Medical Officer*.
Vice-President, E. Leclezio.
Sanitary Warden, Port Louis, G. Jenner, Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 1,000 allowance.
Sanitary Guardians—
 F. J. Hall, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 allowances.
 M. Brownrigg, ditto.
 A. Le Juge de Segrais, ditto.

Department of Woods and Forests and Botanical Garden.

Director, J. Horne, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant-Director, W. Scott, Rs. 2,000 to 2,050.

Museum.

Curator, A. Daruty, Rs. 2,500.
Assistant, (vacant) Rs. 1,500.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Government Meteorological Observer, Dr. C. Meldrūn, C.M.G., F.R.S., Rs. 5,000.
Assistant Meteorological Observer, H. Bell, Rs. 4,000.

Civil Commissariat Department.

Storekeeper-General, L. E. Schmidt, Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk, J. Angus, Rs. 3,500 to 4,500.
Storekeeper, J. Cowley, Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.
Assistant ditto, W. C. Humbert, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Store Accountant, M. Tirselson, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
Sub-ditto, L. A. Senèque, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, J. Atkinson, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Shipping Clerk, M. de Joux, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Issuer, T. Pountney, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
In Charge of Powder Magazine, Lieut. Weigall, R.A., 5s. per diem.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, Sir E. P. J. Leclezio, Rs. 17,500.
Clerk, W. McIrvine, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
First Puisne Judge, Andrew Mure, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, W. Cox, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Second Puisne Judge, F. Condé Williams, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, J. d'Emmerez, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Third Puisne Judge, J. Rouillard, Rs. 12,000.
Clerk, W. Bathfield, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Master, F. Didier St. Amand, Rs. 10,000.
Substitute Master, E. Esnouf.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Dowson, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Cashier, I. Piarroux, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Registrar, O. D'Emmerez de Charmoy, Rs. 8,100.
Chief Clerk, L. Isnard, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, L. G. de Comarmond, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
 F. Ganachaud, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500; L. Collet, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. de Froberville, Rs. 1,000.
 T. W. Hanning, Rs. 500 to 1,000.
Accountant in Bankruptcy, G. Newton, Rs. 6,000.
Shorthand Writer, J. V. Bennett, Rs. 2,500.

Procureur General's Department

Procureur and Advocate-General, Lionel Cox, Rs. 13,500.
Substitute ditto, L. Rouillard, Rs. 10,000.
Crown Attorney, J. Guibert, Rs. 7,000.
Clerk, W. Tobin, Rs. 1,000.

Crown Solicitor, L. A. Thibaud, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, N. Hall, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000; F. Poirier, Rs. 4,025; E. Morgan, E. Rae, Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 1,500; M. Aza, Rs. 500.
Interpreter, G. Ramdoss, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Curator of Intestate Estates, J. J. Brown, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Clerks, R. Vilbro, Rs. 2,500; A. Rae, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, G. C. Mayer, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Clerks, S. Gellé, Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; H. Brownrigg, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Interpreter, — Rungusamy, Rs. 1,000.
Cashier, H. Cartier, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Junior District Magistrate, A. Esnouf, Rs. 8,000.
Joint District Clerk, H. Sèneque, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Assistant District Clerk, H. Conway, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Interpreter, Amordasamy, Rs. 1,000.
District Magistrate, Pamplemousses, E. Baudot, Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, R. Bonnemaison, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. C. Dumée, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Laborde, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
District Magistrate, Grand Port, A. Forget, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, H. Byrnes, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. de Boucherville (acting), Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, L. Bouffé, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant Clerk, B. Perille, Rs. 1,000.
District Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, A. Sauzier, Rs. 8,000.
District Clerk, T. N. Graves, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Langlois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint District Clerk, A. Toureau, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Assistant Clerk, L. Caltaux.
District Magistrate, Rivière Du Rempart, A. E. Bazire.
District Clerk, A. Marceau, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Gourrège, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 500.
District Magistrate, Flacq, G. Pilot, Rs. 5,000.
District Clerk, L. Meyer, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, L. Salce, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, A. Hullard, Rs. 250.
District Magistrate, Savanne, C. Farquharson, Rs. 7,000.
District Clerk, T. Cannon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, A. Guérin, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Joint Clerk, N. Rivière, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
District Magistrate, Black River, H. Avice, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, A. Toureau, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, E. McGregor, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, —, Rs. 600.
District Magistrate, Moka, P. Beaugeard, Rs. 6,000.
District Clerk, F. Martindale, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
District Cashier, H. G. de Rauville, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, E. Pauquy, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
District Magistrate, Oil Islands, I. Dupont, Rs. 5,000.

Police Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, E. de Lapeyre, Rs. 6,000.
Joint Clerk, E. Coqueval, Rs. 1,500 to 2,500.
Clerk, V. Villemont, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Louis and Black River
 A. Lanauze, Rs. 5,000.

Clerks, Port Louis, V. Singery, Rs. 1,500; J. A. Allain, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, Moka, H. Plassan, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Rivière du Rempart and Moka, T. E. Dempster, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, Pamplemousses, J. Goder (acting), Rs. 1,500, to 2,000.
Ditto, Rivière du Rempart, J. Robert, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Flacq, G. Pilot, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, A. Antoine, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Grand Port and Savanne, G. Baptiste, Rs. 5,000.
Clerks, Grand Port, J. Lynch, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; J. Furlong, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Clerk, Savanne, S. Barfoot, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems and Pamplemousses, F. Hodgson, Rs. 5,000.
Clerk, Plaines Wilhems, J. Maingard, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.
Ditto, Black River, V. Ruthnum (acting), Rs. 1,700.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, G. C. Childs, Rs.
Superintendent, H. R. Bell, Rs. 4,000 to 6,000.
Inspectors, F. Timperley, F. Sheppard, V. Trew, M. Kennelly, W. Bording, Rs. 3,000; — Marshall, W. W. West, J. B. Strachan, Rs. 2,500; A. W. F. Goold, W. Chew, H. Talibard, Rs. 2,000.
Pay Clerk, C. S. Pasquet, Rs. 3,000.
Clerks, A. Dupré, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500; L. Audibert, Rs. 720.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, F. W. Kennedy, Rs. 5,000.
Chief Warder, J. Backshall, Rs. 2,500.
Storekeeper, O. Descieux, Rs. 1,000.
Matron, Mrs. Wood, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Clerk, V. Sherwin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Warder, Port Louis, F. Shaw, Rs. 1,800.
Warder, Pamplemousses, A. Hall, Rs. 1,800.
Rivière du Rempart, J. Cook, Rs. 1,800.
Flacq, G. Warwick, Rs. 1,800.
Grand Port, A. North, Rs. 1,800.
Savanne, J. Williams, Rs. 1,800.
Plaines Wilhems, D. McGuire, Rs. 1,800.
Vagrant Depot, T. H. Bennett, Rs. 1,800.

Reformatory.

Superintendent, C. M. Grant, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. P. S. Royston, D.D., Rs. 7,200.
Archdeacon, Ven. A. D. Matthews, M.A., Rs. 4,000.
Chaplain for the French, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Curepipe, Rev. A. Buswell, Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c., Rev. R. de Carteret, Rs. 3,500.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhems, Rev. H. Freuch, Rs. 2,000.
St. John's, Moka, Rev. Pendavis, Rs. 2,000.
St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 2,000.
Mariners' Church, Rev. S. Walshe, M.A., Rs. 2,000.
Ecclesiastical Clerk, H. Oxer, Rs. 500.

Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Louis, Most Rev. Dr. L. Meurin, Rs. 7,200.
Vicar-General, Very Rev. P. Cox, Rs. 3,000.
Priests, Revs. D. Curtin, P. Byrne, F. Muylle, B. Dorbec, S. Maroelli, S. Botta, C. Hogan, A. Hilaire, L. Moore, R. Shore, H. Filippini, J. Byrne, R. Mazars, Raverat, A. Pol, J. Doyle, E. Harel, M'Donnell, Rs. 2,000 each.
Assistant Priests, Revs. P. Cooney, A. Mengelle, J. Burg, A. Bechet, Dittner, Keegan, O'Loughlin, Martin, Hawe, J. Garmy, A. Perraud, F. Connellan, M. McCarthy, M. Bolger, Maher, Coughlin, Rs. 1,500 each.

Church of Scotland.

Ministers, Revs. G. McIrvine, Rs. 4,000; J. J. Lebrun, Rs. 3,000.

Royal College.

Rector, D. A. Messervy, M.A., Rs. 10,000.
Senior Professor, W. W. Hamley, M.A., Rs. 6,000.
Secretary, J. Armand, Rs. 4,000.
1st Class Professors, W. Russell, A. Temple Roberts, Rs. 4,500 to 5,000.
2nd Class Professors, W. Hobbs, J. Thomé, Rs. 500 to 4,000.
3rd Class Professors, D. Papillon, B.A., London, F. André, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
1st Class Masters, H. Morin, L. Favez, A. Cantin, J. Felix (acting), Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Instructor of Gymnastics, Lamery, Rs. 1,000.
1st Usher, J. D. Brown, Rs. 3,000.
2nd Usher, J. Smith, Rs. 2,500.
Drawing Master, A. Avicé, Rs. 1,000,

Royal College School.

Mistress, Mrs. de Coriolis, Rs. 3,600.
Headmaster, Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.
Assistant Headmaster, A. Dupont, Rs. 2,500.
1st Class Master, G. Chaperon, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
2nd Class Masters, G. Holloway, C. Britter, E. Collins, L. J. Bonnin, A. Maujean, B.A. (Lond.), E. Bonnemaïson, E. Laval, J. Avicé, J. Dombreu, D. Murphy, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Usher, J. Furlong, Rs. 1,000.

Royal College School, Curepipe.

Headmaster, A. Standley, Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.
Assistant Headmaster, M. Poirier, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.
1st Class Masters, A. Bernon, J. Segnier, J. Boucherat, A. Lamaletie, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
2nd Class Masters, J. L'Etang, A. Maurel, L. Lafond, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Drawing Master, Rs. 500.
Assistant 3rd Class Master, S. E. Jones, A. Cantin, G. Ferré, Rs. 1,000.

Government Schools.

Superintendent, D. J. Anderson, Rs. 6,000.
Inspectors of Schools, E. Lasserre and A. de Boucherville, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Accountant, H. Foster, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.
Clerk, A. Kalle, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Poor Law Commission.

Commissioner, V. de Robillard, Rs. 4,000.

Railway Department.

General Manager, H. St. G. Caulfeild, Rs. 11,000.
Acting Assistant Manager, A. Chastellier, Rs. 6,000.
Chief Clerk, R. Dowson, Rs. 5,000.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.**Board of Civil Commissioners.****Official Members:—**

Chief Civil Commissioner, *President*.
District Judge.
Government Medical Officer.

Unofficial Members:—

F. Hodoul, Esq.
N. Jouanis, Esq.
E. Serret, Esq.

Secretary, J. Brodie, Rs. 500.

Chief Commissioner, A. C. Barkly, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 880 for office and boat establishments.

Revenue Department.

Collector of Dues and Taxes, G. A. Banbury, Rs. 8,000.

Auditor and School Inspector, J. Brodie, Rs. 1,750.

Landing Surveyor, Henry Tregarthen, Rs. 1,000.

Superintendent of Distilleries, &c., R. McGaw, Rs. 1,000.

Judicial Department.

District Judge, R. M. Brown, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,000 house allowance.

District Clerk, Richard Middleton Rennards, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Conservator of Mortgages, G. Desjardins, Rs. 2,500.

Registration and Mortgage Clerk, A. de Chermont, Rs. 1,000.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, Evariste Esnouf, Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto, Rs. 2,000.

Dispenser, Public Hospital, T. Chenard, Rs. 480.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Roman Catholic Bishop, Rt. Rev. Monsigr. Mouard, Rs. 2,000.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Grandjean, Rs. 3,000.

Roman Catholic Priest, The Rev. Edmond, Rs. 1,500; Rev. Célestin Ange, Rs. 750l.

Post Office.

Deputy Postmaster, R. McGaw, Rs. 1,000.

Police and Gaols.

Chief Officer of Police and Inspector of Immigrants, W. W. West, Rs. 2,700.

Gaoler, B. O'Leary, Rs. 840.

Matron, Miss S. Pothier.

Works Department.

Superintendent of Works and Government Surveyor, C. Button, Rs. 3,000.

Wardens.

North and South Mahé and Silhouette, E. Collard, Rs. 1,000.

Praslin, The Assistant Medical Officer (ex-officio).

RODRIGUES.

Civil Commissioner and Police Magistrate, J. C. O'Halloran, Rs. 4,000.

Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. McDonnell, Rs. 2,000.

Government Medical Officer, Dr. Roussel, Rs. 2,000, with quarters, fees, and private practice.

Schoolmaster. Port Mathurin, J. Ambroisine, Rs. 1,800, to 2,000.

Sewingmistress, ditto, Mrs. J. Ambroisine, Rs. 240.
Schoolmaster, Gabriel, J. Ternel, Rs. 800 to 1,200.
Sewingmistress, ditto, Mrs. Ternel, Rs. 240.
Chief Officer of Police, J. Wallis, Rs. 960, with rations.

DIEGO GARCIA.

Police Magistrate, Vere Alban Butler, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Foreign Consuls (in Mauritius).

France, A. Drouin.

Austria and Hungary, F. C. Estill.

Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Hamilton Stein.

Brazil, E. Sèrendat (on leave.)

Germany, Hamilton Stein.

United States, T. T. Prentiss, Consul, Honourable A. P. Ambrose, Vice-Consul.

Italy, Honourable A. P. Ambrose, Consul, R. W. Chamney, Vice-Consul.

Spain, Leopold Antelme, Vice-Consul.

Portugal, E. Sèrendat, Consul-General (on leave), Honourable H. Adam, Acting Consul.

Netherlands, W. R. Rogers.

Belgium, R. W. Chamney.

Switzerland, G. A. R. Bourguignon.

Madagascar, P. C. Lemièrè.

Turkey, C. H. de Calla.

Siam, H. E. Patterson.

Peru, J. Coutanceau, Consular Agent.

Muscat, P. C. Lemièrè.

NATAL.**Situation and Area.**

The Colony of Natal* derives its name from the fact of its discovery by Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas-day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about eight hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umtafuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about 18,750 square miles, and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. Natal is a well-watered country, no less than 28 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and fifty miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable. The capital, Pietermaritzburg, has a population of 14,000; the largest town and only port is Durban, with 18,000 inhabitants, of whom half are Kaffirs and Indians.

History.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco de Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Marines, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage endeavoured to colonize it. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country,

* There was formerly another British settlement named Natal, a factory of the East India Company on the west coast of Sumatra, founded 1751, and not finally abandoned until the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch in 1824.

sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up at his death, about four years later.

Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to his brother Chaka. During the next two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a force under Captain Smith, (1840). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete, with whom a junction was effected. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In August, 1845, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. And in November of the same year other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

Constitution.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, composed originally of four official members, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs. Under the Supplementary Charter of December, 1869, two members of the Legislative Council are elected member of the Executive Council, whilst the number of official members of the Legislative and Executive Councils was increased to five.

The elected members of Council hold their seats for four years from date of election, unless the Council is dissolved by the Governor. Every male inhabitant who possesses property to the value of 50*l.*, or is in receipt of rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, or who has been a resident in the Colony, and whose income, inclusive of allowances, is equal to 8*l.* per month, or 96*l.* per annum is entitled to a vote; the usual provisions respecting the disqualification of aliens, and others hold good. No person can be elected a member of Council, unless he is a duly qualified and registered elector.

The Reserved Civil List is fixed at 40,100*l.* under the Supplementary Charter of 1872.

By Law No. 3 of 1875 the number of nominated members was increased to 13, including the 5 official members, but this law was allowed to lapse. By Law No. 1 of 1883 the number of nominated

members is raised to 7 in all, and the number of elected members to 23.

Native Affairs.

In autumn 1873, Langelibalele, chief of the Ama-lubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, entered on a somewhat contumacious course of conduct towards the local government, ending in an attempt to escape from the Colony into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force was dispatched against the tribe, and Langelibalele and many of the tribe were secured in Basutoland and given up. Langelibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under "native law." About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langelibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. Langelibalele and his son were transported to Cape of Good Hope. They were allowed to return to Natal in 1886.

The Langelibalele affair brought into prominence the system under which the native population had been managed by the Natal Government, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was specially commissioned to proceed to the Colony as administrator, and to consider and report upon the Native question, and the question of defence.

The Native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 8 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*. The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he would be entitled to all the rights of an ordinary Colonist. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms.

It was decided to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1876) established a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and placed them under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. A white magistrate is placed with every tribe, who is the administrator of justice in civil matters, and supercedes to a considerable extent the authority of the Chiefs; and it is hoped gradually to accustom the Kafirs to regular industry, and the individual ownership of property in the civilised way. By a law, No. 13 of 1875, a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.*

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate varies, but is usually mild, cool, and bright. The mean temperature at Pietermaritzburg is 65°, and at Durban 69°. The rainfall at the coast is about 40 inches, and less inland. The rainy season is from October to March inclusive.

More than four-fifths of the inhabitants are Zulu Kaffirs, and 7 per cent. are Indian Coolies. The Europeans nearly all speak English, but half of them are of Dutch descent, with some Germans.

Means of Communication.

There is a weekly mail service with the Cape and England, once or twice a month with Mauritius, and frequently with Australia direct.

There is direct land telegraph communication with the South African Republic and the Cape, and by cable with Zanzibar, Aden, and Europe.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
	d.	d.
Internal	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cape and Transvaal	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
England and Mauritius	6	1
Europe and United States	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
South America and West Africa	9	2
India and China	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Australasia	11	2

There are 488 miles of Government telegraphs, with 46 stations. There are 217 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government. The main line is from Pietermaritzburg to the Port of Durban, 72 miles, with a branch northwards from Umgini to Verulam, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and one south to the Isipingo River, 7 miles. The work was begun in January, 1876, and completed in November, 1880. A further extension to Ladysmith (118 miles) was completed early in 1886.

Defence.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of 1886 consisted of 1,337 of all ranks. This includes a volunteer naval force of 98 men.

There is also an armed and mounted police force, numbering 183 Europeans of all ranks, and 25 natives. The port of Durban is being strongly fortified.

Industry

The chief exports are wool, sugar, hides, maize, hair, arrowroot, and ostrich feathers.

There is a large transit trade with Zululand, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic. The harbour of Durban, which has a somewhat dangerous bar, has been much improved by the works of the Harbour Board. It is a port of registry, having in 1886 13 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,061 tons. The main industry of the Colony is, however, agriculture: large numbers of cattle, sheep, and ostriches being reared, and large crops of maize and sugar being raised. There are several mines of coal.

Currency and Banking

The currency is exclusively British sterling. The Natal Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, and the Bank of Africa, have together eleven establishments, with 1,082,188*l.* deposits, and 71,863*l.* note circulation. A Government savings bank was established in 1868, and had in 1886 50,483*l.* deposits.

Education.

There are 14 Government schools, with 2,395 scholars, and 35 aided denominational schools, with 1,654 scholars. The management is vested in a

Council of Education, and the local control in committees. Education is not compulsory. There are Government secondary schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, as well as private establishments. There are also 54 native schools receiving government aid, with an attendance of 2,889, and 27 Indian schools, of which 23 are aided, with an attendance of 1,702.

Tariff.

The following is the table of customs duties levied under authority of Laws No. 18, 1866; No. 1, 1867; Nos. 2 and 20, 1872; No. 17, 1874; No. 11, 1875; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 1881; and No. 14, 1884; and No. 4 of 1886.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and cider, per gallon	0	0	9
Bacon, hams, and lard, per lb.	0	0	2
Beads, per lb.	0	0	2
Butter, per lb.	0	0	3
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, Portland and Roman, per cask not exceeding 400 lb.	0	2	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	3
Chicory, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cocoa, jams, jellies, confectionery, bottled fruits, tinned fruits, tinned vegetables, pressed vegetables, fruits, dried, preserved meats in tins, salted meats, and pickles, per lb., or per pint	0	0	2
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coke and patent fuel, per ton	0	3	0
Corn and grain of all kinds per 112 lbs.	0	1	6
Cotton blankets or sheets, per 100 <i>l.</i> value	10	0	0
Dynamite, per lb.	0	0	3
Guns and gun-barrels, each barrel	1	0	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	6
Jackets or coats made of blanketing, baize, or twilled baize, per 100 <i>l.</i> value	10	0	0
Matches, in boxes or other packages, containing not more than 100 matches per gross	0	1	0
Flour, meal and bran, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Oils of all descriptions imported in vessels containing not less than half a gallon (chemical, essential, and perfumed oils excepted) per gallon	0	0	6
Picks and hoes, each	0	0	6
Pistols, pistol barrels, or set of barrels, each	0	5	0
Rice, per cwt. <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Rock salt, per ton	0	2	0
Salt, in bags, per ton	0	5	0
Spirits of all sorts, per gallon	0	9	0
Sugar, unrefined, per cwt.	0	3	6
Sugar, refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco (not manufactured), per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco (manufactured), per lb.	0	2	0
Cigars, per lb.	0	4	0
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0	5	0
Wine, Portao	0	2	0
Wine, claret, per gallon	0	1	6
Wine, other, per gallon	0	4	0
Woollen blankets and railway rugs, per 100 <i>l.</i> value	10	0	0
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty nor exempted from duty, and not prohibited to be imported, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value	7	0	0

By Ordinance 14 of 1856, foreign reprints of British copyright works, otherwise prohibited

may be imported at an ad valorem rate of 20 per cent.

By Law 14, 1884, tin plates and tea lead are free of duty.

Schedule of Goods Free of Duty (Except Registration Charges, Law of 1867).

F Animals, living, books, and music printed, maps and charts, coin and bullion, fresh fruit and vegetables, guano and all other manures, ice.

Machinery to be driven by steam, water, or animal power.

Provisions, stores, and all articles of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government. Seeds, bulbs, and plants and specimens of natural history, uniforms, and appointments imported by any officers of Her Majesty's service, serving on full pay in this colony, or for any militia or volunteer forces in this colony. Wines and spirits imported or taken out of bond for the use of the governor, and for the use of Her Majesty's officers serving on full pay in this colony.

Bones of animals, hides, raw and undressed horns, indiarubber, unmanufactured; ivory, unmanufactured, animal and vegetable; skins, raw and undressed, wool, ores, and minerals, crude, pig iron, gums of all description.

Also by Law 4, 1881. — Fencing wire, iron standards, &c., and all material intended to be used solely for the purposes of wire fencing.

Under Law 4 of 1886 transit dues only are chargeable for certain goods passing through the colony in bond beyond the borders of the colony at the following rates: Spirits, of all sorts, per gall., 6d.; hollands, gin, per gall., 3d.; tea, per lb., 1d.; manufactured tobacco and cigars, per lb., 6d.; wines, per gall., 6d.

There are no export duties. The total customs revenue in 1886 was 140,299*l*.

FINANCES.				
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	£	£	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	272,473	283,823	171,041	190,438
1878	369,383	434,682	238,267	263,344
1879	473,478	491,883	374,626	412,083
1880	582,715	494,436	355,528	402,851
1881	612,961	524,444	395,580	441,493
1882	657,737	738,186	424,714	488,124
1883	620,496	760,284	424,077	463,989
1884	610,936	746,808	396,939	422,785
1885	669,831	871,675	349,026	388,403
1886	600,177	761,649	367,911	392,834

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	945,069	140,868	81,965	1,167,402
1878	1,336,835	236,760	145,967	1,719,562
1879	1,760,429	277,219	138,708	2,176,356
1880	1,980,211	150,322	206,051	2,336,584
1881	1,428,571	276,067	208,218	1,912,856
1882	1,784,345	143,397	285,796	2,213,538
1883	1,384,974	217,875	148,258	1,751,107
1884	1,310,452	204,976	160,422	1,675,850
1885	1,231,816	174,341	112,400	1,518,557
1886	1,078,294	147,869	105,452	1,331,115

Year.	To U.K.	Exports.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		To Colonies. £		
1877	506,118	135,825	2,222	644,165
1878	524,165	145,271	24,756	694,192
1879	494,470	72,002	17,239	583,711
1880	641,798	204,627	44,444	890,869
1881	566,033	183,764	18,241	768,038
1882	607,609	106,494	17,706	731,809
1883	693,117	122,628	16,002	831,747
1884	721,190	203,628	33,100	957,918
1885	696,838	143,952	36,633	877,488
1886	795,915	114,408	49,967	960,290

The latter years' revenue and expenditure include the following special items:—

	Railway Receipts and Expenses.		Public Works.
	£	£	£
1881	173,108	129,590	
1882	160,955	249,078	79,155
1883	180,577	255,957	62,969
1884	180,216	238,110	39,280
1885	175,425	229,048	97,516
1886	178,287	169,484	44,235

Public Debt on 31st December, 1886 3,972,330*l*.
Sinking funds 209,008*l*.

Population in 1886.

Whites, 37,437; Coolies, 30,345; Natives, 374,915.
Total, 442,697; total in 1881, 378,562.

Executive Council.

The Governor.

Sir Henry Connor, Kt., *Chief Justice*.
Col. H. S. Stabb, *Commandant of the Troops*.
F. S. Haden, *Colonial Secretary*.
J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer*.
M. H. Galloway, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*.
H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, late R.E., C.M.G., *Colonial Engineer*.

B. W. Greenacre, M.L.C.

T. J. Nel, M.L.C.

Clerk of the Council, G. Browne, 100*l*.

Legislative Council.

Sir J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., *Speaker* (Pietermaritzburg).

F. S. Haden, *Colonial Secretary*.
J. T. Polkinghorne, *Treasurer*.
M. H. Galloway, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*.
H. C. Shepstone, *Secretary for Native Affairs*.
Lieut.-Col. Hime, late R.E., C.M.G., *Colonial Engineer*.

R. Lindsay } nominated. F. R. Moor.
G. S. Smith } G. M. Sutton.
T. P. O'Meara. J. Bainbridge.
H. Fell. T. K. Murray.
J. Robinson. G. T. van Rooyen.
B. W. Greenacre. T. Groom.
W. E. Shepstone. T. J. Nel.
C. A. S. Yonge. F. N. Tucker.
J. Smith. H. Pinson.
H. E. Stainbank. J. P. Symons.
J. L. Hulett. W. Hartley.
H. Binns. W. W. Darby.

Civil Establishment

Governor, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G., 4,000*l*.

Private Secretary, G. Browne.

A.D.C., Capt. J. W. Yardley, 6th (Innsikilling) Dragoons.

Clerk, Governor's Office, A. Byrne, 800*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, F. S. Haden, B.A., 700l.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, (vacant), 400l. to 500l.
First Clerk, (vacant), 200l. to 300l.
Clerk, J. D'A. Dumaresq, 150l. to 200l.
Ditto, S. Granville, 100l. to 150l.
Dutch Translator, P. Hugo, 100l.
Office Keeper, F. Hinton, 120l.
European Messenger, P. B. Goble, 48l.

Native Office.

Secretary for Native Affairs, H. C. Shepstone, 800l.
Chief Clerk, J. J. Sewell, 300l.

Treasury Office.

Treasurer, J. T. Polkinghorne, 700l.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. B. Bainbridge, 800l.
Clerk, J. Hüneberg, 150l. to 200l.
 " W. L. Whittaker, 150l. to 200l.
 " W. G. Wheelwright, 100l. to 150l.
 " T. M. Owen, 100l. to 150l.

Audit Office.

Auditor, T. G. Crowley, 600l.
Chief Clerk, A. W. F. Taylor, 800l.
Clerk, T. J. St. George, 150l. to 200l.
 " G. Baldwin, 150l. to 200l.
 " P. C. Hawkins, 100l. to 150l.
 " 100l. to 150l.
Sub Auditor for Railway Purposes, A. C. Sewell, 300l. to 400l.

Postal.

Postmaster-General and General Manager of Telegraphs, J. Chadwick, 500l. to 600l.
Clerk, W. B. Shurmer, 200l. to 300l.
 " A. J. Norris, 150l. to 200l.
Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg, H. Sullivan, 800l.
Clerk, Pietermaritzburg, P. Pardy, 150l. to 200l.
 " H. Smith, 100l. to 150l.
 " H. G. Crowley, 100l. to 150l.
Postmaster and Telegraph Superintendent, Durban, J. W. Coleman, 350l.
Clerk, F. R. Becker, 200l. to 300l.
 " J. F. Marillier, 150l. to 200l.
 " J. Tilbury, 100l. to 150l.
 " R. N. Williams, 100l. to 150l.
 " V. Addison, 100l. to 150l., and 81 Local Postmasters, 12l. to 100l.

Telegraphs.

General Manager, J. Chadwick.
Consulting Engineer, J. Sivewright, C.M.G., 75l.
Inspector and Mechanician, T. T. Hardaker, 800l. to 550l.
Accountant, C. H. Lormer, 150l. to 200l.
Sub-Inspector, J. Adams, 150l. to 200l.

Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General, G. Lamond, 550l.
First Clerk, C. H. R. Norman, 200l. to 300l.
Clerk, H. Miller, 150l. to 200l.
 " A. Edmondson, 100l. to 150l.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, The Colonial Engineer.
Chief Clerk and Draughtsman, C. G. Behrens, 800l.
Clerk, F. A. Hoffmann, 150l. to 200l.
 " F. G. Rodwell, 100l. to 150l.

Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, late R.E., C.M.G., 1,000l.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. A. Michell, 800l.
Clerk and Draughtsman, H. J. Dadswell, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk, A. S. Leslie, 150l. to 200l.
Accountant's Clerk, W. H. A. Molyneux, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk of Works, Durban, C. J. H. Jenkyn, 350l.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, G. Rutherford, 700l.
Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. Byrne, 450l.
Clerk, R. R. Cochrane, 150l. to 200l.
 " H. C. Tait, 150l. to 200l.
 " G. C. Byrne, 100l. to 150l.
Supervisor and Locker, Pietermaritzburg, P. Hugo, 100l.
Ditto, Ladysmith, B. Goble, 250l. to 300l.
Ditto, Newcastle, J. O'Keefe, 250l. to 300l.
1st Landing Waiter and Searcher, T. H. Swatton, 300l.
 2nd ditto, 150l. to 275l.
 3rd " R. Upton, 150l. to 275l.
 4th " G. Leask, 150l. to 275l.
1st Locker and Tide-Waiter, J. Maslen, 150l.
 2nd ditto, P. T. Crawford, 120l. to 150l.
 3rd " T. Nicoll, 120l. to 150l.
Customs Officer Umzimkulu River, F. H. P. de L. Staunton, 120l.

Excise

Controller of Excise, H. Rutherford, 350l.
Clerk to ditto, E. Pope, 150l. to 200l.
Keeper of Warehouse, Durban, E. H. Hickman, 150l. to 200l.
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, P. Hugo, 120l.

NATAL HARBOUR BOARD.

Commissioners.

Chairman, H. Escombe.
The Collector of Customs, G. C. Cato, B. W. Greer-acre, W. F. Allen, and S. Beningfield.

Establishment.

Secretary, W. H. Evans, 400l.
Accountant, E. C. K. Jamieson, 300l.
Clerk, H. Smith, 175l.
Port Captain, H. Ballard, 500l.;
Clerk, J. Reid, 150l.
Signalman, J. Stephenson, 144l.
Master of Tug, "Forerunner", L. Jewitt, 200l.
1st Engineer, R. Symes, 250l.
 2nd " C. A. Macdon, 165l.
Master, "Churchill", T. R. Wellington, 275l.
2nd Engineer, A. O. Bodmer, 150l.
Pilot, C. I. Strachan, 233l.
 " W. Gordon, 200l.
 " A. Masson, 190l.
Resident Engineer, 900l.
Office Assistant to ditto, H. Shaun, 350l.
Bluff, " " C. J. Crofts, 300l.
 " " A. P. Booth, 250l.
1st Draughtsman, D. C. Davey, 250l.
 2nd " W. E. Fraser, 120l.
Clerk, F. Crew, 150l.
Foreman of Works, W. McConnell, 350l.
Storekeeper, W. S. Jarvis, 200l.
Assistant ditto, A. M. Lefevre, 200l.
Timekeeper, T. A. Gadsden, 160l.
Foreman of Engineers, W. E. Dunn, 250l.
Superintendent of Water Police, D. I. Nolan, 297l.
Health Officer, Dr. J. E. Neale, 200l.

Judicial.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court,
Sir H. Connor, Kt., 1,500l.
Puisne Judge, C. F. Cadiz, 1,000l.
Ditto, Walter Thomas Wragg, 1,000l.
Master and Registrar, H. C. Campbell, 450l.
Clerk to Master, 100l. to 150l.
Clerk to Registrar, G. Layton, 150l. to 200l.
Usher and Messenger, C. Hallett, 110l.
Interpreter to Supreme and Circuit Courts, C. J. R. Saunders, 250l. to 300l.
Hindustani Interpreter to Supreme and Circuit Courts, A. Ruffe, 200l.
Judge of Native High Court, J. W. Shepstone, 800l.
Registrar, H. W. Boast, 250l.
European Messenger, C. E. Garbett, 84l.
Sheriff, R. C. Visick, 250l.
Attorney-General, M. H. Galloway, C.M.G., 800l.
Clerk, J. W. F. Bird, 200l. to 300l.
Clerk, J. P. Cunningham, 100l. to 150l.
Clerk of the Peace, Pietermaritzburg, R. F. Morcom, 150l.
Assistant ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, B. C. Clarence, 150l.
Clerk of the Peace, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Durban, J. P. Waller, 250l.
Ditto, and Prosecutor Native High Court, Verulam
James McLaurin, 100l.
Clerk of the Peace, Weenen and Klip River Counties,
H. J. Shuter, 150l.
Assistant ditto, C. B. Cooke, 100l.
Resident Magistrates:—
Pietermaritzburg, City Division, C. Barter, 500l.
1st Clerk, C. P. Wolhuter, 200l. to 300l.
2nd „, J. C. Crowley, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. H. Acutt, 100l. to 150l.
Superintendent of Gaol, W. Cook, 250l.
Matron, Mrs. Cook, 60l.
Umgenti Division, James Forder, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. R. Jones, 150l. to 200l.
2nd ditto, P. Shepstone, 100l. to 150l.
Lion's River Division, Arthur Morling, 400l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, R. E. Dunn, 150l. to 200l.
Durban Division, R. I. Finnemore, 500l.
Clerk of the Court, H. R. Bousfield, 200l. to 300l.
Clerk, M. R. N. Matthews, 150l. to 200l.
„ A. H. Hogard, 100l. to 150l.
„ N. Moodie, 100l. to 150l.
„ and *Zulu Interpreter,* H. V. Ridgway, 150l.
Superintendent of Gaol, A. M. Smith, 250l.
Umlazi Division, A. E. Titren, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, S. O. Samuelson, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, C. Stephen, 100l. to 150l.
Klip River Division, G. M. Rudolph, C.M.G. 450l.
Clerk of the Court, J. J. Delahunt, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, E. King, 100l. to 150l.
Newcastle Division, C. Manning, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. Y. Gibson, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk, F. P. Shuter, 100l. to 150l.
Inanda Division, W. H. Beaumont, 450l.
Clerk, J. J. D'Hotman, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, W. R. W. Saunders, 150l.

Clerk and Indian Interpreter, J. Lennon, 100l. to 150l.
Clerk and Creole Interpreter, M. A. Latour, 100l.
Lower Tugela Division, W. D. Wheelwright, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, E. C. Leech, 200l. to 300l.
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, M. J. Williams, 100l.
Umvoti County, J. E. Fannin, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, A. Boast, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk, C. S. Botha, 100l. to 150l.
Weenen County, P. Paterson, 450l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, J. W. Cross, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk, J. W. F. Biggs, 100l. to 150l.
Umtanga Division, H. F. Fynn, 350l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, H. J. Colenbrander, 125l. to 175l.
Clerk, H. Millar, 125l. to 175l.
Alexandra County Capt. G. A. Lucas, 550l.
Clerk and Zulu Interpreter, D. Giles, 150l. to 200l.
Clerk and Indian Interpreter, H. J. G. Ince, 100l. to 150l.
Alfred County, J. Giles, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, 150l. to 200l.
Upper Umtomazi Division, A. C. Hawkins, 550l.
Clerk and Interpreter, F. E. Foxon, 150l.
Ixopo Division, J. C. C. Chadwick, 400l.
Clerk and Interpreter, R. H. Beachcroft, 150l. to 200l.
Administrator of Native Law, Pagade's Location, C. B. Boast, 800l.
Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Lower Tugela, W. E. Gordon, 300l.
Administrator of Native Law, Ipolela, J. O. Jackson, 300l.
Administrator of Native Law and Border Agent, Upper Tugela, Capt. A. Ritter, 300l.

Immigration.

Protector of Indian Immigrants, L. H. Mason, 500l.
Assistant Protector, J. A. Polkinghorne, 250l.
Corresponding Clerk, J. S. Sheldrick, 250l.
Accountant, A. W. Cullingworth, 200l.
Madras Interpreter, A. Dunning, 162l.
Clerk and Hindustani Interpreter, C. W. Burton-Jones, 120l.
Deputy Protector of Immigrants, 400l.
Secretary, Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, J. A. Polkinghorne, 200l.
London Agent, W. Peace, 250l.
Secretary and Manager Land and Immigration Board, C. A. Butler, 250l.
Assistant ditto, 150l.

Education Department.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, R. Russell, 600l.
Head Master, High School, Pietermaritzburg, R. Clark 500l.
Assistant Masters, ditto, ditto, J. Stalker, 250l., 250l.
Head Master, High School, Durban, W. H. Nicholas, 500l.
Assistant Master, ditto, 250l.
Head Master, Primary School, Pietermaritzburg, F. G. Richmond, 350l.
Head Master Primary School, Durban, J. Crowe, 350l.
Secretary, Council of Education, W. Broome, 300l.

Legislative Council Office.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir. J. W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., 400l.
Clerk, F. W. A. Watson, 400l.
Clerk Assistant and Librarian, J. M. A. Kretschmar, 300l.
Shorthand Writer and Reporter, J. T. Henderson, 300l.
Usher, J. E. Wace, 150l.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Mounted Police.

Commandant, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 550l.
Inspectors, F. A. Campbell, W. F. Fairlie, 350l. to 400l.
Sub-Inspectors, F. Phillips, E. C. Crallan, J. A. Masson, 250l. to 300l.
Sub-Inspector and Adjutant, W. Stean, 250l. to 300l.
Pay. and Quartermaster, with rank of Sub-Inspector, F. H. S. Sewell, 250l. to 300l.

Volunteer Department.

Commandant, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 150l.
Staff Clerk, Capt. N. E. Davey, 100l. to 150l.
Storekeeper and Armourer, F. Choles, 250l.
Adjutant and Drill Instructor, Capt. N. E. Davey, 250l.

Arms and Ammunition.

Controller of Arms, H. Wylde-Browne, M.A., 400l.
Clerk to ditto, W. T. Austin, 100l. to 150l.
Caretaker, Pietermaritzburg Magazine, R. Boyd, 84l.
Ditto, Durban Magazine, D. Butler, 108l.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Chaplain, English Church, Pietermaritzburg, Rev. J. Green, 100l.
Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Umvoti, Rev. J. Turnbull, 150l.
Anglican Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. K. Macrorie.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Jolivet.

Medical Department.

✓ *Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:*
Manager, H. Hancock, 150l.
Matron, Mrs. McDonald, 100l.
Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Allen, 250l.
 ✓ *Clerk*, J. A. Michell, 36l.
Lunatic Asylum, Pietermaritzburg.
Resident Surgeon, Dr. J. Hyslop, 400l.
Keeper, J. Smithwick, 200l.
Matron, Miss Schäffer, 60l.
Hospital, Durban:
Superintendent, (vacant), 150l.
Matron, (vacant), 60l.
Dispenser C. E. Bourchier, 100l.
 ✓ *Surgeon*, Dr. W. H. Addison.
District Surgeons:—
City of Pietermaritzburg, Dr. C. Gordon, 200l.
Umgeni Division, Dr. C. Ward, 100l.
Lion's River, Dr. J. von Mengershausen, 100l.
Borough of Durban, Dr. W. H. Addison, 200l.
County of ditto, Dr. W. H. Addison, jun., 100l.
Division of Klip River, Dr. H. C. Procter, 100l.
 " *Newcastle*, Dr. C. O'G. Gubbins, 100l.
 " *Inanda*, Dr. R. T. Sutherland, 100l.
 " *Lower Tugela*, Dr. H. W. Jones, 100l.
County of Umvoti, Dr. D. Birtwell, 100l.
 " *Weenen*, Dr. J. B. Brewitt, 100l.
 " *Alexandra*, Dr. V. L. Trenor, 100l.
 " *Alfred*, Dr. A. W. Ottmann, 100l.
Division of Umsinga, Dr. H. Wright, 100l.
 " *Upper Umkomanzi*, Dr. A. Carte, 100l.
 " *Izopo*, Dr. C. Beviss, 100l.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Surgeon, S. Wiltshire, 300l.
Sheep Inspectors:
County of Pietermaritzburg, E. Parkinson, 150l.
 " J. J. Hodson, 150l.
 " *Umvoti*, P. Norton, 150l.
 " G. N. Perfect, 150l.
 " *Weenen*, B. J. Wilkes, jun., 150l.
 " J. Button, 150l.
Division of Upper Umkomanzi, J. Ely, 100l.
 " *Colenso*, W. R. Stewart, 350l.
 " *Izopo*, W. Foster, 100l.

Natal Government Railways.

General Manager, D. Hunter, 1,000l.
Resident Engineer, M. W. Carr, 1,000l.
Assistant Manager, J. E. Mc Ness, 500l.
Locomotive Superintendent, W. Milne, 500l.
Superintendent of Indian and Native Labour Department, J. F. Manisty, 400l.
General Storekeeper, J. M. Brookes, 350l.

Natal Government Observatory.

Superintendent, E. Neison, 400l.
Clerk, J. W. Grant, 144l.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, George Christopher Cato, Vice-Consul.
United States, George Christopher Cato, Consular Agent.
Germany, Gustav Monhaupt.
Belgium, A. Dumat (acting).
Portugal, Edward Snell, Vice-Consul.
Netherlands, B. H. De Waal.
Austria-Hungary, E. Münder, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, Vice-Consul.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(See map, page 55).

Situation and Area.

This island is situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 35' and 59° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 850 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles. The coast of Labrador on the continent, is now included in the colony. It comprises about 120,000 square miles, but has only 4,211 inhabitants.

History.

The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634, a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and 20 years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclu-

sive sovereignty of Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, subject to certain rights reserved to France, which are still in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo. They claim the exclusive right to fish along certain portions of the coast from Bona Vista to Cape Riche, upon which they erect temporary structures for drying the fish. The exact extent of this right is in dispute, and there are other questions at issue as to magisterial jurisdiction, mines, harbours, and river fisheries. A proposal for the settlement of all the questions was agreed to in 1885 by commissioners representing France and England, but was rejected by Newfoundland, mainly on account of the provisions for the sale of bait.

Industries.

The industries of the island—fishing, agricultural, and mining—are mainly confined to the sea coast.

The cod-fishery is the staple industry, and after this in importance rank the fisheries for seal, salmon, herring, and lobster. Haddock and mackerel are now only taken occasionally. The cod appears off the coast early in June, and the fishery extends for over 700 miles, the grounds varying in depth from 50 to 360 feet. In 1874 the number of men engaged was 58,000, including the subsidiary industries, with 1,200 vessels of about 62,000 tons, besides 18,000 boats employed in the shore fisheries. The home consumption is about 270,000 quintals, and the export in 1885 was 1,084,710 quintals, 80 bank cod going, on an average, to one quintal.

Currency and Banking.

There are two banks in the Colony, the Union Bank of Newfoundland (capital 114,000*l.*, note circulation, 147,889*l.*), and the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland (capital 76,500*l.*, note circulation 80,418*l.*; their aggregate deposits in 1886 amounted to 876,248*l.*). There is a Government savings bank at St. John's and Harbour Grace, with \$1,749,618 deposits, and 8,985 depositors.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States gold and full weight dollars, gold doubloons, Mexican and other dollars, and Colonial coins. Much of the trade is carried on by barter. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway from St. John's to Harbour Grace, 84 miles in length, constructed and worked by a private company. The total approximate cost of construction was \$2,500,000, the receipts in 1886 being 46,772*l.*, and the expenses 46,974*l.* About 750 miles of postal and 1,700 miles of district roads are maintained. There are 994½ miles of telegraph open, and cables start for Europe (at Heart's Content) and America (at Placentia). There is a fortnightly mail service (except from January to March) with Liverpool, Halifax, New York, Montreal, and Prince Edward Island. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	News- papers. Free.
In St. John's	1 cent.	
Within Colony	8 "	"
Europe, United States, and St. Pierre, Miquelon	5 "	1 cent.
South America and West Indies	8 "	2 "

Education.

The Government system of primary education rests upon the Act of 1887. The central administration is vested in three superintendents, belonging respectively to the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, and the Methodist denominations. The local management is in the hands of elected boards. There are 480 schools, with 25,897 scholars. The schools are denominational (except Harbour Grace Grammar School), and fees are charged. Grants are also made in aid of secondary schools, but there is no provision for technical education. The total cost of primary education in 1886 was \$111,470.

Chief Towns.

The capital is St. John's, with 28,610 inhabitants. The next port in importance is Harbour Grace, with a population of 7,064; Fogo, with Twillingate, has 4,777; Bona Vista 8,463; and Carbonear 3,756 inhabitants.

Constitution.

Newfoundland was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council not to exceed 7 members, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by householders, who have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for 1 year immediately preceding the day of election. There are 28,850 (exclusive of Burgisada Poile) electors registered on the electoral roll, and 19 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 7 return three members; 8 return two members, and 9 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500*l.* in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100*l.* The ordinary duration of the Session is about three months, and it generally meets in January.

Members of the Council and Assembly receive \$120 each (President \$240), per session, which is provided for annually in a local Act. There are no municipal institutions in the Colony.

Tariff (1887).

Table of Duties.

	Dol. c.
Horses, mares, &c., each	3 00
Pigs and calves, each	0 30
Ale, porter, cider and perry, the gallon	0 20
Apples, the barrel	0 40
Apples (dried), the lb.	0 02
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages, the cwt.	2 50
Beef, pigsheds, feet and hocks (salted and cured), the barrel of 200 lbs.	1 00
Biscuit and bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits), the cwt.	0 20
Butter, oleomargarine, etc., the cwt.	2 00
Casks—empty, second-hand, under 45 gallons, each	0 45
Casks—empty, second-hand, over 45 gallons, each	1 45
Second-hand cask staves (manufactured), capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards, per 100	5 75
The same, capable of making casks under 45 gallons, per 100.	1 40
Cheese, the cwt.	2 50
Chocolate and cocoa, the lb.	0 06
Cigars, 10 per cent. ad valorem, and the M	4 00
Coffee, the lb., green	0 05

	Dols. c.		Dol. c.
Coffee, the lb., roasted	0 07	corkwood, hoop-iron, fishing tackle, iron	
Coal, imported or brought into port, the ton	0 30	of all kinds, in bars, bolts, sheets, plates	
Confectionery, the cwt.	5 50	and pieces; machinery and parts of	
Feathers and feather beds, the lb.	0 07	machinery; nails (wrought), oakum,	
Fish, salted cod and haddock, per cwt.	1 50	pitch, tar, resin, raw turpentine, oranges,	
Flour, the barrel	0 30	lemons, grapes, nuts, limes, and olives,	
Fruit, dried, except apples, the lb.	0 03	sheet tin, solder, block tin, worsted and	
Indian meal, the barrel	0 25	woollen yarn of all kinds, the \$100	10 00
Jams and preserves, 20 per cent., and the		Hay, leather, cut nails, dories and dory	
lb.	0 02	cars, the \$100	15 00
Lumber, one inch thick, and so in propor-		Brn, barley, maize, malt, rice, mast spars,	
tion for any greater thickness, the M	2 50	medicines, and undressed staves, the \$100	12 50
Ditto, grooved	4 00	Cabinet wares, candles, carriages, wagons,	
Molasses, the gallon	0 07	sleighs, and harness; casks, wood manu-	
Oatmeal, the barrel of 200 lbs.	0 30	factures, dressed staves, the \$100	25 00
Oats, the bushel	0 05	Goods, wares, and merchandise, not other-	
Kerosene oil, the gallon	0 06	wise enumerated, described, or charged	
Pork, the barrel of 200 lbs.	1 75	with duty in this Act, and not other-	
Peas, the barrel	0 30	wise exempt, the \$100	20 00
Salt, the ton	0 20		
Shingles, the M	0 60		
Spirits, viz.:—Brandy and other spirits, not			
herein defined or enumerated, the gallon,			
proof	2 40		
Rum, the gallon	1 65		
Gin, the gallon	1 80		
Whiskey, the gallon	2 15		
Cordials, shrub, and other spirits, being			
sweetened or mixed so that the degree			
of strength cannot be ascertained, the			
gallon	1 15		
Sugar, loaf and refined, the cwt.	4 50		
Sugar, unrefined, the cwt.	3 00		
Sugar, bastard, the cwt.	3 60		
Tea, 20 per cent. ad valorem and the lb.	0 06		
Timber, the ton	0 60		
Tobacco, the lb.	0 20		
Tobacco, stalks (for snuff), the cwt.	0 60		
Vinegar, the gallon	0 15		
Wines, viz.:—Champagne, the gallon	3 00		
Port and Madeira, the gallon	1 65		
Claret, the gallon	0 40		
Spanish red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, red			
Lisbon and Cape, Lisbon common, the			
gallon	0 35		
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of			
shipment under 80 cents a gallon, the			
gallon	0 35		
Hock, Burgandy, and light Rhenish wines,			
the gallon	0 35		
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of			
shipment 80 cents a gallon, and any			
over that price, and Mauzanilla and			
sherry, 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and			
the gallon	1 10		
All other wines 12½ per cent. ad valorem,			
and the gallon	0 90		
Eggs, fresh meat and poultry, oxen and			
cows, tallow and palm oil, the \$100	7 50		
Cabbages, the 100	2 00		
Potatoes, the bushel	0 05		
Turnips, parsnips, carrots, beet, the bushel	0 10		
All other vegetables, 10 per cent. ad			
valorem			
Ready-made clothing, viz.: coats, jackets,			
trousers, waistcoats, and south-westerns:			
mantles, dresses, cloaks and sacks;			
stockings, shirts, and drawers, the \$100	25 00		
Anchors and chain cables, copper and			
composition metal for ships, viz.: bar,			
bolt, and sheathing nails; bread-bag brn			
or bagging, canvas and sail cloth for			
ships' use; cordage, viz.: rope and hemp			
coir and Manila cables; corks and			

Local Distillation.

Brandy, the gallon.	1 75
Gin, the gallon.	1 45
Whisky, the gallon.	1 60
Rum, the gallon.	1 20
Ale, porter, beer, the gallon.	0 05

Table of Exemptions.

Agricultural implements and machinery, imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture; arms, clothing, and provisions for her Majesty's land and sea forces; articles imported for religious purposes; paintings and statuary not intended for sale; articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor; articles for the official use of foreign consuls; bait, bark for tanning leather, boiler plate; coals, when not imported or brought into the port of St. John's, Harbour Grace, or Carbonear; coin and bullion; cotton yarn, cotton (raw); corn for the manufacture of brooms; crushing mills for mining purposes; donations of clothing, specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society; dyestuffs; oysters in shell, British caught fish, and oil; fresh fruit unenumerated; patent gas engines; hemp, flax, and tow; hides, or pieces of hides, not tanned, curried or dressed; junk, old iron, old copper and composition metal; unmanufactured wool; manures of all kinds; materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and composition metal, together with nails and paper, or felt, which may be used for or under such sheathing; music, written or printed; passengers' baggage; household furniture and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in the colony; ores for copper paint; philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported for the use of colleges, scientific or literary societies; pig iron, plants, trees and shrubs; printing presses, printing paper, printing types, and all other printing materials; printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts; refuse, rice, sand, seeds for agricultural societies; specimens illustrative of Natural History; sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manure; steam engines, boilers, and propellers; water-wheels and saws, when used in the original construction of steamboats built in this colony, and of mills and factories; twines to be used in manufacturing nets in this colony; wheat; works of art, viz.: engravings, paintings and statuary, not intended for sale; ploughs, harrows, reaping, raking, mowing, ploughing and seed-sowing machines, to be used in this colony.

The following additional duties were imposed on

the goods, wares and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, imported from countries the fishermen of which have the privilege of taking fish on all parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or shall hereafter be levied upon fish and the produce of the fisheries exported from the colony and its dependencies to such countries, the following duties, viz. :—

	Dol. c.
Flour, the barrel	0 75
Pork, the barrel	0 75
Butter, 100 lbs.	0 75
Tobacco, 100 lbs.	5 0
Kerosine oil, the imp. gall.	0 5
Cornmeal, the barrel	0 52½
Hay, the ton	5 00
Oats, the bushel	0 10
Potatoes and turnips, the bushel	0 25
Cabbages, the dozen	0 40
Other vegetables, 80 per cent.	

Drawbacks.

Tobacco, per lb.	0 14
Biscuits, made from imported flour per lb.	0 17

The total customs revenue in 1885 was \$892,281.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	£188,571	£202,251	558,540	571,420
1878	212,298	239,286	536,650	592,858
1879	261,864	222,010	573,610	624,452
1880	205,231	230,310	564,049	610,434
1881	\$1,005,807	\$1,048,634	607,758	644,375
1882	1,096,190	1,325,346	582,233	602,498
1883	1,264,382	1,234,421	607,267	630,896
1884	1,262,154	1,170,958	701,823	726,724
1885	1,009,220	1,376,184	574,659	590,771
1886	1,759,978	1,666,662	600,837	612,714

* Population according to Census taken in 1884.

Males.	Females.	Labrador.	Total.
99,344	93,780	4,211	197,335

		IMPORTS.		Total.
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	2,645,071	2,444,081	338,350	5,427,502
1878	2,311,827	2,145,967	219,332	4,677,126
1879	2,180,703	2,607,265	210,208	4,998,176
1880	2,595,892	1,975,607	2,394,744	6,966,243
1881	2,396,424	2,294,077	2,383,207	6,863,708
1882	3,398,400	2,510,917	2,440,905	8,350,222
1883	3,254,942	2,752,487	3,124,035	9,131,464
1884	3,084,132	2,528,686	2,462,974	8,075,792
1885	2,185,338	2,351,438	2,161,724	6,698,500
1886	1,911,001	2,231,866	1,877,168	6,020,035

		EXPORTS.		Total.
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	£
1877	2,915,673	607,343	1,584,436	1,285,024
1878	2,264,880	549,014	1,305,187	1,178,102
1879	2,067,636	650,188	1,499,891	1,233,107
1880	1,756,986	804,312	3,074,499	1,174,117
1881	2,270,914	427,797	4,605,169	\$3,980,583
1882	1,698,337	805,993	4,496,892	7,001,222
1883	1,658,238	1,025,124	4,375,376	6,817,685
1884	1,548,368	919,233	4,099,534	6,567,135
1885	1,226,660	673,597	2,826,351	4,726,608
1886	1,212,715	536,390	3,113,846	4,862,751

Public Debt, \$2,288,391.

Governors.

From 1713 to 1729 the Captain of the first ship on the coast was Admiral for the fishing season.

1729	Captain Osborne, R.N.
1737	Captain Vanburgh.
1740	Captain Lord G. Graham.
1741	Captain Hon. J. Byng.
1744	Captain Sir C. Hardy.
1749	Captain Lord Rodney.
1750	Captain Drake.
1753	Captain Bonfoy.
1755	Captain Dorril.
1757	Captain Edwards.
1760	Captain Webb.
1761	Captain Groves.
1764	Captain Palliser.
1769	Captain Hon. J. Byron.
1772	Commodore Molyneux.
1775	Commodore Duff.
1776	Admiral Montague.
1779	Admiral Edwardes.
1782	Admiral Campbell.
1786	Admiral Elliott.
1789	Admiral Milbanke.
1794	Admiral Sir J. Wallace.
1797	Admiral Waldegrave.
1800	Admiral Pole.
1802	Admiral Gambier.
1804	Admiral Sir E. Gower.
1807	Admiral Holloway.
1810	Admiral Sir J. Duckworth.
1813	Admiral Sir J. Keats.
1816	Admiral Pickmore.
1818	Admiral Sir C. Hamilton.
1825	Captain Sir T. Cochrane.
1834	Captain Prescott.
1841	Major-General Sir J. Harvey.
1847	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant.
1852	Ker Baillie Hamilton.
1855	C. H. Darling.
1857	Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
1864	Anthony Musgrave.
1869	Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1876	Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
1881	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> .
	Sir H. F. Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G.
1882	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> .
1884	Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
1885	Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i> .
1886	Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
1887	Sir F. B. T. Carter, <i>Administrator</i> .
1887	H. A. Blake, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i> .

Executive Council.

The Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, K.O.M.G., <i>Premier</i> .
James S. Winter, Q.C., <i>Attorney General</i> .
The Hon. M. Fenelon <i>Colonial Secretary</i> .
The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, <i>Receiver-General</i> .
The Hon. A. F. Goodridge.
The Hon. C. R. Ayre.

Legislative Council.

Edwd. D. Shea, <i>President</i> .	
Aug. W. Harvey.	James Stewart Pitts.
Sir Robt. Thorburn, K.C.M.G.	James McLoughlin.
Thos. Talbot.	Moses Monroe.
Charles R. Ayre.	John Syme.
Charles Crowdy.	Charles Bowring.
Philip Cleary.	Maurice Fenelon.

Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter, \$600, cy.

Acting Master in Chancery, T. J. Kough, Q.C., \$700, cy.
Usher, Black Rod, W. F. Rennie, \$600.

House of Assembly.

Robert J. Kent.	A. B. Morine.
Michael J. O. Mara.	Abraham Kean.
Edward P. Morris.	Frederic White.
Patrick J. Scott.	James Rolls.
James J. Callanan.	Augustus P. Goodridge.
Richard MacDonnell.	Smith McKay.
John Veitch.	Michael T. Knight.
George A. Hutchings.	Albert Bradshaw.
Hon. James S. Winter.	Michael H. Carty.
Charles Dawe.	Alexander M. Mackay.
Joseph Godden.	Robert Bond.
Alfred Pennev.	John E. P. Peters.
Alexander J. W. McNeily.	Henry W. LeMessurier.
Stephen R. March.	William J. S. Donnelly.
Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G.	James McGrath.
Walter Baine Grieve.	George H. Emerson.
Ellis Watson.	Daniel J. Green.
	George Shea.

Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. B. Holden, \$1,260.
Assistant Clerk, Jas. Watson, \$600.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Boyd, \$480 cy.
Solicitor to the House of Assembly, J. R. McNeily, \$600.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, Henry A. Blake, C.M.G., \$12,000.
Private Secretary, Lord G. Fitzgerald, \$924.
Colonial Secretary, Maurice Fenelon, \$2,400.
Clerks, John W. Withers, \$1,124; and George W. B. Carter, \$1,000.
Auditor-General, (vacant)
Financial Secretary, M. T. Knight.
Financial Clerk, A. Reid \$800.
Receiver-General, W. J. S. Donnelly.
Surveyor-General, A. Penny, \$2,400.
Chairman Board of Works, Smith McKay, \$2,000.
Secretary Board of Works, W. R. Strling, \$924.
Inspector of Lighthouses and Superintendent of Public Buildings, J. T. Nevill, \$1,200.
Commissioner of Poor, John Casey, \$1,154.
Cashier of Savings' Bank, E. D. Shea, \$1,920.
Accountant of Savings' Bank, Stephen Knight, \$1,200.
Physician of Lunatic Asylum, H. H. Stabb, \$1,385.
Hospital Surgeons, Charles Crowley, Senior Surgeon, \$500; Henry Shea, Junior Surgeon \$400.
Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser.
Chief Clerk, G. Le Messurier, \$800.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, Thomas S. Dwyer, \$800.
Examiner-in-Chief, Masters and Mates, and Harbour Master, Commander George Robinson, R.N., \$1,920.
Assistant Collector of Colonial Revenue, James L. Noonan, \$1,600.
Landing and Tide Surveyor, John R. Kearny, \$1,154.
First Landing Waiter, James Winter, \$1,100.
Second " W. S. Canning, \$1,000.
Third " W. White, \$750.
1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Thomas Gaden, \$1,100.
Sub-Collectors, J. E. Duder, A. J. Pearce, J. G. Lucas, Wm. Lang, W. S. Green, Felix McCarthy, A. Clift, G. Gushue, T. Winter, W. M. Pittman, P. Hubert, H. Camp, F. A. Read, G. Lilly, L. Barron, B. Taylor, N. N. Taylor. Salaries \$462 to \$800.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England), The Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, The Most Rev. Thomas J. Power, B.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, The Most Rev. Ronald McDonald.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., \$5,000.
Assistant Justice, Hon. Robert J. Pinsent, \$4,000.
Ditto, ditto, Hon. Joseph J. Little, \$4,000.
Attorney-General, James S. Winter, Q.C., \$2,400.
Solicitor-General (vacant).
Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, P. Emerson, Q.C., \$1,800, and fees.
Sheriff Central District, Thomas Talbot, \$1,985.
Northern District, J. Bemister, \$1,385.
Southern District, James Carter, \$924.
Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, R. R. W. Lilly (fees).
Central District Court Judges, D. W. Prowse, \$2,000 and J. G. Courroy, \$2,000.
District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett, \$1,800.
Magistrates, Carboner, Israel M'Neil, \$830.
Brigus, John Wilcox, \$830.
Trinity, G. H. Cole, \$830.
Twillingate, Francis Berneau, \$830.
Bonavista, T. W. Stabb, \$830.
Little Bay, J. B. Blandford, \$800.
Pogo, James Fitzgerald, \$700.
Greenspond, Richard P. Rice, \$698.
Ferryland, John Rochfort, \$800.
Placentia, Thomas O'Reilly, \$890.
Burin, James Hipplesley, \$800.
Old Perlican, Wm. Christian, \$700.
Grand Bank, George Simms, \$700.
Harbor Breton, P. Hubert, \$462.
St. Mary's, J. Harney, \$280.
Burgeo, G. L. Stuart, \$500.
Channel, Robt. Squarey, \$700.
St. George's Bay, Michael E. Dwyer, \$1,000.
Bay of Islands, George R. Lilly, \$1,000.
St. Anthony (vacant), \$600.
Bonne Bay, Donald Browne, \$400.
La Scie, Daniel Duggan, \$400.
Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and Clerk of Central District Court, R. R. W. Lilly, \$1,570.
Inspector and General Superintendent of Constabulary, Major Fawcett.

Foreign Consuls.

Portugal.—Thos. R. Smith, Consul-General; Wm. Hayward, Vice-Consul, St. John's. Robert S. Munn, Vice-Consul, Harbor Grace, G. H. Cole, Vice-Consul, Trinity. J. Henry Clements, Vice-Consul, L'Anse-au-Loup. H. J. Holman, Vice-Consul; A. F. Hatch, Consular Agent, Harbor Briton. Thomas C. Duder, Vice-Consul, Pogo. John W. Owen, Vice-Consul, Twillingate. Richard Goodridge, Vice-Consul, Renewa.
Italy.—A. M. F. Gianelli, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Henry J. Stabb.
United States of America.—Thomas N. Molloy, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Harbor Grace, P. Devereux.
Sweden and Norway.—Robert H. Prowse, Vice-Consul for Newfoundland.
Spain.—Don Antonio Singala, Vice-Consul, St. John's. Consular Agents—Fogo, Hay Finlater,

Trinity, G. H. Cole; Rose Blanche, Philip Sorsoliel; Harbor Briton, Philip Hubert; Twillingate, W. Lethbridge; Burin, —; Gaultois, Edward C. Gallop; Little Harbor, Joseph C. Le Scellieur.

Brazil.—A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul. Consular Agents—W. H. Thompson, Conception Bay; Thomas Winter, Burin; Henry T. Holman, Harbor Briton.

Belgium.—H. E. Hayward, Consul.

German Empire.—Robert H. Prowse, Consul, St. John's. Port of Nain, Labrador, Mr. Bourquin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.*

Situation and Area.

This Colony is situated on the eastern coast of the Australian continent, from Point Danger, and the 29th parallel, to Cape Howe, the boundary of Victoria. It is bounded on the west by the 141st meridian of east longitude.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51' S. lat., and 151° 12' E. long. Population, including the suburbs, according to census of 1881, 224,211; estimated population at end of 1886, 332,709.

The Colony contains 306,066 square miles (195,882,150 acres), of which 977,664 acres are under crop.

History.

This part of the Australian coast is said to have been discovered by Spanish navigators in 1609, but no settlement was made. Captain Cook explored it in 1770, but the first settlement was not formed until 1788, when the convict station at Botany Bay was established.

The Settlement of New South Wales was then held to include the whole western shore of the continent. The discovery of gold led to a very rapid growth of what is now Victoria, which was made a separate colony in 1851. Moreton Bay, to the north, was constituted a separate colony in 1859, under the name of Queensland.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from Kiandra, where the mean is 43°·5, to Grafton, 69°·0. On the coast it varies from 59°·7, at Eden, to 69°·0, at Grafton, Sydney being 61°·7, almost the same as Madrid (61°·4). On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. On the high table land at Bathurst the mean temperature is 56°·8, and on the inland plains about 70°·0.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases; at Deniliquin it is 13 inches; at Sydney, 49 inches; and the days on which rain falls, 141. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; only 25 per cent of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while in Sydney 60 per cent. may be said to fall in torrents of from half an inch to 8 inches per day.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry, cold westerly; and wet S. and S.E.

* Norfolk Island, formerly a receptacle for English convicts, and Pitcairn Island, famous on account of the story of the mutiny of the 'Bounty' are under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales. The inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were removed to Norfolk Island in 1867, but some of them have since returned.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

In 1876 100,736,330 lbs. of wool, the produce of the colony, value 5,565,173*l.*, were exported; in 1877 102,150,246 lbs., value 5,256,088*l.*; in 1878, 111,833,017 lbs., value 5,723,316*l.*; in 1879, 123,710,450 lbs., value 6,491,198*l.*; in 1880, 154,871,832 lbs., value 8,040,625*l.*; in 1881, 139,601,506 lbs., value 7,149,787*l.*; in 1882, 146,221,182 lbs., value 7,433,091*l.*; in 1883, 183,161,710 lbs., value 9,598,761*l.*; in 1884, 173,986,308 lbs., value 8,953,100*l.*; in 1885, 168,151,659 lbs., value 7,246,642*l.*; in 1886, 173,985,640 lbs., value 7,028,596*l.* in addition to which, wool to the value of 173,880*l.*, the produce of other colonies, was exported during 1886. The Colony also produces coal, silver, tin, iron, copper, gold, antimony, silver, lead ore, blismuth, and sundry other minerals, tobacco, sugar, and kerosene.

The live stock on 31 March, 1887, was as follows:—361,663 horses—cattle, 1,367,844—sheep, 39,169,304—pigs, 209,576. Gold and coin produce of the Colony exported in 1880 was valued at 830,776*l.*, in 1881, 1,915,023*l.*; 1882, 1,697,791*l.*; 1883, 1,689,517*l.*; 1884, 934,406*l.*; 1885, 1,451,124*l.* 1886, 1,619,966*l.*

The coal mines have steadily advanced since 1863. The produce of 13 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l.*, while in 1881, 1,775,224 tons, valued at 603,248*l.*, were raised from 40 mines; and in 1886 2,830,175 tons, valued at 1,803,164*l.*, raised from 54 mines.

The export of coal in 1885 was 1,756,365 tons, valued at 966,663*l.*; and in 1886 1,735,865 tons, valued at 947,002*l.*; principally to the other Australian colonies and the United States.

Sydney and Newcastle are ports of registry, and had in 1887 1,135 vessels, of a total tonnage of 129,903.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. At Sydney there is a branch of the Royal Mint at which much gold is coined.

The following banks have branches in the Colony:—

Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Bank, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Australian Joint Stock Bank, London Chartered Bank of Australia, English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, City Bank, Federal Bank of Australia, Queensland National Bank, Bank of New Zealand, Commercial Bank of Australia, Mercantile Bank, National Bank of Australasia.

Total amount of deposits on 31st December, 1886:—

Deposits bearing interest ...	...	£19,964,768
„ not „ „ ...	...	8,463,485
Total ...	...	£28,428,253

Total amount of deposits on 30th June, 1887:—

Deposits bearing interest ...	...	£20,092,595
„ not „ „ ...	...	8,651,833
Total ...	...	£28,744,428

The New South Wales Savings Bank, established

1882, had, at close of 1886, 52,378 depositors, with 2,081,498*l.* deposited.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum on deposits up to 100*l.*

The Government Savings Banks, established in 1871, had, on 31st December, 1886, 1,423,305*l.* deposited. Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits from 1*l.* up to 200*l.*

Means of Communication.

There are more than 23,522 miles of common roads, 5,000 of which are metalled. In addition to 50 miles of bridges, there are 87 public ferries, 4 being worked by steam. There are 1,890 miles of railways, all owned and worked by the Government, the total cost of construction having been 24,079,555*l.* The receipts during 1886 were 2,160,070*l.*, and the working expenses 1,492,992*l.*, the balance therefore available towards meeting the annual charge for interest being 667,078*l.* There are also 36½ miles of Government tramways, earning in 1886 234,148*l.* Of telegraphs there are 10,617 miles open, with 425 stations. The cost of construction was 666,328*l.*, and the receipts during 1886 184,058*l.* Nearly all the coast rivers are navigable, especially the Richmond, the Clarence, and the Hunter, while Port Jackson and Port Stephens are unrivalled natural harbours. Steamers leave Sydney regularly for nearly all parts of the world, but the direct communication with Europe is chiefly by the fortnightly vessels of the P. and O. and Orient lines, and by those of the Messageries Maritimes (*via* Marseilles) Union Company (*via* San Francisco) and North German Lloyd (*via* Genoa). Seven mails per month are sent to and received from England.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Within any town	1 <i>d.</i>	Free.
Within the Colony, or Australasia	2 <i>d.</i>	"
United Kingdom and its Colonies	6 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>
Europe generally	6 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>
South Africa	11 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>

Education.

The education system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Teachers are recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fee is 8*d.* per week per child, and the fees collected are paid into the Treasury as revenue. In 1886 there were 2,170 State schools in operation, namely, 8 high schools, 4 for boys and 4 girls, 26 superior public schools, 1,587 ordinary public schools, 328 provincial schools, 169 half-time schools, 58 house-to-house schools under itinerant teachers, and 20 evening public schools. The Colony has been divided into public school districts, with one Local Board appointed for each district. School buildings are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is provided for. It may be imparted by the State teachers, and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. For the year 1886, the Parliamentary grant for public instruction was about 717,576*l.* or 14*s.* 4*d.* per head of population. In 1886, 186,126 children attended the ordinary State schools, and nearly 1,200 were inmates of the

orphan schools, industrial schools, and the school for the deaf and dumb and the blind. In 1886, private schools, including church schools, showed an attendance of 38,766 children.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1851. Its State endowment was originally 5,000*l.*, but is now 12,000*l.* per annum—5,000*l.* additional having been voted in 1882, and 2,000*l.* more in 1883. The endowment is largely added to by annual special grants and by private donations. The Parliamentary grant for 1886 amounts to nearly 17,500*l.*, and 22,862*l.* was expended by Government on buildings. Three denominational colleges are affiliated to the University, each having a State endowment of 500*l.* per annum. The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, and science. Recently several faculties have been added to its curriculum. In the metropolis there is a public grammar school, attended by 429 pupils, and having a State endowment of 1,500*l.*, and a total vote for 1886—for endowment, buildings, and salaries—of 2,800*l.* There is also a technical college for working men, and in the country towns there are about 150 mechanics' schools of arts. Parliament has voted for 1886 over 17,000*l.* towards the support of schools of arts; and for technical instruction—in the college and in connection with the schools of arts and the evening public schools—a grant of 17,000*l.* is available. A Board of Technical Education, consisting of 24 members, with Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., as President, has been constituted for the purpose of establishing a State system of technical education in the colony. There are also a Royal Society, a Medical, a Linnean, a Zoological, and an Art Society, with many other educational associations of a like character. For the Sydney Free Library a grant of 7,910*l.* has been voted for 1886; for the Museum and the Technical Museum, 11,100*l.*; and for the Fine Art Gallery, 9,250*l.*

The total State grant available for 1886 for educational purposes—as enumerated in the foregoing statement—was about 754,579*l.*

Defence.

Batteries with heavy guns have been erected at South, Middle, George and Bradley's Heads, and other prominent positions in the harbour, and also along the coast.

The Military Forces consist of:—(a), 876 Regular Artillery; (b), partially paid Volunteers: Artillery (511), Engineers (100), Torpedo Corps (160), and Infantry (2,044); (c), Volunteer Reserves: Cavalry (543), Artillery (120), and Infantry (2,468).

The Naval Forces are a Naval Brigade, numbering 328, partially paid, and 300 Naval Artillery Volunteers, purely voluntary. Including the general Staff of 27 officers and the Medical Staff, there is a total force of 6,987 of all ranks.

Local Government.

This is regulated mainly by Act No. 12 of 1887. Under this Act there have been established 54 municipal boroughs and 65 municipal districts, controlling property of the annual value of 5,928,524*l.*, and having a revenue in 1886 of 406,756*l.*, exclusive of loans, an expenditure of 493,079*l.*, and an outstanding debt of 440,149*l.*

Constitution.

In New South Wales, "responsible Government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 64. The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which

consists of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths must be persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council now consists of 60 members.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vict. No. 13), consists of 124 members, representing 72 electoral districts; and provision is made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extends to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise is given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Six months in District.
2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, of the annual value of 10*l.* or who shall hold, and for the said six months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within such district: Provided that no elector possessing more than one qualification within the same electoral district shall be thereby entitled to an additional vote for that district: Provided also when any premises are jointly owned or occupied or held on lease by more persons than one, each of such joint owners, occupiers, or leaseholders shall be entitled to vote in respect of such premises in case the value of his individual interest therein separately taken would, under the provisions of the said section, entitle him to vote if solely interested." (Section II.)

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Act of 1858 now repealed.

Governors.

- Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792.
 Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794.
 Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795.
 Captain Hunter, R.N., from Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800.
 Captain P. G. King, R.N., from Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806.
 Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from August 13, 1806, to Jan. 26, 1808.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson all of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment, from Jan. 26, 1808, to Dec. 28, 1809.
 Major-General L. Macquarie, from Jan. 1, 1810, to Dec. 1, 1821,

Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from Dec. 1, 1821, to Dec. 1, 1825.

Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor), from Dec. 6, 1825, to Dec. 18, 1825.

Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from Dec. 19, 1825, to Oct. 21, 1831.

Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting - Governor), from Oct. 22, 1831, to Dec. 2, 1831.

Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from Dec. 3, 1831, to December 5, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 6, 1837, to Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir George Gipps, from Feb. 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, from July 12, 1846, to Aug. 2, 1846.

Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, from Aug. 3, 1846, to Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., from Jan. 20, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1861.

Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1857.

Colonel John Maxwell Perceval, Sir William Westbrook Burton, Kt., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from June 16, to July 8, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator), from January 23, 1861, to March 21, 1861.

Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar (Administrator), March 22, 1861, to May 15, 1861, Governor-in-Chief, May 16, 1861, to December 24, 1867.

Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator from December 25, 1867, to January 7, 1868).

Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, January 8, 1868 to Feb. 22, 1872.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Chief Justice), from February 23 to June 2, 1872.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., from June 3rd, 1872, to March 19th, 1879.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., from Mar. 20th, 1879, to Aug. 3rd, 1879.

Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. S. Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., 4th August, 1879, to Nov. 10th, 1885.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Lt.-G., until Dec. 11th, 1885.

Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., Dec. 11th, 1885.

Import Duties (Act 8 of 1887).

	s.	d.
Alcoholic liquors—		
Ale, beer, cider, &c, in wood . . .	per gallon	0 6
Do., in bottle . . .	per gallon or 6 quarts	0 9
Spirits . . .	per proof or liquid gallon	14 0
Do., methylated . . .	per gallon	4 0
Do., perfumed . . .	do.	15 0
Wines, sparkling . . .	per 6 quarts	10 0
Do., other . . .	per gallon or 6 quarts	5 0
Biscuits, other than ship; butter: corn flour and maize; fish, dried or preserved; jams; milk, condensed; preserves; sago, tapioca and semolina . . .	per lb.	0 1
Cheese, bacon, and hams; confectionery of all kinds; fruits, dried and candied . . .	do.	0 2
Candles and stearine . . .	do.	0 1
Coffee, chicory, dandelion, or taraxacum (raw) . . .	do.	0 3
Do., roasted or mixed . . .	do.	0 6
Chocolate and cocoa paste . . .	do.	0 4

		s.	d.
Cocoa	per lb.	0	3
Cement	per barrel	2	0
Essences (flavouring); fruit, in spirits, sarsaparilla, bitters, &c., with less than 25 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	4	0
Do., with more	do.	14	0
Glucose (liquid or syrup), and molasses or treacle	per cwt	3	4
Sugar (raw); and glucose (solid)	do.	5	0
Sugar (refined)	do.	6	8
Tea	per lb.	0	3
Tobacco and snuff	do.	3	0
Do., for manufacture	do.	1	0
Do., for sheepwash	do.	0	3
Timber (other than lathes, shingles, dye-wood, sandal-wood, staves and casks in shooks) undressed	per 100 super. feet	1	6
Do., dressed	do.	3	0
Do., doors, sashes and shutters	each	2	0
Naphtha, gasoline and oils (except black coco-nut, sperm and palm)	per gallon	0	6
Oils, in bottle	per dozen quarts	1	6
Paints and oil colours	per cwt.	3	0
Varnish	per gallon	2	0
Gunpowder, sporting	per lb.	0	3
Do. (blasting), dynamite and lithofracteur	do.	0	1
Shot	per cwt.	5	0
Opium, and non-medicinal mixtures of	per lb.	20	0
Salt	per ton	20	0
Rice	do.	60	0
Iron, galvanised, in bars, sheets, or corrugated	do.	40	0
Do., iron and steel wire	do.	20	0
Do., galvanised manufactures (except anchors)	do.	60	0

Excise.

Tobacco, manufactured or cut	per lb.	1	3
Cigars and cigarettes	do.	2	6
Beer	per gallon	0	3
Colonial distilled spirit	per proof gallon	14	0

There are no export duties.

The Customs Revenue in 1886 was 2,068,571l.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	
1877	5,751,878	4,501,210	2,023,656
1878	4,791,919	5,078,381	2,202,044
1879	4,481,665	5,745,509	2,294,764
1880	4,911,990	5,502,760	2,259,924
1881	6,714,327	5,788,942	2,563,999
1882	7,418,536	6,355,610	2,977,756
1883	6,470,341	7,791,088	3,532,955
1884	7,117,592	8,414,360	4,200,102
1885	7,587,368	8,566,488	3,615,582
1886	7,594,301	9,078,869	3,746,725
1887	8,589,000	—	—

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	6,471,780	7,150,136	1,230,862	14,852,778
1878	6,658,628	7,036,256	1,409,761	15,104,645
1879	6,749,519	6,283,430	1,407,877	14,503,826
1880	6,536,661	6,485,122	1,154,280	14,176,063
1881	8,986,838	6,810,793	1,789,381	17,587,012
1882	11,155,917	8,111,248	2,200,734	21,467,899
1883	10,624,081	8,758,971	2,139,789	21,522,841
1884	11,423,047	8,519,207	2,218,662	23,160,916
1885	11,885,597	9,414,118	2,437,746	23,737,461
1886	10,445,980	8,367,512	2,160,056	20,973,548

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	6,018,926	6,980,645	458,329	13,457,900
1878	5,516,437	7,134,271	488,697	13,134,405
1879	5,148,609	7,424,495	558,827	13,131,931
1880	7,525,637	7,684,677	472,488	15,682,802
1881	7,561,114	7,447,846	1,298,845	16,307,805
1882	7,309,691	9,160,790	1,206,874	17,677,355
1883	9,884,207	8,786,166	1,591,900	20,262,273
1884	7,683,880	9,537,770	1,355,640	18,577,290
1885	7,293,133	7,500,919	1,956,055	16,750,107
1886	6,026,954	8,061,892	1,467,367	16,555,213

Population, according to the Census of 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
411,149	340,319	751,468

Estimated Population of the Colony on 30th June, 1887.

Males.	Females.	Total.
562,918	459,864	1,022,767

Population of the Cities and Principal Towns (Census 1881).

Sydney	224,211
Newcastle	15,596
Paramatta	8,432
Bathurst	7,221
Goulburn	6,839
East and West Maitland	8,005
Grafton	3,891
Wagga Wagga	3,975
Estimated population of Sydney, and suburbs at close of 1886	332,709

Public Debt.

1876, £11,759,519	1881, £16,924,019
1877, 11,724,419	1882, 18,721,219
1878, 11,688,119	1883, 24,632,259
1879, 14,937,419	1884, 30,101,959
1880, 14,903,919	1885, 35,564,259
1886, £41,034,249	

*Legislative Council.**Members.*

Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., *President.*

Abbott, Robt. Palmer.	Dailey, the Rt. Hon. Wm.
Barton, Edmund.	Bede, P.C., Q.C.
Byrnes, William.	Danger, Henry Carey.
Campbell, Alexander.	De Salis, Leopold Fane.
Campbell, Charles.	Dodds, Alexander.
Charles, Samuel.	Eales, John.
Chisholm, James.	Flood, Edward.
Cox, George Henry.	Garrop, Andrew, LL.D.
Creed, John Mildred,	Grahame, William.
M.R.C.S.	Halliday, William,

Hay, Sir John, K.O.M.G., Piddington, William R.	
President.	Pigott, William Hilson.
Hill, Richard.	Richardson, John.
Jacob, Archibald H.	Roberts, Richard Hutchin-
Joseph, Samuel Avon.	son.
King, Philip Gidley.	Rundle, Jeremiah Brice.
Knox, Edward.	Salamons, Julien
Lackey, John.	Emanuel, Q.C.
Lee, George.	Simpson, George Bowen
Lloyd, George Alfred.	Smith, John.
Long, William Alexander.	Stephen, Septimus Alfred.
Lord, Francis.	Stephen, Sir Alfred, C.B.,
Lucas, John.	G.C.M.G.
Macintosh, John.	Stewart, John.
Mackellar, Charles Kin-	Sutor, William Henry.
naird, M.B., C.M.	Terry, Samuel Henry.
Macleay, William.	Thornton, George.
Moore, Henry.	Vickery, Ebenezer.
Moore, Charles.	Watson, James.
Mort, Henry.	Watt, John Brown.
Moses, Henry.	Webb, Edmund.
Neale, James Henry.	White, James.
Norton, James.	Wisdom, Sir R., Q.C.,
Ogilvie, E. D. Stuart.	K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees, Hon. William R. Piddington, 500L.

Clerk to Council and Clerk of Parliaments, John J. Calvert, 780L.

Assistant ditto, A. P. Clapin, 550L.

Usher of the Black Rod, S. M. Mowle, 440L.

Shorthand Writer, John Agar Scarr, 600L.

First Clerk, S. Cooper, 440L., and three other clerks.

Legislative Assembly.

Constituencies.	Members.
Wentworth . . .	Abbott, Joseph Palmer.
West Sydney . . .	Abigail, Francis.
Paddington . . .	Allen, Alfred.
Argyle . . .	Ball, Edward Joseph.
The Murray . . .	Barbour, Robert.
Mudgee . . .	Black, Reginald James.
Morpeth . . .	Bowes, John W.
The Hawkesbury . . .	Bowman, Alexander.
Durham . . .	Brown, Herbert H.
East Maitland . . .	Brunker, James Nixon.
East Sydney . . .	Burdekin, Sydney.
The Hunter . . .	Burns, John Fitzgerald.
Kiama . . .	Cameron, Angus.
Canterbury . . .	Carruthers, Joseph H.
The Murray . . .	Chanter, John Moore.
The Glebe . . .	Chapman, Michael.
Eden . . .	Clarke, Henry.
Orange . . .	Clarke, William.
Yass Plain . . .	Colls, Thomas.
Forbes . . .	Cooke, Henry H.
New England . . .	Copeland, Henry.
Bathurst . . .	Cortes, William Richard.
Northumberland . . .	Creer, Joseph.
The Richmond . . .	Crouch, Frederick
	George
Orange . . .	Dalton, Thomas.
The Namoi . . .	Dangar, Thomas G. G.
Canterbury . . .	Davis, William Lovel.
Monaro . . .	Dawson, Henry.
Albury . . .	Day, George.
The Murrumbidgee . . .	Dibbs, George Richard.
Tamworth . . .	Dowel, William S.
Newcastle . . .	Ellis, James.
The Richmond . . .	Ewing, Thomas
	Thomson.
Redfern . . .	Farnell, James Squire.
Central Cumberland . . .	Farnell, Frank.

Constituencies.	Members.
Wellington . . .	Ferguson, David A.
The Upper Hunter . . .	Fitzgerald, Robert
	George Dundas.
Newcastle . . .	Fletcher, James.
Newtown . . .	Foster, William John.
Murrumbidgee . . .	Gale, John.
Carcoar . . .	Garland, Charles
	Launcelot.
Balmain . . .	Garrard, Jacob.
Camden . . .	Garrett, Thomas.
Eden . . .	Garvan, James P.
Newtown . . .	Gibbes, Frederick J.
Gunnedah . . .	Goodwin, Thomas H. H.
Young . . .	Gordon, James.
The Murrumbidgee . . .	Gormly, James.
Patrick's Plains . . .	Gould, Albert John.
Gwydir . . .	Haasall, Thomas Henry.
Newtown . . .	Hawken, Nicholas.
Balmain . . .	Hawthorne, John
	Stuart.
The Hume . . .	Hayes, James.
Mudgee . . .	Haynes, John.
Canterbury . . .	Henson, William.
Argyle . . .	Holborow, Wm. H.
Hartley . . .	Hurley, John.
Canterbury . . .	Hutchinson, Alexander.
New England . . .	Inglis, James.
St. Leonards . . .	Ives, Isaac Ellis.
Tumut . . .	Jones, Travers.
Carcoar . . .	Jeanneret, Charles E.
The Bogan . . .	Kelly, John Edward.
West Sydney . . .	Kethel, Alexander.
Balraiah . . .	Lakeman, Allen.
Tenterfield . . .	Lee, Charles Alfred.
The Nepean . . .	Lees, Samuel Edward.
Tamworth . . .	Levien, Robert Henry.
The Hume . . .	Lyne, William John.
Wentworth . . .	Macgregor, William
	Peter.
Young . . .	Mackinnon, James
	Archibald.
Stroulhaven . . .	Martin, W. F.
Glen Innes . . .	Matheson, G. McLeod.
Camden . . .	McCourt, William.
Central Cumberland . . .	McCulloch, Andrew
	Hardie, junr.
The Upper Hunter . . .	McElbone, John.
The Clarence . . .	McFarlane, John.
East Sydney . . .	McMillan, William.
Northumberland . . .	Melville, Ninian.
West Sydney . . .	Meriman, George.
Inverell . . .	Moore, Samuel
	Wilkinson.
Paddington . . .	Neild, John Cash.
West Sydney . . .	O'Connor, Daniel.
Maneroo . . .	O'Mara, T. C.
Quesanbeyan . . .	O'Sullivan, Edward
	William.
St. Leonards . . .	Parkes, Sir H., G.C.M.G.
Central Cumberland . . .	Parkes, Varney.
The Bogan . . .	Penzer, Joseph.
East Sydney . . .	Reid, George Houstoun.
South Sydney . . .	Riley, A. J.
The Hastings and Man-	Roberts, Charles James.
ning . . .	
Molong . . .	Ross, Andrew, M.D.
Braidwood . . .	Ryrie, Alexander.
Redfern . . .	Schey, William F.
Gloucester . . .	Seaver, I. C. B. P.
Grafton . . .	See, John.
Boorowa . . .	Slattery, Thomas M.
The Macleay . . .	Smith, Robert Burdett.
East Macquarie . . .	Smith, Sydney.
West Macquarie . . .	Smith, F. J.

Constituencies.	Members.
Balmain	Smith, Frank J.
Redfern	Stephen, William.
Wollombi	Stevenson, Richard.
East Sydney	Street, John R.
Forbes	Stokes, Alfred.
Redfern	Sutherland, John.
Parramatta	Taylor, Hugh.
Goulburn	Tece, William, junr.
West Maitland	Thompson, R. W.
South Sydney	Toohy, James Matthew.
East Macquarie	Tonkin, James E.
Paddington	Trickett, William J.
Grenfell	Vaughn, Robert M.
Bourke	Waddall, Thomas.
Northumberland	Walker, Thomas.
Mudgee	Wall, William Chandos.
Gundagai	Want, John Henry.
Balranald	Wilkinson, Robert Bliss.
The Glebe	Wilkinson, W. Camac.
Bourke	Wilson, Alexander.
South Sydney	Wise, B. R.
" "	Withers, George.
Illawana	Woodward, Francis.
The Hastings and Man- ning	Young, James Henry.

Chairman of Committees, Hon. Angus Cameron, 800l.
Clerk of Assembly, S. W. Jones, 960l.
Clerk Assistant, F. W. Webb, 725l.
2nd ditto ditto, John A. Vivian, 600l.
Sergeant-at-Arms, L. J. Harnett, 490l.
Parliamentary Librarian, Robert Rogers, 490l.

The Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary (Premier), Hon. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Fitz G. Burns.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. Thomas Garrett.
Secretary for Public Works, John Sutherland.
Minister of Justice, Hon. William Clarke.
Secretary for Mines, Hon. Fras. Abigail.
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.
Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. Jas. Inglis.
Attorney-General, Hon. Bernhard R. Wise.
Clerk to Council, Alex. C. Budge, 700l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., 7,000l.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Private Secretary, Edward William Wallington, 400l.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. T. Gascoigne, 679l.
Clerk, William Byrnes, 410l.

Colonial Secretary's and Subordinate Departments.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G., 2,000l.
Principal Under Secretary, Critchett Walker, J.P., 930l.
Chief Clerk, Edward W. McKenny, 650l.
1st " Thomas P. McLerie, 495l.
2nd " in charge of Records, J. J. Taylor, 445l.
3rd " J. G. Cohen, 870l.
Accountant, J. E. Ormiston, 320l.

Registrar-General's Department

Registrar-General, and *Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners*, Edward Grant Ward, J.P., 775l.
Compiler of Vital Statistics, R. Dawes, 370l.
Land Titles Commissioners, Richard Jones and E. Greville, paid by fees.
Examiners of Titles, Edmund Burton, Hugh Henry Ould, Henry Dyer Maddock, 830l. each, and Parry Long, 725l.

Deputy Registrar-General, Henry C. E. Newcombe, 650l.
Principal Draftsman, R. M. Pearson, 650l.
Clerk to Examiners, W. S. Muddle, 890l.
Deeds Branch, Deputy Registrar, W. A. Abbott, 440l.

Statistician's Department.

Government Statistician, T. A. Coghlan, 825l.
Compilers, J. Duff, 890l., E. M. La Meslée, G. P. Tregarthen, 820l. each, and W. Ridley, 290l.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie, 960l.
Inspector of Accounts, D. W. Gregory, 650l.

The Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, Hon. J. F. Burns, 1,500l.
Under-Secretary, Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., 960l.
Accountant, Jas. Pearson, 700l.
Chief Inspector of Collectors' Accounts, Jas. Thomson, 825l.
Inspectors of Collectors' Accounts, F. Kirkpatrick, 700l., J. J. Hinchey, 611l., C. H. T. Pinhey, 650l., and R. Lockyer, 550l.
Receiver, W. Newcombe, 700l.
Assistant Receiver, G. J. Holdsworth, 440l.
Paymaster, J. D. Cronin, 700l.
Examiner of Accounts, R. A. Canter, 550l.
Clerk of Correspondence, R. M. Ross, 490l.
Registrar, J. S. Walford, 890l.
Sub-Accountant, Jas. N. Oatley, 440l.

Royal Branch Mint.

Deputy Master, Robert Hunt, 1,100l.
Senior Clerk and Melter, E. O. Heywood, 600l.
Senior Assayer, Dr. A. Leibius, 700l.
Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 600l.

Department of Lands.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. Thos. Garrett, 1,600l.
Under-Secretary, Charles Oliver, 960l.
Assistant ditto, Stephen Freeman, J.P., 700l.
Chief Clerk, Francis H. Wilson, J.P., 625l.

Chairmen Local Land Boards.

Armidale, S. Blythe; *Bourke*, G. C. Tompson; *Cooma*, W. J. Conder; *Dubbo*, W. C. Cardew; *Forbes*, J. R. Edwards; *Goulburn*, A. O. Moriarty; *Grafton*, W. Blackman; *Hay*, A. J. Park; *Maitland*, James Vernon; *Moree*, C. J. M. Master; *Metropolitan and Coast (Sydney)*, T. W. Harriott; *Orange*, C. E. Finch; *Tamworth*, John Macdonald; *Wagga Wagga*, F. W. Watt, 700l. each.

Botanic Gardens.

Director, Charles Moore, 525l.

Survey of Lands.

Surveyor-General, P. F. Adams, 1,160l.
Deputy Surveyor-General, R. D. Fitzgerald, 1,060l.

Department of Mines.

Secretary for Mines, Hon. Francis Abigail, 1,500l.
Under-Secretary, Harrie Wood, J.P., 960l.
Chief Inspector of Stock, A. Bruce, 650l.
Chief Clerk, Gerard E. Herring, 650l.
Registrar, T. C. Binny, 440l.
Accountant, E. Farr, 415l.
Examiner of Coal Fields, J. McKenzie, 650l.
Inspectors, John Dixon, 820l., J. Bowan, 270l.
Geological Surveyors, C. S. Wilkinson, 850l.

Department of Works.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. John Sutherland, 1,500*l*.
Under Secretary for Public Works, John Rae, A.M., J.P., 960*l*.
Chief Clerk, William Forde, 600*l*.

*Railway Branch.**General Establishment.*

Commissioner, C. A. Goodchap, 1,250*l*.
Secretary, D. Vernon, 750*l*.
Assistant ditto, A. Richardson, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk, Duncan McLachlan, 525*l*.
Accountant, F. J. Wickham, 600*l*.
Assistant Accountant, J. Vernon, 520*l*.
Paymaster, John T. Bryant, 490*l*.
Cashier, J. R. Neale, 440*l*.

Existing Lines of Railways.

Engineer, Geo. Cowdery, 1,060*l*.
Deputy Engineer, Max. Thompson, 725*l*.
Chief Clerk, George Landers, 440*l*.

Locomotive Branch.

Engineer, W. Scott, 800*l*.
Assistant ditto, George Downe, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk, Robert J. Sheridan, 520*l*.

Traffic Branch.

Manager, Wm. V. Read, 700*l*.
Manager, Northern Railways, John Higgs, 550*l*.
Assistant Traffic Manager, D. Kirkcaldie, 600*l*.
Auditor, Thomas Carlisle, 490*l*.

Extensions.

Engineer-in-Chief, John Whitton, 1,800*l*.
Assistant Engineer, John W. Drewett, 750*l*.
Chief Clerk, William H. Quodling, 550*l*.
Valuators, J. B. Thompson, 600*l*, and F. S. McDermott, 550*l*.

Roads and Bridges.

Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, W. C. Bennett, 1,160*l*.
Assistant Engineer, J. A. McDonald, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, P. H. Flynn, 490*l*.

Electric Telegraph Department.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, E. C. Cracknell, 960*l*, and Lieut. Colonel Commanding Torpedo and Signalling Corps, 200*l*.
Assistant Superintendent, P. B. Walker, 650*l*, and *Brevet Major of Torpedo and Signalling Corps*, 100*l*.
Accountant, C. S. Gregory, 490*l*.

Under the
Post-
master
General.

Harbours and Rivers Department.

Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, and Water Supply, E. O. Moriarty, 1,200*l*.
Principal Assistant Engineer, Cecil W. Darley, 750*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Barling, 550*l*.
Chief Draftsman, Henry Davies, 490*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James Powell, 1,000*l*.
Cashier, R. Small, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, Louis Buchanan, 550*l*.
1st Clerk, H. J. Rucker, 440*l*.
Warehouse Registrar, W. Bethune, 400*l*.

Landing Surveyor, A. Barney, 650*l*.
Tide Surveyor, W. Smyth, 415*l*.
Assistant Tide Surveyor, A. Woods, 340*l*.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie, 930*l*.
Inspector of Accounts, D. W. Gregory, 625*l*.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. J. Roberts, 1,500*l*.
Secretary, S. H. Lambton, J.P., 960*l*.
Chief Clerk, James Dalgarno, 600*l*.
Superintendent Mail Branch, A. A. Day, 600*l*.
Accountant, W. L. Carter, 550*l*.
Postal Inspector for Missing Letter and Irregularity Branch, W. J. Davies, 525*l*.
Cashier, J. Thompson, 440*l*.

Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—Office, George-street.

Superintendent, F. W. Hill, 860*l*.
Chief Clerks, A. J. Doak, 600*l*, A. R. Docker, 550*l*.

Observatory.

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., 760*l*.
Astronomical Assistant, Henry A. Lenehan, 440*l*.

Colonial Architect's Department.

Colonial Architect, James Barnett, 1,190*l*.
Chief Clerk, James MoShane, 550*l*.

Government Printer, and Inspector of Stamps, Charles Potter, 650*l*.

Superintendent, G. S. Chapman, 525*l*.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, G. H. Barney, 725*l*.
Medical Adviser to the Government, H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., 400*l*, also
President, Board of Health, and Health Officer, Port Jackson, 630*l*.
Superintendent of Vaccine Department and Police Surgeon, M. Egan, 460*l*.

Department of Public Instruction.

Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. James Inglis, 1,500*l*.
Under Secretary, E. Johnson, 960*l*.
Chief Clerk, Geo. Miller, 650*l*.
Cashier, Andrew Fairfax, 600*l*.
Accountant, J. M. Gibson, 550*l*.
Architect, W. E. Kemp, 650*l*.
Chief Examiner, John Gardiner, 750*l*.
Chief Inspector, John C. Maynard, 750*l*.

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, 960*l*, and 112*l*. forage allowance and house.
Chief Clerk and Actt., Thomas Henry Goff, 490*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrates Central Police Office, Thomas Kingmill Abbott, G. O'M. Clarke, and James Buchanan, 860*l*. each.
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cornelius Delohery, J.P., 550*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrates W. P. Office, J. M. Marsh, G. W. F. Addison, and Whittingdale Johnson, 860*l*. each.
C. P. S., G. H. Smithers, J.P., 550*l*.
Comptroller-General of Prisons, Harold Maclean, 860*l*.
Inspector-General of the Insane, Callan Park, F. N. Manning, M.D., 1,060*l*.
Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, Eric Sinclair, 550*l*.; *ditto Paramatta*, Edwin Godson, 650*l*.; *ditto Callan Park*, H. Blaxland, 650*l*.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Minister of Justice, Hon. William Clarke, 1,500l.
Under Secretary, Archibald C. Fraser 960l.
Chief Clerk, T. E. MacNevin, 550l.
Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, 3,500l.
1st Puisne Judge, Peter Faucett, 2,600l.
2nd Ditto, Sir William M. Manning, Kt., 2,600l.
3rd Ditto, and *Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court*, William Charles Windeyer, 2,600l.
4th Puisne Judge, Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Kt., 2,600l.
5th Puisne Judge, Matthew Henry Stephen, 2,600l.
District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:—
Metropolitan and Hunter District,
 James Sheen Dowling } 1,500l. each.
 William Hattam Wilkinson }
Southern District, Alfred McFarland, 1,500l.
South-western District, David G. Forbes, 1,500l.
Western District, Ernest Brougham Docker, 1,500l.
Northern District, Ch. E. R. Murray, 1,500l.
North Western District, A. Paxton Backhouse, 1,500l.
Master in Equity, Henry Francis Barton, 1,000l.
Prothonotary, Frederick Chapman, 750l.
Curator of Intestate Estates, Theodore Powell, 525l.
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, J. A. Read, 440l.
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, G. H. Deffell, 1,500l.
Sheriff, Charles Cowper, 810l.
Under Sheriff, C. E. B. Maybury, 490l.
Coroner, Sydney, Henry Sheill, J.F., 650l.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Bernhard R. Wise, B.A., 1,500l.
Secretary to Attorney-General, W. W. Stephen, 700l.
Parliamentary Draftsman, Alex. Oliver, M.A., 1,030l.
Crown Solicitor, J. Williams, 1,060l.
Chief Clerk, C. E. Parkinson, 500l.
Crown Prosecutors,
 E. Lee, 550l.
 P. J. Healy, 860l.
 Robert Pitcairn, 550l.
 G. H. Fitzhardinge, 550l.
 W. L. Merewether, 550l.
 John Dillon, 550l.
 H. Harris, 550l.
Clerk of Peace, W. R. Beaver, 600l.

Marine Board.

President, F. Hixson, 700l.
Secretary, Marine Board, G. S. Lindeman, 440l.
Harbour Master, Sydney, Henry Pettit, 390l.
Harbour Master, Newcastle, H. Newton, 490l.
Shipping Masters, Sydney, John W. Brown, 465l.
Newcastle, C. H. Hannell, 390l.
Engineer and Surveyor, W. Crookshank, 600l.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Staff.

Commandant, Major-General J. B. Richardson, C.B.
Commanding Artillery Forces, Col. C. F. Roberts, late R.A., C.M.G.
Chief Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Baynes.
Asst. Adj.-Gen., Major Henry D. MacKenzie, late R.N.
Dep. Asst. Q.M.G., Major J. E. D. Taunton.
Instructor of Musketry, Capt. A. Cuthell.
Surgeon-Major, W. D. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk, William Holmes.

Regular Artillery.

Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., late R.A.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Spalding, C.M.G., late R.M.
 Lieut.-Colonel Michael Murphy, late 58th Ft.
 „ G. J. Airey, late R.M.

Volunteers.

Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Comdg., Frederick Wells.
Engineers, Major Comdg., Thomas Rowe.
Torpedo and Signalling Corps, Major Comdg., E. C. Cracknell.
Infantry, 1st Regiment—
 Lieut.-Col. Commanding, J. J. Farrell.
 Majors C. A. Wilson and W. Johnston.
2nd Regiment—
 Lieut.-Col. Commanding, J. H. Goodlet.
 Majors Henry John Chisholm and W. F. Longfield.
3rd Regiment—
 Lieut.-Col. Commanding, H. W. Holborow.
 Majors Alfred Paul and G. W. Waddell.
4th Regiment—
 Lieut.-Col. Commanding, C. F. Stokes.
 Majors C. M. Rancland and A. J. Gould.
Cavalry, Major Comdg., M. M. Macdonald.

Reserve Corps.

Metropolitan Southern and Western District—
 Lieut.-Colonel Comdg., T. M. B. Eden, late 50th Foot.
Northern District—
 Lieut.-Colonel, Alexander Wilkinson.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate, Most Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L.
Bishop of Newcastle, Rt. Rev. Josiah Brown Pearson, L.L.D.
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. M. Thomas, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Rt. Rev. James Francis Turner, D.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. C. E. Camidge, M.A.
Bishop of Riverina, Rt. Rev. Sydney Linton, D.D.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.
Chancellor, Hon. Alex. Gordon, Q.C.
Secretary and Deputy Registrar, Robt. Atkins, fees.
Moderator of Presbyterian Church, Rev. William Bain.
Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop, His Eminence Patrick Francis Morgan.
Roman Catholic Bishops:—
 Maitland, Rt. Rev. Dr. Murray, D.D.
 Bathurst, Rt. Rev. Dr. J. P. Byrne, D.D.
 Armidale, Rt. Rev. Eleazar Torregiani, D.D.
 Goulburn, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan, D.D.

Miscellaneous.

Immigration Agent, G. F. Wise, 550l.
Inspector of Public Charities, Hugh Robison, 650l.
Chief Inspector, State Children's Relief Department, S. Maxted, 450l.
Botanic Gardens Director, Charles Moore, 550l.
Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Robert Cooper Walker, 650l.
Librarian of Lending Branch, Michael F. Cullen, 390l.
Agent-General for the Colony, The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 2,000l., 5, Westminster Chambers, London.
Secretary to Agent-General, S. Yardley, 860l.
Emigration and Despatching Officer, T. H. Phillips, 465l.
Chief Clerk, W. Robinson, 320l.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, William Neil.
Austria-Hungary, Emanuel Lichtner.
Belgium, Alfred Van Rompaey; Vice-Consul, Clement Van de Velde; Consul (Newcastle), Alexander Brown.
Chili, Consul-General, Don Guillermo Enrique Eldred; Consul, Alexander Gray.
Costa Rica, Consul-General, Ernest W. Moon.
Denmark, Anton Tange; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), Charles Fred. Stokes.
France, Count de Segnier; M. le Marquis de Roasting, chancellor; Consular Agent (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
German Empire, Consul-General, Gustav Travers; Consul, Carl Ludwig Sahl; Acting Consul, Wulf Christopher Wilhelm Bartels; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), J. C. Ellis.
Hawaii, Consul-General, Ernest Octavius Smith; Consul (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
Honduras, Henry Bonnard.
Italy, Consular Agent, Dr. Vincenzo Marano; Consular Agent (Newcastle), J. R. Bingle.
Japan, Alexander Marks.
Netherlands, Alexander Gray; Vice-Consul, Captain Marianus Jacobus Van der Eb; ditto (Newcastle), R. B. Wallace.
Peru, Ernest O. Smith; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
Portugal, Ernest O. Smith, Vice-Consul; (Newcastle), J. R. Bingle.
Persia, H. M. Woodhouse.
Russia, E. M. Paul.
San Salvador, Consul-General, Senor Enrique Bonnard; Consular Agent, C. F. Stokes.
Spain, Vice-Consul the Hon. H. Moore; ditto (Newcastle), Carlos Cramer Walter.
Sweden and Norway, Charles Gedye; Consular Representative, A. J. Seivers; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), R. B. Wallace.
Switzerland, C. O. Michel, Acting Consul.
United States of America, G. W. Griffin; George F. Stuart, Vice-Consul; Consular Agent (Newcastle), Alexander Brown; Henry Edward Stokes, Consular Agent.

Climate.

From its healthy and salubrious climate, from its great extent of coast line, and from its position with regard to the neighbouring continent of Australia, New Zealand is often called "the Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere." The temperature is, however, much more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington, nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin, nearly the same as at London. The official reports of the Army Medical Department show that whereas the annual mortality from all diseases out of every 1,000 British soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom was 16, it was only 5 out of every 1,000 in the troops quartered for more than twenty-five years in New Zealand.

History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, and the islands became a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them have fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity appears to have been established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled by the Colonial Government. At the census taken in March, 1886, the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 41,969, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 2,241 scattered over the other islands.

Constitution.

A constitutional form of Government was established in New Zealand by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By that Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished

NEW ZEALAND.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The entire group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Island is 45,687 square miles, of the Middle Island, 57,313 square miles, and of Stewart's Island, 1,000 square miles; a total area of 104,000 square miles.

By the Act 29 Vict. cap. 23, all islands between 162° E. and 178° W. longitude, and 33° and 35° S. latitude, are annexed to New Zealand.

By letters patent, dated 18th January, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands were annexed to New Zealand

[illegible]

170 East Longitude 175

Harrison & Sons, Lith. St. Martins Lane, W.C.

provision was made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, and consists of the Governor, of a Legislative Council, and of a House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life. The Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by Electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a Member. The House of Representatives now consists of 95, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native Government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1865, the seat of Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 77 municipalities and 75 counties; the latter being subdivided into 296 road districts and 56 town districts. For the year ended 31st March, 1886, the total receipts of the various local authorities amounted to 1,229,589*l.*, and their expenditure to 1,223,716*l.* Their outstanding loans of the same date amounted to 2,528,325*l.* For the year ended 31st December, 1886, the receipts, expenditure and debt of Harbour Boards amounted to 912,870*l.*, 638,144*l.*, and 2,887,700*l.*, respectively.

Education.

A Government system of education was established by Law No. 21 of 1877. The central administration is vested in a Minister of Education, and the local control is in the hands of Education Boards and of School Committees, with functions subordinate to those of the Boards.

Number of schools on 31st December, 1885, 1,021, number of scholars on roll, 31st December, 1885, 102,407.

The schools are free and non-sectarian, and education is compulsory. There are four normal schools; 8,000*l.* a year is voted for their maintenance. The University of New Zealand examines and confers degrees and scholarships. It has a statutory endowment of 3,000*l.* a year. There are three colleges for university teaching at Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland. The last-named has a statutory endowment of 4,000*l.* a year; the other two have landed endowments. There are twenty-three secondary schools, most of them endowed, the endowments being from public sources. The pupils numbered 2,578 on 31st December, 1885.

There were also at the same date 72 schools for natives, as follows:—59 ordinary village schools and 3 half-time schools, all maintained at the cost of the Government and under the direct control of the Minister; 5 subsidised schools; and 5 denominational boarding schools. The numbers at the boarding schools were 143, of whom 67 were supported by Government; and at the other schools 2161.

The number of pupils in the Deaf Mute Institution was 37, about eight-ninths of the cost being defrayed by the Government.

618 children were maintained by the Government in industrial schools.

Population.

The population of New Zealand on the 28th March, 1886, was found by the census to be 578,482 persons, excluding the Maoris, who numbered 41,969. The population of the chief towns on the 28th March, 1886, was as follows: Wellington (the seat of the general Government), 25,945; or including suburbs, 27,833; Dunedin, 23,243 (or including suburbs, 45,518); Auckland, 33,161 (or including suburbs, 57,048); Christchurch, 15,265 (or including suburbs, 44,688).

Industry.

All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold entered for exportation from the colony up to 31st December, 1886, was valued at 43,231,476*l.*; and the annual production is now about one million sterling. The wool exported in 1886 amounted to 90,853,744 lbs., valued at 3,072,971*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,844 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The trade in frozen meat, which began in 1882 with an export of 15,244 cwt., valued at 19,339*l.*, had developed an export for 1886 of 346,055 cwt., valued at 427,193*l.* The live stock in New Zealand, as returned at the census of March, 1886, were: Horses, 187,382, against 99,859 in 1874; cattle, 895,461, against 494,917 in 1874; sheep, 16,677,445, against 11,704,853 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1887, was 1,372,219, exclusive of 5,495,843 acres in sown grasses. 253,025 acres were in wheat, having an estimated yield of 5,297,638 bushels; 387,228 acres were in oats, estimated yield 11,978,295 bushels.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks have branches in the colony:—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), Colonial Bank of New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of New South Wales, and Bank of Australasia. The total amount of their deposits in New Zealand on 30th June, 1887, was 11,036,497*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and of their note circulation 920,909*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* There is also a Post Office Savings Bank established in the colony, and having now 261 branches; the amount deposited therein on 31st December, 1885, was 1,638,035*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Government Life Insurance Department.

This department was constituted, on the initiative of Sir J. Vogel, by legislative enactments passed in 1869 and 1870, and commenced to transact business in March of the latter year. Its constitution was subsequently modified by Acts passed in 1874, 1884, and 1886. By the Act of 1886 an official board to control and manage the investment of a portion of the department's funds in mortgages on land is now constituted. This board consists of the Colonial Treasurer, the Solicitor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Property Tax Commissioner, the Public Trustee, and the Government Insurance Commissioner. The Act empowers loans on mortgage not exceeding 5,000*l.* to any one person or company.

All policies are guaranteed by the State.

The conditions under which policies are issued are very liberal, whilst the rates of premium for insurance and purchase money for annuities are extremely low. A specimen table of rates for life insurance and annuities is subjoined.

Insurances are effected on individual first class lives to the amount of 4,000*l*.

All profits belong absolutely and entirely to the policy holders themselves.

After the last investigation in 1880, reversionary bonuses to the amount of 124,000*l*. were added to the policies then in force, notwithstanding the very low premiums.

Age nearest Birthday.	Annual Premium for £100 at Death. With Profits.	Age last Birthday.	Annuity payable by Half-Yearly Instalments, for every £100.	
			Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 2	20	5 10 6	5 3 6
30	2 4 3	30	5 16 4	5 10 4
40	2 18 11	40	6 8 10	6 1 2
50	4 4 4	50	7 12 6	7 0 8

On the 30th of June, 1871, there were only 462 policies in force, insuring 206,474*l*., but the increase of business has been very rapid. During 1886, 3,560 new policies were issued, insuring 717,464*l*. On the 31st December, 1886, there were 24,714 policies in force, assuring 6,670,741*l*. The resources of the Department have kept pace with the growth of the business, the accumulated funds having risen from 5,045*l*. on 30th June, 1871, to 1,231,933*l*. on 31st December, 1886, and the annual revenue having risen from 18,100*l*. in 1872, to 255,603*l*. in 1886.

Public Works Policy.

As in most of the Colonies, all the more important public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, comparatively few having been undertaken by companies. The initiation of public works in New Zealand is coeval with the founding of the Colony, and in the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement. But in 1870 a great impetus was given to the progress of the country by the inauguration of the "Public Works Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of the settlement, and for immigration. Numerous railways, roads, and water races were constructed, and immigration was conducted on a large scale. As a consequence the population increased from 267,000 in 1871, to 501,000 in 1881, and the principal branches of industry advanced in much the same proportion.

The first public works initiated were roads, many thousands of miles having been constructed in all directions. Some of the main roads through sparsely settled districts were made and maintained by the General Government, but the ordinary main roads are under the control of the counties, and the district roads under local boards. Nearly all the larger rivers on the main roads in both islands are bridged. A few, however have ferries worked by the current.

At the end of the last financial year, 31st March, 1887, there were 1,722 miles of Government and 41

miles of private railways in operation in New Zealand; and 180 miles of Government lines under construction.

The expenditure on the 1,722 miles of Government railways open last year has been 13,017,567*l*., or an average of 8,175*l*. a mile; this includes all charges connected with the construction and equipment of the lines.

The revenue from the Government railways for the year 1886-7 was 998,768*l*., and the working expenses 699,072*l*. The balance of 299,096*l*. is equal to a return of 2*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. per cent. on the capital invested.

The gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in.

Of telegraphs there are now 4,546 miles of lines and 11,178 miles of wire. There are three submarine cables connecting the two islands of New Zealand, and one connecting the colony with Australia and the rest of the civilized world. Seven of the principal towns have the telephone exchange. In the year ended December, 1886, including 27,281*l*. the value of Government messages, the revenue was 115,666*l*., and 1,836,266 messages had been sent.

The Government has expended about 540,000*l*. on the construction of reservoirs, water-races, and sludge-channels on the goldfields.

All the cities and principal towns are supplied with water at the cost of the corporations. Auckland, Napier, and Lyttelton have pumping schemes, but the others are supplied by gravitation.

Ordinary tramways have been established in all the principal towns in New Zealand, and Dunedin has in addition two cable lines leading to high-lying suburbs. The ordinary tramways are in some cases worked by steam motors, but horse-power is more generally employed. The cable tramways are practically the same as those in San Francisco.

All the principal towns in the colony have gasworks, some of them belonging to private companies, but the majority to the corporations. The native coal from Greymouth is stated to be one of the best in the world for making gas.

All the ports in New Zealand are provided with wharves and jetties in proportion to the trade. Important works to afford shelter and increase the depth of water have been executed or are in course of construction at eight places—namely, Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Greymouth, Westport, New Plymouth, and Napier.

There are graving docks at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, and Auckland, and a new dock at the latter place is in course of construction. At Wellington there is a patent slip capable of taking up a two thousand ton ship.

Mail Communication.

There is regular mail communication with England by four routes (*via* San Francisco, Brindisi, Naples, and Marseilles), and with Fiji, San Francisco, and all Australasian ports. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers
	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .
Within a town . . .	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ each.
" Colony . . .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Australasia . . .	2	1 "
Europe, United States	6	1 "

Defence.

Proposals made by the present governor, Sir W. F. D. Jervois, for fortifying the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, by strong

batteries and a complete system of submarine mines, are now being carried into execution. At each of the above-named ports torpedo boats fitted for Whitehead torpedoes are also provided.

A permanent force of Artillery and Torpedoists, with an engineer branch, are maintained; a force of 8,274 volunteers of all ranks has also been organized.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, regulated by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1882, and the Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1885, is as follows:—

Import Duties.

	s.	d.
Acid, tartaric, the lb.	0	1
Ale, porter, beer of all sorts, cider and perry, in bottle, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles, the gallon.	1	6
Ale porter, beer of all sorts, cider and perry, in bulk, the gallon.	1	3
Almonds, in the shell, the lb.	0	2
Almonds, shelled, not otherwise enumerated, the lb.	0	3
Apples, dried, per lb.	0	1
Bacon, the lb.	0	2
Biscuits, plain and unsweetened, the cwt.	3	0
Biscuits, fancy, the lb.	0	2
Blue, the lb.	0	1
Boiled sugars, comfits, lozenges, Scotch mixtures, and sugarcandy, the lb.	0	2
Boots and shoes—		
Men's, No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	12	0
Youths', Nos. 1 to 5, per dozen pairs	10	0
Boys', Nos. 10 to 13, per dozen pairs	6	0
Women's, No. 3 and upwards, per dozen pairs	8	0
Girls', Nos. 10 to 2, per dozen pairs	6	0
Girls', Nos. 7 to 9, per dozen pairs	5	0
Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and slippers, per dozen pairs	2	0
Women's lasting and stuff boots, without military heels, per dozen pairs	5	0
Goloshes of all kinds, per dozen pairs	2	6
Slippers, without military heels, other than childrens	3	0
Candied peel, the lb.	0	3
Candles, tallow, the lb.	0	0½
Candles, other than tallow, the lb.	0	1½
Caps, percussion, the thousand	1	0
Cards, playing, the pack	0	6
Cement, the barrel	1	0
Chalk, the cwt.	1	0
Chicory, the lb.	0	3
Chocolate, the lb.	0	3
Cigars and cigarettes, the lb.	6	0
Cocoa, the lb.	0	3
Cocoa-beans, the lb.	0	1
Coffee, raw, the lb.	0	3
Coffee, roasted, the lb.	0	5
Composition piping, the cwt.	3	6
Cordage, the cwt.	5	0
Corn-flour, the 100 lbs.	1	0
Cream of tartar, the lb.	0	1
Doors, plain, each	2	0
Doors, glazed with ornamental glass, each	4	0
Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, the cwt.	2	0
Fish, potted and preserved, the lb.	0	1
Fruits, bottled, the dozen	1	0
Fruits, dried, the lb.	0	2
Glass, crown, sheet, and common window, the 100 ft. sup.	2	0

Glucose, the lb.	0	0½
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, the 100 lb.	0	9
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when ground or in any way manufactured, the 100 lb.	1	0
Hams, the lb.	0	2
Hops, the lb.	0	6
Iron, fencing wire, staples, and standards, straining posts and apparatus, the cwt.	1	0
Iron gates and gate-posts, the cwt.	4	0
Iron, galvanized, corrugated sheets, ridging, guttering, spouting, washers, screws, and nails, the cwt.	2	0
Iron galvanized tiles and rivets, the cwt.	1	0
Iron nails, the cwt.	2	0
Iron tanks, each	5	0
Iron tanks of and under 200 gallons, each	2	6
Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves, the lb.	0	1½
Lead piping, the cwt.	3	6
Leather, sole, the lb.	0	0½
Leather, other kinds, the lb.	0	1
Maize, the 100 lb.	0	9
Maizeena, the 100 lb.	1	0
Malt, the bushel	2	0
Mustard, the lb.	0	1
Nails not otherwise enumerated, the cwt.	3	0
Naphtha, the gallon	0	6
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts, the lb.	0	2
Oil, mineral, the gallon	0	6
Oil, vegetable, in bulk (except olive, palm, and candlenut), the gallon	0	6
Oil, not otherwise described, the gallon	0	6
Opium, the lb.	20	0
Paints and colours mixed ready for use, the cwt.	2	0
Paper bags, the cwt.	5	0
Paper, wrapping, brown, the cwt.	2	0
„ „ other kinds, the cwt.	2	6
Pearl barley, the cwt.	1	0
Peas, split, the cwt.	1	0
Pepper and pimento, unground, the lb.	0	1
Perfumed spirits and Cologne water, the gallon	21	0
Pickles, per dozen pints	0	9
Plaster of Paris, the barrel	1	0
Powder, sporting, the lb.	0	6
Rice, the lb.	0	0½
Rope, the cwt.	5	0
Sardines, per lb.	0	1
Sauces, per doz. pints	2	0
Sashes, plain, the pair	2	0
„ glazed, with ornamental glass, the pair	4	0
Shot, the cwt.	10	0
Snuff, the lb.	6	0
Soap, common, the cwt.	3	6
Soda, the cwt.	1	0
Soda, carbonate, the cwt.	5	0
Solid wort, the lb.	0	6
Spices: cassia, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmegs, mixed and ground spices, the lb.	0	3
Spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed, per proof gallon	14	6
Spirits or strong waters mixed with any ingredient, or sweetened, cordials, bitters, or liqueurs, per liquid gallon	14	6
Starch, the cwt.	3	0
Stearine, the lb.	0	1
Sugar, the lb.	0	0½
Sulphur, the cwt.	1	0
Tea, the lb.	4	

	s.	d.
Timber, sawn, rough, the 100 ft. sup.	2	0
Timber, sawn, dressed, the 100 ft. sup.	4	0
Timber, shingles and laths, the 1,000	2	0
Timber, palings, the hundred	2	0
Timber, posts, the 100	8	0
Timber, rails, the 100	4	0
Tobacco, the lb.	8	6
Tobacco unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes (until the 31st December, 1888), the lb.	2	0
Tobacco for sheepwash, after being rendered unfit for human consumption	0	3
Treacle and molasses, the lb.	0	0½
Treacle and molasses, when mixed with bone-black, as prescribed by the Commissioner, free.		
Turpentine, the gall.	0	6
Varnish, the gallon	0	6
Vinegar, the gallon	0	6
Whiting, the cwt.	1	0
Wine, sparkling, the gall.	6	6
Wine, Australian, containing less than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, the gall.	4	6
Wine other than sparkling and Australian, in wood or bottle, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, the gall.	5	6
Woolpacks, the dozen	2	6
Woolpacks of the kind known as "wool-pockets," and not exceeding the measurement of 18 by 21 by 30 inches, the dozen	1	3
Zinc tiles, ridging, guttering, piping, and roll, the cwt.	1	0

Ad Valorem Duties.

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. :—

Account books, apothecaries' wares, bagging and bags, apparel and ready-made clothing, and all articles made up wholly or in part of silk, cotton, linen, or wool, or of other or of mixed materials, baking powder, blacking, black lead, blankets, blind cord and tape, bonnets, boot and shoe vamps and uppers, brass manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, brooms, brushware, not otherwise enumerated, buckets of wood or iron, abinetware, capers, caps (apparel), carpet bags, carpets, carraway seeds, carriages, carts, drays and wagons, carriage and cart wheels, catsup, chinaware, chutney, clocks, coffee (essence of), collars and cuffs of paper or other materials, combs, confectionery, not otherwise enumerated, copper manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, copying presses, corks (bottling), cotton counterpanes, cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of cotton, mixed with any other material, curry powder and paste, cutlery, desks, drapery, not otherwise enumerated, drawings, dressing cases, drugs and druggists' sundries, dressgates, earthenware, engravings and prints, essences (flavouring), fancy goods, fire-arms, fowling pieces, rifles, and other kinds, fish (paste), floorcloth, fruits preserved in syrup, furniture, furs, gelatine, glass, plate, polished, coloured, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated, glassware, globes and chimneys for lamps, grindery (heel and toe-plates only), haberdashery, hair brushes, hardware, harness, hats, Hessians, holloware, horse shoes, hosiery, ink (writing), ironmongery, isinglass, janned and lacquered metal ware, jewellery, lamps, lanterns and lamp-wicks, lead manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, leather (chamois), leather bags, leather cut

into shapes, leather cloth bags, leather cloth, leather leggings, leather manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, linen manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of linen mixed with any other material, liquorice, looking-glasses, mantelpieces, mats, matting, meats (potted and preserved), milk (preserved), millinery, musical instruments, oil (perfumed), oil (vegetable or other, in bottle), olives, oysters (preserved), paintings (framed or unframed), paper-hangings, paper (writing, not otherwise enumerated), papier maché ware, parasols, Parian ware, pepper (Cayenne), pictures, picture frames, pipes (tobacco), plate (gold and silver), plated ware, porcelain, portman-teaus, prints and engravings, raspberry vinegar, rice (ground), rugs (woollen, cotton, opossum, or other), sacks (other than corn sacks), saddlery, sad-irons, safes (iron), serim cloth, shirts (white regatta, Crimean, navy, serge, twilled, and fancy) silk, and all manufactures containing silk, soap-powder, stationery, syrups, tacks, not otherwise enumerated, tinware, toys, trousers (moleskin and cord), trunks, tubs, of wood or iron, turnery, twine, not otherwise enumerated, umbrellas, vegetables (preserved), walking sticks, washing powder, watches, weighing machines, whips, woodenware, not otherwise enumerated, woollen manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of wool, mixed with other material, zinc manufactures, not otherwise enumerated. Matches of all kinds, perfumery, not otherwise enumerated, soap (scented and fancy), and toilet preparations not otherwise enumerated, are subject to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Exemptions.

The following articles are free :—

Accoutrements, acid (nitric), almonds (Barbary Sicily, and French, used in confectioners' manufactures), alum, anchors, anvils, arrowroot, arsenic, axes, axles, axle-arms and boxes, bags (flour, gunny, and Hessian), baskets, beef (salted), bel-lows, bellow nails and tacks, blind webbing, bolts and nuts, bookbinders' cloth, leather, thread, head-bands, webbing, end papers, tacketing gut, marbling colours, marble paper, blue paste for ruling ink, staple presses wire staples, and staple sticks, boot elastic, borax, bottles of all kinds (empty), brace elastic and brace mountings, brass, in pigs, bars, or sheets, brass tubing, and stamp work in the rough work for gasaliers and brackets, brush woodware, and fine iron, brass and copper wire for use in brushmaking, buggy shafts, bent wheel rims, and other bent carriage timber, building materials not otherwise enumerated, butter, butter cloth, cabin furniture and effects which have been in use and not imported for sale, calicoes, white and grey, in the piece, card and millboard, carriage shafts, spokes, felloes, naves, springs, mountings and trimmings, bolts and nuts, tacks, tirebolts, shackle-holders, and other iron fittings for carriages, carriage and coach builders' rubber cloth and American cloth, cart shafts, spokes, felloes, and naves, in the rough, chaff, chains (iron), charts, cheese, cheese-cloth, churns, clogs, coir and coir yarn, copper in pigs, bars, or sheets, copper and composition rod, bolts, sheathing, and nails, corduroy (cotton), in the piece, cork soles, corn sacks, corn sieves and riddles, cotton dress prints in the piece, the fair market value, as defined in sec. 40 of the Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882, in the country whence imported not being more than 5d. per yard, cotton waste, crab winches, cranes and capstans, drainage pipes and tiles, duck in the piece, essential oils, felt for sheath-

ing, filters, fire-engines and hose, fireworks, Forfar sheeting in the piece, forges, gas pipes and machinery, and all material which may be specially imported for the construction of gas works, glue, glycerine, goatskins, gold size, grindery, boot lining, lasts, and shoemakers' wooden pegs, groats (prepared), gutta-percha manufactures, not being wearing apparel, and not otherwise enumerated, harrows, hatchets, hatters' silk plush, felt hoods, shellac, galloons, calicoes, and spale-boards for hat boxes, hickory (unwrought), hickory spokes, hogskins, Holland (rough, brown), in the piece, ink (printing), iron bridges, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips, iron (common, or black sheet), iron lamp-posts, iron (plain galvanised sheet), iron plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, screws, and castings for ships, iron rod, bolt, bar, hoop, and pig, iron weighbridges for carts, iron wire, iron wire-netting, lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, leather, Morocco, roan, japanned, and enamelled, lignum vitæ, macaroni, machinery for agricultural purposes, machinery for boring, brick and tile-making, planing, punching, sawing, shearing, turning, and quartz-crushing, machinery for mills and looms, machinery for steam vessels, machinery for wool and hay pressing, machine saws, mops, metal frames for bags and satchels, metal sheaves for blocks, moleskin in the piece, oil (candlenut), oil (cod liver), oil (fish in bulk), oil (olive, in bulk), oil (palm), oil (rhodium), organs, harmoniums, bells, and furniture, specially imported for places of public worship, paintings, statuary, and works of art, presented to or imported by any museum, public library, or other public institution, for use therein, or for public exhibition, paints, wet or dry other than paints mixed ready for use, paper (printing), paper (writing, of sizes not less than the size known as demy, when in original wrappers and with uncut edges, as it leaves the mill), passengers' baggage, pottens, peanuts (African) for manufacture of oil, perambulators, phosphorus, photographic goods, pitch, ploughs, pork (salted), powder (blasting), printed books, papers, and music, printing machinery, presses, types, and materials; provisions (preserved) not otherwise enumerated, pumps and other apparatus for raising water; railway plant, and all materials which may be specially imported for the construction of railway and tramways; rosin, saddlers' ironmongery, hames, and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs, collar check, and legging buckles, saddle-trees, saffron, sago, sailcloth, saltpetre, school books, slates, and apparatus, scythes, sealskins, sewing-machines, sewing-machine thread and silk twist, (shoemakers and saddlers'); sewing cottons, silks and threads, ship chandlery (not otherwise described), ships blacks, shirtings (coloured cotton) in the piece, silk for flour dressing, soda ash, soda (caustic), soda (sulphate), sodawater machines, spades, shovels, and forks; spirits, after being rendered not potable by manufacture into perfumery or other articles in the colony, in accordance with prescribed regulations, spirits of tar, staymakers' jean, ticks, lasting, satteens, cotell, binding, eyelet holes, and corset fasteners; steam engines and parts of steam engines, steel, surveyors' steel bands, swords, tailors' trimming, viz., black and brown canvas, Hessians, brown linen, Silesias, Verona, Italian cloth, Ninon body-linings, jeans, striped and checked drills, pocketings, buckram, wadding, padding, silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids, staybinding, buckles and

buttons; tapioca, tar, tarpaulins, tin, in pigs, bars or sheets; tinsmiths' fittings and trade furniture tools (artificers'), treacle and molasses when mixed with bone-black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe in that behalf; twine for fishing nets, twine (sailmakers'), seaming and roping; upholsterers' webbing, hair seating, curled hair, and metal springs; vegetables (dried), vermicelli, waterpipes not otherwise described, and all material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing water works; wickerware, windlasses, zinc, plain sheets.

Articles and materials as may from time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony (all decisions of the Commissioner, on reference to articles to be admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*).

And all other articles not otherwise described.

The total Customs Revenue in 1886 was 1,811,808*l*.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	3,916,023	3,822,425	659,431	789,167
1878	4,167,889	4,365,275	765,158	884,983
1879	3,134,905	3,845,035	801,734	949,692
1880	3,285,042	4,019,850	719,351	819,716
1881	3,757,493	3,675,797	719,054	833,621
1882	3,917,160	3,824,735	766,420	899,836
1883	3,871,267	3,924,005	880,864	1,002,491
1884	3,707,488	4,101,318	990,120	1,063,430
1885	3,859,996	4,282,900	954,443	1,032,700
1886	3,688,016	4,310,875	874,155	990,903

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	4,115,544	2,508,709	349,165	6,973,418
1878	5,333,170	2,747,045	675,448	8,755,663
1879	5,302,823	2,476,719	595,043	8,374,585
1880	3,479,217	2,264,043	418,751	6,162,011
1881	4,530,316	2,341,782	584,947	7,457,045
1882	5,553,924	2,332,261	723,685	8,609,270
1883	5,241,847	2,075,874	656,317	7,974,038
1884	4,934,493	2,075,289	654,106	7,663,888
1885	5,227,551	1,585,772	666,598	7,479,921
1886	4,481,101	1,649,294	628,618	6,759,013

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	5,321,499	877,543	128,430	6,327,472
1878	4,727,242	1,129,708	158,750	6,015,700
1879	4,171,915	1,423,657	147,554	5,743,126
1880	4,767,068	1,336,865	188,759	6,352,692
1881	4,475,601	1,116,894	468,371	6,060,866
1882	4,709,393	1,424,082	524,533	6,658,008
1883	5,346,893	1,231,431	517,675	7,095,999
1884	5,158,078	1,662,792	270,797	7,091,667
1885	4,906,907	1,405,299	507,733	6,819,939
1886	4,587,434	1,758,659	326,698	6,672,791

Gross public debt, 31st December, 1883, 37,587,766*l*.

Accrued sinking fund, 31st December, 1886, 3,469,264*l*.

Nett public debt, 31,118,512*l*.

Governors of New Zealand.

- 1840 Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
 1842 W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
 1843 Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
 1845 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1854 Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
 1855 Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 1861 Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
 1868 Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
 1873 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.,
 K.C.M.G.
 1874 The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.
 1879 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1880 Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B., R.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*Speaker*, Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, W. D. H. Baillie, 300*l*.*Members.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Acland, J. B. A. | Oliver, R. |
| Baillie, W. D. H. | Peacock, J. T. |
| Barnicoat, J. W. | Peter, W. S. |
| Bonar, J. A. | Pharazyn, Robert |
| Brett, de R. J. | Pollen, D. |
| Buckley, P. A. | Reeves, W. |
| Campbell, R. | Reynolds, W. H. |
| Chamberlin, H. | Richmond, J. C. |
| Dignan, P. | Robinson, W. |
| Fitzherbert, Sir William, | Scotland, H. |
| K.C.M.G. | Shepherd, J. |
| Fraser, T. | Shrimski, S. E. |
| Grace, M. S. | Stevens, E. C. J. |
| Hart, R. | Swanson, W. |
| Holmes, M. | Taiaroa, H. K. |
| Johnson, G. R. | Walker, L. |
| Johnston, J. | Waterhouse, G. M. |
| Kenny, C. W. A. T. | Whitaker, Sir F., |
| Lahmann, H. H. | K.C.M.G. |
| Mantell, W. B. D. | Whitmore, Sir G. S., |
| Martin, J. | K.C.M.G. |
| McLean, G. | Wigley, T. H. |
| Menzies, J. A. R. | Williams, H. |
| Miller, H. J. | Williamson, J. |
| Morris, G. B. | Wilson, J. N. |
| Ngatata, Wi Tako | |

Clerk of the Council, L. Stowe, 500*l*.*Clerk Assistant*, A. T. Bothamley, 350*l*.*Interpreter*, H. S. Hadfield, 200*l*.**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.***Speaker*, Sir G. M. O'Rorke, 800*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, E. Hamlin, 500*l*.*Members.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Hobbs, R. | Bay of Islands. |
| Thompson, R. | Marsden. |
| Moat, W. P. | Rodney. |
| Monk, R. | Waitomata. |
| Thompson, T. | Auckland North. |
| Goldie, D. | Auckland West. |
| Grey, Sir G., K.C.B. | Auckland Central. |
| Withy, E. | Newton. |
| Moss, F. J. | Parnell. |
| Peacock, T. | Ponsonby. |
| Mitchelson, E. | Eden. |
| O'Rorke, Sir G. M., Kt. | Manukau. |
| Jawry, F. | Franklin North. |
| Hamlin, E. | Franklin South. |
| Cadman, A. J. | Coromandel. |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Fraser, W. | Thames. |
| Whyte, J. B. | Waikato. |
| Jackson, W. | Waipa. |
| Kelly, W. | Tauranga. |
| Graham, A. | East Coast. |
| Ormond, J. D. | Napier. |
| Russell, W. R. | Hawke's Bay. |
| Tanner, T. | Waipawa. |
| Bruce, R. C. | Rangitikei. |
| Macarthur, D. H. | Manawatu. |
| Hutchison, G. | Waitotara. |
| Ballance, J. | Wanganui. |
| Samuel, O. | New Plymouth. |
| Marchant, G. A. | Taranaki. |
| Atkinson, H. A. | Egmont. |
| Wilson, J. G. | Foxton. |
| Smith, W. C. | Woodville. |
| Fitzherbert, H. S. | Hutt. |
| Beetham, G. | Masterton. |
| Buchanan, W. C. | Wairarapa South. |
| Newman, A. K. | Thorndon. |
| Stuart-Menteath, A. A. | Te Aro. |
| Izard, C. B. | Wellington South. |
| Fisher, G. | Wellington East. |
| Levestam, H. A. | Nelson. |
| Kerr, J. | Motueka. |
| Seymour, A. P. | Waimea, Picton. |
| Dodson, H. | Wairau. |
| O'Connor, E. J. | Buller. |
| Reeves, R. H. J. | Inangahua. |
| Guinness, A. R. | Greymouth. |
| Lance, J. D. | Cheviot. |
| Seddon, R. J. | Kumara. |
| Grimmond, J. | Hokitika. |
| Pearson, W. F. | Ashley. |
| Richardson, Hon. E., | Kaipoi. |
| C.M.G. | |
| Blake, E. | Avon. |
| Reeves, W. P. | St. Albans. |
| Loughrey, A. | Linwood. |
| Taylor, R. M. | Sydenham. |
| Vogel, Sir J., K.C.M.G. | Christchurch North. |
| Perceval, W. B. | Christchurch South. |
| Jones, F. | Heathcote. |
| Joyce, J. | Lytelton. |
| McGregor, A. J. | Akaroa. |
| O'Callaghan, A. P. | Lincoln. |
| McMillan, D. | Coleridge. |
| Hall, Sir J. | Selwyn. |
| Walker, W. C. | Ashburton. |
| Buxton, S. | Rangitata. |
| Turnbull, R. | Timaru. |
| Rhodes, A. E. G. | Gladstone. |
| Steward, W. J. | Waimate. |
| Duncan, T. | Waitaki. |
| Hislop, T. W. | Oamaru. |
| McKenzie, J. | Waihemo. |
| Mills, J. | Port Chalmers. |
| Ross, A. H. | Roslyn. |
| Stewart, W. D. | Dunedin West. |
| Allen, J. | Dunedin East. |
| Fitchett, F., LL.D. | Dunedin Central. |
| Fish, H. S. | Dunedin South. |
| Larnach, W. J. M., C.M.G. | Peninsula. |
| Barron, W. | Caversham. |
| Fulton, J. | Taieri. |
| Mackenzie, M. J. S. | Mount Ida. |
| Pyke, V. | Dunstan. |
| Anderson, J. C. | Bruce. |
| Brown, J. C. | Tuapeka. |
| Mackenzie, T. | Clutha. |
| Richardson, G. F. | Mataura. |
| Ward, J. G. | Awarua. |
| Feldwick, H. | Invercargill. |
| Valentine, H. S. | Wakaia. |

Fergus, T. Wakatipu
 Cowan, C. Hokonui.
 Hodgkinson, S. Wallace.
 Hakuene, I. Northern Maori.
 Pere, W. Eastern Maori.
 Te Ao, Te P. Western Maori.
 Parata, T. Southern Maori.

Clerk of Parliament, F. E. Campbell, 700*l*.

Clerk, Assistant, G. Friend, 500*l*.

2nd Clerk, Assistant, H. Otterson.

Interpreters, G. Mair and F. Hamlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms, C. G. Horne.

Librarian, J. Collier, M.A.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Drummond Jervois, 5,000*l*. and allowances 2,500*l*.

Private Secretary, Captain John Jervois, B.E., with local rank of Major.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, Royal North Devon Hussars.

Clerk of Executive Council, Forster Goring.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. H. A. Atkinson, *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs, Commissioner of Stamp Duties, and Minister of Marine*.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G., *Attorney-General*.

The Hon. E. Mitchelson, *Minister for Public Works and Native Affairs*.

The Hon. G. F. Richardson, *Minister of Lands, Mines, and Immigration*.

The Hon. J. Fergus, *Minister of Justice and Defence*.

The Hon. T. W. Hislop, *Colonial Secretary*.

The Hon. George Fisher, *Minister of Education, and Commissioner of Trade and Customs*.

The Hon. E. C. J. Stevens, without portfolio.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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Under-Secretary, G. S. Cooper, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, Hugh Pollen, 875*l*.

TREASURY.

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Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, J. C. Gavin, 800*l*.

Assistant Secretary and Accountant, J. B. Heywood, 550*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PATENT OFFICE.

Minister of Justice, Hon. J. A. Fergus, 1,250*l*.

Under Secretary and Patent Officer, C. J. A. Haselden, 425*l*.

Deputy Patent Officer and Clerk, F. Waldegrave, 300*l*.

Inspector of Prisons, Captain A. Hume, 700*l*.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. G. F. Richardson, 1,250*l*.

Secretary for Crown Lands, also Surveyor-General, J. McKerrow, 900*l*.

Under-Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott, 600*l*.

Chief Clerk, F. Stevens, 875*l*.

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Surveyor-General, also Secretary for Crown Lands, J. McKerrow, 900*l*.

Office Surveyor, A. Barton, 600*l*.

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Superintendent, C. Lemon, 700*l*.

Secretary, W. Gray, 600*l*.

Inspector of Post Offices, Thomas Rose, 500*l*.

Accountant, J. K. Warburton, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, R. J. Goodman, 875*l*.

Chief Postmasters and Postmasters.

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Thames, J. Coney.

Taranaki, F. D. Holdsworth.

Hawke's Bay, S. J. Jago.

Wellington, E. D. Butts.

Marlborough, S. Macalister.

Nelson, R. Kirtan.

Westport, G. F. Furby.

Canterbury, S. J. Dick.

Otago, Archibald Barr.

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Hokitika, J. Shrimpton.

Greymouth, A. Livingston.

Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.

Gisborne, W. W. Beswick.

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Minister, Hon. George Fisher, 1,750*l*.

Secretary and Inspector-General, Rev. W. J. Habens, 650*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Minister for Marine, Hon. George Fisher.

Secretary, W. T. Glasgow, 500*l*.

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Senior Clerk, T. Rarchin.

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Accountant, W. A. Thomas, 425*l*.

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Assistant Engineer in Chief, W. N. Blair, M.Inst. C.E., 900*l*.

Resident Engineer, P. S. Hay, 400*l*.

Chief Draughtsman, H. Wigg, 875*l*.

Clerk, U. C. Calcott, 300*l*.

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Wanganui, J. T. Stewart.

Wellington, E. Connal.

Nelson, G. FitzGerald.

Westland, F. W. Martin.

Canterbury, F. Wither.

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Assistant Under Secretary, C. A. Humfrey, 850l.

Commissioner of Constabulary, Major W. E. Gudgeon, 850l.

Chief Clerk, A. C. Dept., J. G. Fox, 400l.

NATIVE OFFICE.

Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. E. Mitchelson, 1,250l.

Under Secretary, T. W. Lewis, 600l.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon G. F. Richardson.

Under Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott.

Chief Clerk, F. Stevens.

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Secretary, J. Sperrey, 250l.

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Assistant ditto, C. T. Batkin, 800l.

Chief Clerk, J. G. Anderson, 450l.

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Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000l.

Assistant Law Officer, L. G. Reid, 600l.

Law Draftsman, J. Curnin, 550l.

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Deputy Commissioner, C. M. Crombie, 500l.

Chief Clerk, J. McGowan, 400l.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, D. A. Tole.

Taranaki, W. Humphries.

Wellington, J. W. A. Marchant.

Hawke's Bay,

Nelson, Alfred Greenfield.

Marlborough, H. G. Clark.

Canterbury, J. H. Baker.

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Minister, Hon. G. F. Richardson, 1,250l.

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James McKerrow.

Clerk, T. H. Hamer, 200l.

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Deputy Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, E. J. von Dadelzen, 320l.

Geological Survey Department.

Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonia, Museum, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., 800l.

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Government Printer and Store Manager, G. Didsbury, 500l.

Judicial.

Supreme Court Judges.

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Puisne Judges, Auckland, T. B. Gillies, 1,500l. (absent); C. D. R. Ward (acting).

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Waikato, H. W. Northcroft.

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Nelson, &c., O. Curtis.

Collingwood, &c., W. Gibbs.

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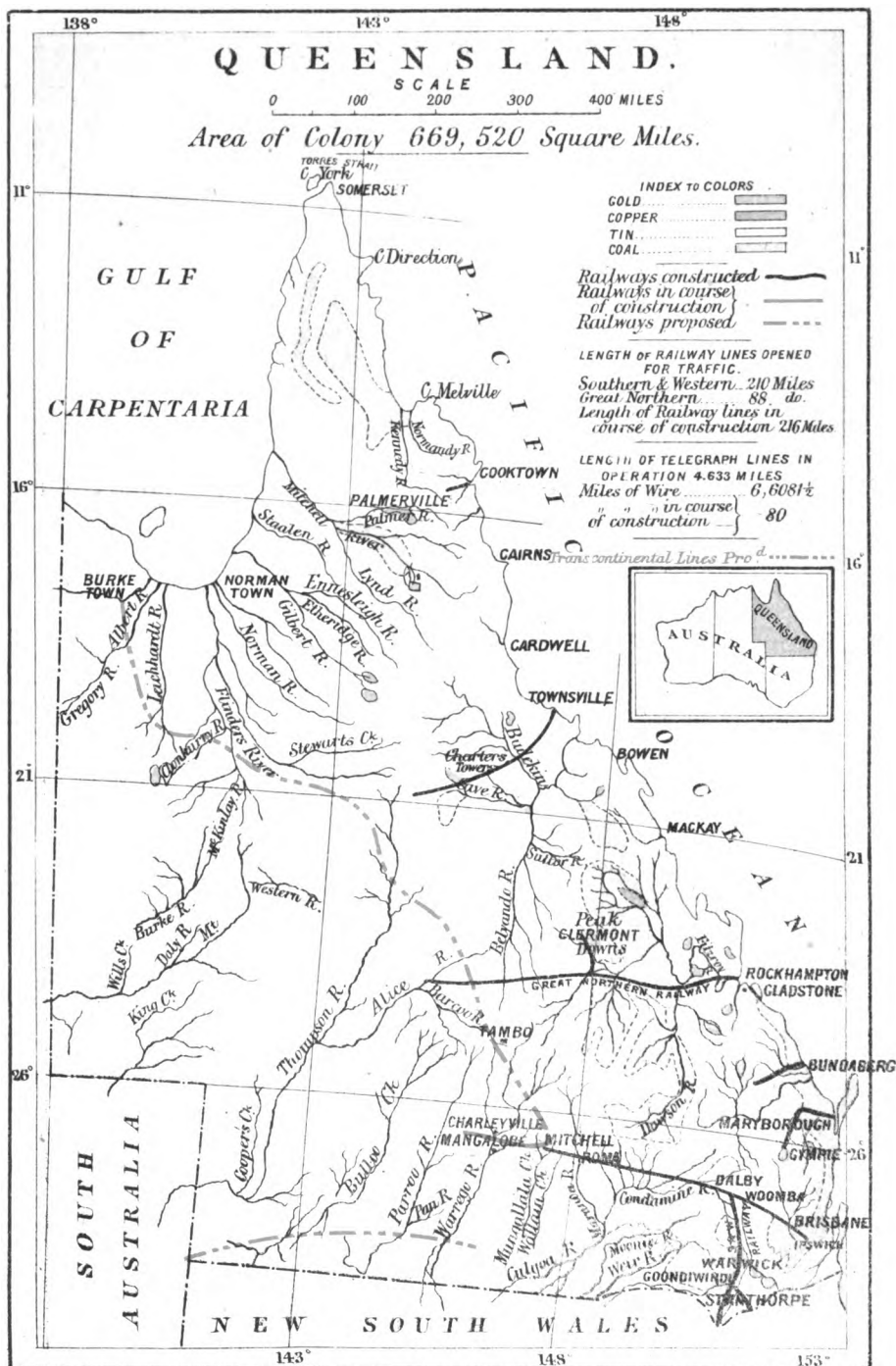
Lytelton, &c., J. Ollivier.

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Chatham Islands, S. Deighton.

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Thames, E. F. Tizard.
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Dunedin, C. W. S. Chamberlain.
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Waipatu, Edward Craig Stuart, B.A.
Christchurch, Henry John Chitty Harper, D.D.,
Primate.
Auckland, William Garden Cowie, D.D.
Nelson, Andrew Burn Suter, D.D.
Dunedin, S. T. Nevill, D.D.

Agent General's Department.

Agent General for the Colony, Sir Francis Dillon
Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1,250l.
Secretary to the Agent General's Department, Walter
Kennaway, 7, Westminster Chambers, London,
S.W.

Foreign Consuls.

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Boosie Cruickshank (Auckland).
Belgium, Consul-General, Gustave Beckx (Mel-
bourne), Consular Agent, Charles John
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sular Agents, Alexander Cracroft Wilson
(Christchurch), Charles John Johnston
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(Dunedin), Dr. Francesco Rossetti (Hoki-
tika), Geraldo Giuseppe Perotti (Grey-
mouthe), John McEffer Shera (Auckland).
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Travers (Sydney), Consuls, Henry Hough-
ton (Dunedin), Johann Frederick August
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land).
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Consul, Wellington (La Comte de Joffroy
d'Abbas), Consular Agents, David Boosie

Cruickshank (Auckland), Percival Clay
Neill (Dunedin), Edmund William Par-
ker (Christchurch).

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Wright (in temporary charge) (Christ-
church), Edward Pearce (Wellington),
Vice-Consul, Harlan Page Barber (Auck-
land), Consular Agent, Edmund Quick
(Dunedin).

Denmark, Consul, Franz Kummer (Auckland),
Vice-Consul, Edmund Quick (Dunedin),
Consul (for New Zealand), Christian
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Consul, Emil Christian Skog (Christ-
church).

Spain, Vice-Consul, Don Francisco Arenas Y.
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Portugal, Consul, John Rees George (Wellington),
Vice-Consul, Edmund Quick (Dunedin).

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(Melbourne), Consul, Alexander H. Ship-
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Stephenson (Russell), Robert Wyles
(Mongonui), William Hort Levin (Well-
ington), Joseph Frederick Ward (Christ-
church), Henry Driver (Dunedin).

Chili, Consul-General, William Henry Eldred
(Sydney) Consul, David Boosie Cruick-
shank (Auckland), Consular Agent,
Edmund Quick (Dunedin).

Hawaiian Islands, Consuls, Henry Driver,
(Dunedin), James Cruickshank (Auck-
land).

QUEENSLAND.

Situation and Area.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point of the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8' south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,838,080 acres.

History.

The Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The territory was however not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and was only separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland.

Physical Features.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the colony; it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales and Victoria, and runs north to about the 21st parallel of south latitude, and thence west to the western boundary, separating the rivers flowing eastward into the Pacific Ocean, and northward into the Gulf of Carpentaria, from those running westward and southward to the ocean, at the Great Australian Bight. Another range branches from the main range about lat. 21° south and long. 145° east, and traverses the northern peninsula to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

Products and Industries.

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrowroot, and semi-tropical fruits.

Sugar growing is now becoming a very important industry. In 1886 there were 54,010 acres under cane, of which 34,657 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 58,545 tons of sugar.

Arrowroot is a description of crop which appears to be coming largely into favour with farmers. In 1886 the quantity of land under this crop was 255 acres, which yielded 453,900 lbs.

Fisheries: the coast waters, bays, and rivers abound with excellent fish for the table, the flesh of some of the varieties, such as the guard, whiting, sole, flathead, and silver bream being of great delicacy; while the deep-sea fish, viz., schnapper, king fish, Jew fish, albacore, and mullet resemble in firmness the cod and haddock of northern waters. The oyster banks not only supply the demands of the capital, but form an article of export to the southern colonies.

The dugong, a mammal inhabiting the bays, affords an oil which is much sought after for its curative properties in lung disease; and its hide, when cured, makes excellent belting leather. The turtle also is to be found in numbers in the northern waters of the Colony.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba and Warwick, on the Darling Downs. In 1886 15,669 acres were planted with this cereal, principally in the localities mentioned. Out of the total area planted the produce of 8,697 acres was mown for hay, and 6,787 acres were reaped for grain, yielding 21,221 bushels.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the Colony, and from the suitability of soil and climate generally, and the great extent of the territory, this will no doubt continue to be the case.

There are 8,580 squatting "runs" or tracts of

land containing 72,281 sq. miles, leased from the Government at a very low annual rental, in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

The importance of the pastoral interests will be seen by the value of the following exports of home products connected with this industry for the year 1886:—

	£
Wool	1,413,908
Hides and skins	101,729
Horses, cattle, and sheep	722,575
Total	£2,238,212

Mining has proved a great source of wealth to the Colony. During the year 1886 the exports of gold, tin, and silver were valued at 1,232,330*l.*, 192,564*l.*, and 58,637*l.* respectively.

The Gympie and Charters Towers gold fields still maintain large mining populations, and the yield from their reefs, although satisfactory, is not so favourable as would be the case if more scientific appliances were available for the extraction of the metal. During the year 1884 an important discovery of gold was made near Rockhampton, at a place called Mount Morgan. The find is undoubtedly a very rich one; but, being on private and not on Crown land, it is difficult to obtain reliable information as to the actual yield. The geological character of this goldfield is peculiar, the gold being found in a frothy porous sinter, so light that it floats in the water like pumice, and the fine gold is disseminated throughout the sinter which is supposed to have been deposited by a thermal spring. Another important discovery was made during the year 1880 in tin mining at Herberton, in the Cardwell district. The returns are very good, and already a large and apparently permanent township has sprung up in the locality. There are lead mines in operation at Ravenswood, the ore from which yields a good percentage of silver. There are also large deposits of gold in the district. Cinnabar, antimony, and manganese are also among the mineral products.

Near St. Lawrence, and on the adjacent islands, marble of fine grain is found, which at present finds no better use than being consigned to the lime kilns.

Valuable timber of various descriptions grows in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigenous to the Colony is generally divided into two classes, termed respectively "hard" and "soft" woods. The under-mentioned trees supply the hardwood, which is most in demand: flooded gum, iron bark, blackbutt, turpentine, stringy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, beech, yellow wood, dark yellow wood,* &c., &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building, as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. The timbers, which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as follows: red cedar, Moreton Bay pine, Kauri pine, cypress pine, she pine, silky oak, satin wood, &c., &c.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America, may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporioides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia*

* Beech and yellow wood are hard wood timbers.

constricta, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-leaved iron bark which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the Eucalyptus is coming largely into favour as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

Excellent coal has already been found in some localities, and new discoveries are being frequently made. There were 218,606 tons of this mineral raised during 1886, valued at 91,817*l*. At Burrum, in the Maryborough district, splendid coal has been discovered, and a railway constructed to the spot, in order to bring the mineral to the Port of Maryborough.

Brisbane, Maryboro, Rockhampton, and Townsville are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1886, 183 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 14,323.

Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; a census was taken on the 1st of May, 1886, when it was found that the total population was 322,853 persons, an increase of 51·20 per cent. in 5 years, and the estimated population on 31st December, 1886, was 342,614.

There are above 225 inhabited towns and town reserves. Of these 27 are under Municipal Government, contain a population of about 128,349. The receipts of the local authorities in 1886 were 294,243*l*.; their expenditure 332,571*l*., the assessed annual value of the property in the districts under their control 1,328,028*l*., and debt 483,626*l*.; in addition to debts for water works amounting to 361,564*l*. In the same year the revenue of the country divisions amounted to 252,335*l*., their expenditure to 252,257*l*., and debt to 98,716*l*.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, is beautifully situated on a fine river of that name about 20 miles from the mouth. The city, including its suburbs, has a population of about 73,679. It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast, and the climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and enjoyable.

Currency and Banking.

There were 10 banks with 114 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 1,652,593*l*.; deposits, 7,170,780*l*.; note circulation, 643,663*l*. The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 37,559, the amount of deposits as 1,337,965*l*.

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Means of Communication.

At the end of 1886 the railways in Queensland showed 1,555 miles in operation, the cost of construction being 10,716,352*l*., the revenue being 640,845*l*., and the working expenses 476,966*l*.

There were 637 miles of railway authorised or in course of construction. The following lines are now open for traffic:—THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN from Brisbane to Dulvadtilla; with its branches, Ipswich to Fassifern, Toowoomba to Warwick and Stanthorpe, and Toowoomba to Cabarlah; also a branch from Warwick to Killarney. An extension of the Western line is also in progress to Morven. There is a line open to Gympie

and one also to Howard from Maryborough, which latter is about to be extended to Bundaberg. In the latter district the line is open from the township of that name to Mount Perry, a great copper mining centre.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY is open from Rockhampton to Alice.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY is open from Townsville to Torrens Creek, having been carried past Charters Towers, the latter a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, and a great gold mining centre. This railway is now being extended to Hughenden, 233½ miles into the interior. From all the above railways many branches are being constructed tending to open up the Colony. The trunk lines all start from the head of navigable rivers on the eastern seaboard. In the Cook and Carpentaria Division a railway is being constructed to connect Cooktown with the Palmer Gold Fields, 33 miles of which are open for traffic. Another railway is also in course of construction from Cairns, on the sea coast, to Herberton, the great tin mining centre.

There are 282 electric telegraph stations in the colony. The number of miles of line 8,225, with 14,443 miles of wire. The net revenue for 1886 was 82,958*l*., in addition to 21,550*l*., the value of work performed for the public service, for which the department received no remuneration.

The number of messages despatched during 1886 was 1,201,495. The telephone is also much used about the metropolis and some of the principal towns; there are now 536 subscribers who use it, and aerial cables containing multiple wires are now being used to reduce the inconvenience of a large number of separate wires in the street.

Communication with London is maintained, *via* Brindisi and Torres Straits, every four weeks, with supplementary steamers every fortnight; *via* Brindisi and Melbourne every fortnight; *via* San Francisco and Sydney every four weeks; and *via* the Cape every month. The average length of passage by Brindisi and Torres Straits is forty-nine days. There is almost daily communication with Sydney and Melbourne, and frequent communication with all the other parts of Australasia and with Singapore. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town . . .	1 <i>d</i> .	Free.
Australasia	2 <i>d</i> .	
Europe, United States	6 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> . per 4 oz.

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Law 39 Vic. No. 1. The central administration is vested in the Secretary for Public Instruction, and the local control is conducted by school boards. There are 479 schools, containing 58,939 children on the roll. The schools are free and unsectarian. There are also 108 private schools, with 6,670 children on the roll.

Defence.

The permanent land defence force of the Colony, including the staff, consists of 121 officers and 1,529 non-commissioned officers and men; the volunteer force of 26 officers and 567 non-commissioned officers and men. There is also a force of cadets numbering 6 officers and 130 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Marine defence is provided for by a gunboat, and by three naval brigades and one artillery corps.

Immigration.

The European immigration for the year 1886 was 11,253. The arrivals from Hong Kong numbered 501, and from the South Sea Islands, 1,595.

The land order system of immigration has been discontinued, the present liberal system of disposing of the public lands of the Colony being considered by the Legislature a sufficient attraction to the better class of immigrants from Europe likely to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. A very extensive system of immigration direct from England was established by means of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels in the latter part of the year 1881. These ships coming through the Suez Canal and *via* Torres Straits, enable the Government to distribute the immigrants carried by them at various ports on the eastern seaboard, where they are likely to obtain employment or wish to settle themselves.

By Law No. 13 of 1884 a poll tax of 30*l.* is levied upon every Chinese arriving in the Colony.

Lands.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be secured are "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," "The Mineral Lands Act of 1882," "The Gold Fields Act of 1874," and the "Crown Lands Act of 1884."

"The Crown Lands Act of 1884" has superseded all former Crown Lands Acts, and is now the only statute which provides for the leasing or alienation of the Crown lands of the Colony.

Under this Act, portions of the runs at present held under former Pastoral Leases Acts, amounting to one-fourth, one-third, and even one-half, according to the length of the leases yet to run, will be resumed for sub-division; the balance may be held by the present lessees on certain terms, with longer leases than those under which they have hitherto been held.

In the resumed portions, grazing farms may be selected in proclaimed districts, in areas of not more than 20,000 acres, nor less than 2,560 acres, at a rent to be fixed by the Land Board, not being less than 8*s.* 4*d.* per acre per annum. The proclamation opening the land for selection will declare the maximum area which may be selected in each district and the rent. When an application has been approved of by the Land Commissioner, and confirmed by the Board, a non-transferable licence will be issued for three years, and within that time a selector must enclose his farm with a substantial fence. At the end of this period, if the selector proves that he has so fenced in his holding, and performed the condition of residence, a transferable lease for 30 years will be granted him, at a rent to be determined every five years by the Land Board.

Suitable agricultural areas will also be proclaimed in which agricultural farms may be selected of not more than 1,280 acres, nor less than 320 acres, but any person may apply for and select any smaller area that is comprised in one complete surveyed block. The proclamation opening the land to selection will declare the maximum area which may be selected in any one district, will specify the lots and their areas, the rent, which is not to be less than 3*d.* per acre, and the purchasing price. A licence will be issued to the selector, who must within five years fence in the land or make permanent improvements of a value equal to the cost of the fence. When the conditions of residence and improvements are fulfilled, a transferable lease for 50 years will be granted, at

a rent to be determined every five years by the Land Board. If the lessee can prove ten years continued residence, he will be entitled to purchase the holding at a price to be fixed by the Land Board, which will not be less than 20*s.* per acre.

In the case of an agricultural farm of not more than 160 acres, if the lessee proves five years' residence, and an expenditure of not less than 10*s.* an acre on permanent improvements, he can secure the fee simple by paying such sum as shall, with the rent already paid, amount to 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre.

The Government will also conduct sales of land by auction in and near townships. The upset price of town blocks may be 8*l.* per acre, the size varying from one rood to one acre. Suburban lands within one mile from the town lands will be in lots from one to five acres; beyond again from one to ten acres, the upset price being 2*l.* per acre.

Of the 427,838,080 acres contained in the Colony, the total granted in fee-simple up to the end of 1886 was 8,455,033 acres, for which 5,508,680*l.* had been paid.

Government.

The Government of Queensland is composed of the Governor, appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, and an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrages of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 36 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act No. 10 of 1887, the Colony is divided into 60 districts, of which 12 return two members, and 48 return one member each, or a total of 72 members. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented.

Import Duties (Laws 9 of 1885, and 11 of 1886).

Arrowroot	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Bacon and hams	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Barley	6 <i>d.</i> per bushel.
Beer, spruce, cider, or perry (in bottle)	1 <i>s.</i> for six reputed quarts.
Beer (in wood)	9 <i>d.</i> per gallon.
Biscuits	2 <i>d.</i> per reputed lb.
Blue	1 <i>d.</i> per reputed lb.
Brandy	12 <i>s.</i> per gallon.
Bran and pollard	2 <i>d.</i> per bushel.
Butter; candles	2 <i>d.</i> per reputed lb.
Castor oil (in bottle)	1 <i>s.</i> per doz. re- puted pints
Castor oil	6 <i>d.</i> per gallon.
Cement	2 <i>s.</i> per barrel.
Cigars	5 <i>s.</i> per lb.

Cheese	2d. per lb.
Chicory	4d. per lb.
Coals	1s. 6d. per ton.
Cocoa and chocolate.	4d. per lb.
Cocoa, raw	2d. per lb.
Corrugated iron	2s. per cwt.
Coffee, roasted	6d. per lb.
" raw	4d. per lb.
Confectionery and succades	2d. per reputed lb.
Cordage and rope	4s. per cwt.
Corn flour	1d. per reputed lb.
Doors	2s. 6d. each.
Dried fruits	2d. per reputed lb.
Fish, pickled and salted (in casks, or dried)	5s. per cwt.
Fish preserved (not salted)	2s. per doz. reputed lbs.
Fruits (bottled)	1s. per doz. reputed pints or lbs.
" (in tins)	2s. per cwt.
Galvanised iron	2d. per reputed lb.
Ginger; glue	1d. per reputed lb.
Gunpowder	10s. per ton.
Hay and chaff	2d. per reputed lb.
Honey; hops	2s. per cwt.
Iron castings for building purposes	8s. each.
Iron tanks	2s. per cwt.
Iron wire	1s. per doz. reputed lbs.
Jams and jellies	2s. per cwt.
Lead, white and red.	2d. per reputed lb.
Leather	1d. per reputed lb.
Maccaroni	6d. per bushel.
Maize	1d. per b.
Maizena and maizemeal	6d. per bushel.
Malt	5s. per gallon.
Methylated spirits (foreign)	2s. per gallon.
" " (colonial)	3s. and 4d. per cwt.
Molasses	2d. per reputed lb.
Mustard	2s. per cwt.
Nails	2d. per reputed lb.
Nuts (all sorts, except cocoanuts)	40s. per ton.
Oatmeal	6d. per gallon.
Oils, mineral, &c.	10s. per ton.
Onions	20s. per lb.
Opium	6d. per bushel.
Oats	2s. per cwt.
Paints, wet and dry.	2d. per reputed lb.
Pepper	1s. per doz. reputed pints.
Pickles	1d. per lb.
Pork (not including mess pork)	10s. per ton.
Potatoes	2s. per doz. reputed lbs.
Preserved meat (not salted)	1d. per lb.
Rice	1s. per doz. reputed pints.
Sauces	1d. per reputed lb.
Sago	1s. per doz. reputed pints.
Salad oil	4s. per cwt.
Saltpetre	12s. per gallon.
Sarsaparilla (containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol)	4s. per gallon.
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol)	2s. 6d. per pair.
Sashes	2s. per cwt.
Shot	5s. per cwt.
Soap (not including toilet soap)	1s. per cwt.
Soda crystals	2d. per reputed lb.
Spices	10s. per gallon.
Spirits, Colonial rum	12s. per gallon.
" all other	1d. per reputed lb.
Starch	

Stearine	1½ per lb.
Sugar, refined	6s. 8d. per cwt.
" raw	5s. per cwt.
Tapioca	1d. per reputed lb.
Tallow	1½ per lb.
Tea	6d. per lb.
Tobacco and snuff	2s. 6d. per lb.
Turpentine	6d. per gallon.
Twine	1d. per reputed lb.
Timber, logs, and timber undressed*	1s. per 100 superficial feet.
Timber, dressed*	1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet.
Vermicelli	1d. per lb.
Vinegar (in wood)	9d. per gallon.
" (in bottle)	1s. per gallon.
Wheat	6d. per bushel.
Wine	6s. per gallon.

Exemptions.

Anchors and chain cables over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, iron ore, plain sheet iron (not including galvanised), pig, bar, rod, scrap, and hoop iron, boiler plates, tin plates, block tin, sheet and pig lead, zinc, sheet copper, muntz metal, unwrought steel, gold, silver, and copper coin, and unmanufactured gold and silver, printed books and newspapers, live animals, manure, green fruit, garden seeds, and garden produce, bulbs, trees, shrubs, and flour, antique curiosities, and specimens of natural history, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, passengers' personal effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), naval and military stores, stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, and wines and spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay, New Zealand flax, quicksilver, and hemp.

Ad Valorem Duties.

Upon all goods imported into the Colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, a duty of £7 10s. for every one hundred pounds value thereof. On machinery, steam-engines and boilers, £5 per £100 value.

Export Duty.

	£	s.	d.
Cedar, per 100 feet super.	0	2	0

The total customs revenue in 1886 was 1,004,753l.

Year.	FINANCES. Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	1,569,262	1,473,276	912,192	956,844
1878	1,518,115	1,620,143	1,033,713	1,066,758
1879	1,523,222	1,692,354	1,201,838	1,256,394
1880	1,824,965	1,680,568	1,200,667	1,255,576
1881	1,971,208	1,782,272	1,477,948	1,533,808
1882	2,255,188	2,209,960	1,853,687	1,880,591
1883	2,583,444	2,242,971	2,662,982	2,685,303
1884	2,673,553	2,751,851	3,595,187	3,614,262
1885	2,840,960	2,875,609	3,122,460	3,142,158
1886	2,810,146	3,202,030	3,241,056	3,275,437

* The duty on timber to be estimated as on a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1877	1,164,377	2,756,931	126,374	4,068,682
1878	1,181,246	2,143,285	111,546	3,436,077
1879	815,973	2,218,984	45,932	3,080,889
1880	839,790	2,185,049	62,457	3,087,296
1881	1,307,089	2,731,180	85,356	4,063,625
1882	2,053,370	4,158,425	106,668	6,318,463
1883	2,771,574	3,367,608	94,169	6,233,351
1884	2,520,863	3,661,134	199,979	6,381,976
1885	2,751,439	3,496,214	164,837	6,422,490
1886	2,692,296	3,192,028	218,903	6,103,227

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1877	1,201,528	2,934,282	225,465	4,361,275
1878	922,326	2,089,535	178,588	3,190,419
1879	878,357	2,550,055	5,622	3,434,034
1880	780,808	2,659,063	8,289	3,448,160
1881	1,160,208	2,371,053	9,105	3,540,366
1882	1,290,579	2,231,176	12,697	3,534,452
1883	1,929,926	3,328,326	18,356	5,276,608
1884	1,715,391	3,150,110	10,363	4,873,864
1885	1,618,333	3,613,404	13,738	5,243,404
1886	1,288,851	3,629,340	15,779	4,933,970

Public Debt, 31st December, 1886, 20,820,850L

Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.
Colonel Maurice Charles O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th Aug., 1868.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 2nd January, 1871.
Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 12th August, 1871.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 12th November, 1874.
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., now K.C.M.G., 23rd January, 1875.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt. (Administrator), 14th March, 1877.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., 10th April, 1877.
The Honourable Joshua Peter Bell (Administrator), March to November, 1880.
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, 2nd May, 1883.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th Nov., 1883.
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, April to December, 1886.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 13th Dec., 1886.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 5,000L, and allowances.
Private Secretary, W. A. B. Musgrave, M.A., 400L.
Aide-de-Camp, Herbert C. Prichard, 300L

Executive Council.

Vice President, Chief Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, and Premier, The Honourable Sir S. W. Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1,300L.
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge, 1,000L.
Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. B. B. Moreton.
Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. B. Dutton, 1,000L.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. Henry Jordan, 1,000L.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, 1,000L.
Agent-General for the Colony in London, Hon. Sir J. F. Garrick, Q.C., M.L.C., K.C.M.G.
Clerk, Albert Victor Drury, 600L.

Legislative Council.

Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (President.)
Hon. W. Aplin.
" W. D. Box.
" F. T. Brentnall.
" J. Cowlishaw.
" J. C. Foote.
" E. B. Forrest.
" William Forrest.
" Sir Jas. Francis Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
" W. Graham.
" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.
" F. T. Gregory.
" F. H. Harl.
" J. C. Heussler.
" F. H. Holberton.
" G. King.
" W. F. Lambert.
" L. D. Macansh.
" T. Macdonald-Paterson.
" Peter Macpherson.
" J. F. McDougall.
" T. L. Murray-Prior.
" Wm. Pettigrew.
" Wm. G. Power.
" Alexander Raff.
" D. F. Roberts (Chairman of Committees).
" J. C. Smyth.
" J. Swan.
" J. Taylor.
" W. F. Taylor, M.D.
" A. J. Thynne.
" J. S. Turner.
" W. H. Walsh.
" A. H. Wilson.
" W. H. Wilson.
" H. C. Wood.

President, Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., 1,000L.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. D. F. Roberts, 500L.
Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyatt Radford, 600L.
Usher of the Black Rod, F. R. C. Master, 300L.

Legislative Assembly.

Electoral Districts.	Members' Names.
Abigney	Jas. Campbell.
Balonne	B. D. Morehead.
Barcoo	F. R. Murphy.
Blackall	W. Pattison.
Bowen	Chas. E. Chubb, Q.C.
Bulimba	J. F. Buckland.
Bundamba	James Foote.
Burke	Edward Palmer.
Burnett	Hon. Berkeley Basil Moreton.
Carnarvon	Justin F. G. Foxton.
Clermont	Donald S. Wallace.
Cook	{ C. L. Hill.
Dalby	{ John Hamilton.
Darling Downs	{ J. S. Jessop.
Drayton and Toowoomba	{ Francis Kates.
Enoggera	{ Robert Alaud.
	{ Hon. W. H. Groom, Speaker.
	{ J. R. Dickson.
	{ Robert Bulcock.

Constituencies.	Members.
Fassifern	Hon. George Thorn.
Fortitude Valley	S. W. Brooks.
Gregory	John McMaster.
Gympie	T. McWhannell.
Ipswich	W. Smyth.
Kennedy	John Macfarlane.
Leichhardt	Wm. Salkeld.
Logan	Isidor Lissner.
Mackay	Hon. Arthur Rutledge.
Maranoa	J. Scott.
Maryborough	Hon. C. B. Dutton.
Mitchell	E. J. Stevens.
Moreton	M. Hume Black.
Mulgrave	James Lalor.
Musgrave	J. Annear.
Normanby	R. B. Sheridan.
North Brisbane	John Govett.
Northern Downs	H. Wakefield.
Oxley	W. Adams.
Port Curtis	R. Philp.
Rockhampton	J. Stevenson.
Rosewood	Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith,
South Brisbane	Q.C., K.C.M.G.
Stanley	W. Brookes.
Townsville	H. M. Nelson.
Warrego	S. Grimes.
Warwick	A. Norton.
Wide Bay	J. Ferguson.
	W. K. Higson.
	J. B. L. Isambert.
	Hon. H. Jordan.
	S. Fraser (Chairman of
	Committees).
	W. Kellett.
	Peter White.
	Hon. John M. Macrossan.
	W. V. Brown.
	John Donaldson.
	Arthur Morgan.
	W. G. Bailey.
	M. Mellor.

Speaker, Hon. W. H. Groom, 1,000l.
Chairman of Committees, S. Fraser, 300l.
Clerk of Assembly, L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. 600l.
Librarian to Parliament, D. O'Donovan, F.R.S.L., F.G.S., 500l.
Sergeant at Arms, Jas. Warner, 300l.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Under Colonial Secretary, Robert J. Gray, 800l.
Registrar-General, Wm. T. Blakeney, 700l.
Registrar of Titles, Thomas Mylne, 650l.
Master of Titles, Edward Gore Jones, 400l.
Commissioner of Police, David T. Seymour, 700l.
Government Printer, J. C. Beal, 650l.
Immigration Agent, W. E. P. Okeden, 500l.
Health Officer (Brisbane), Dr. C. J. H. Wray, 800l.
Medical Officer (Brisbane), 500l.

Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands, P. R. Gordon, 600l.
Commandant, Defence Force, Col. G. A. French, R.A., C.M.G., 900l.
Senior Naval Officer, Captain H. T. Wright, R.A., 600l.
Government Resident, Thursday Island, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., 700l.

Attorney-General's Department.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Lillie, Kt., 2,500l.
1st Puisne Judge, George R. Harding, 2,000l.
2nd ditto, Hon. Chas. Stuart Mein, 2,000l.

Northern Judge, Pope A. Cooper, 2,000l.

District Court Judges { George W. Paul, 1,000l.
 { Granville G. Miller, 1,000l.
 { Arthur B. Noel, 1,000l.

Sheriff, Arthur Edward Halloran, 800l.

Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace,

Prothonotary, &c., W. Bell, 700l.

Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill, 1,000l.

Curator of Intestate Estates, and Curator in Insanity,

G. H. Newman, 700l.

Secretary to Crown Law Offices, Charles Jameson, 500l.

Department of Public Instruction.

Under Secretary for Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson, M.A., 800l.

General Inspector of Schools, D. Ewart, 600l.

Inspector of Orphanages, C. C. Horrocks, 400l.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Under Secretary to the Treasury, Edward B. Cullen, 800l.

Collector of Customs, T. M. King, 700l.

Postmaster, Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., 800l.

Engineer of Harbours and Rivers, William D. Nisbet, 1,200l.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Breweries, W. G. Chancellor, 600l.

Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 440l.

Shipping Master and Secretary to Marine Board, Alexander J. Manson, 425l.

Department of Public Lands.

Under Secretary for Public Lands, W. C. Hume, 800l.

Surveyor-General, William A. Tully, F.R.G.S., B.A., 1,000l.

Inspecting Commissioner of Lands, Peter M'Lean, 500l.

Department of Public Works and Mines.

Under Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Edward Deighton, 800l.

Chief Engineer, Southern and Central Railways, H. C. Stanley, 1,400l.

Chief Engineer, Northern and Carpentaria and Cook Railways, Willoughby Hannam, 1,300l.

Commissioner for Railways, F. Curnow, 700l.

Department of the Postmaster-General.

Under Secretary, Postal Department, John McDonnell, 800l.

Meteorological Observer, Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.S., 400l.

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, W. L. G. Drew, 1,000l.

London Agency.

Agent-General, Hon. Sir James Francis Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., 1,500l.

Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, 800l.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

Consul for Denmark, E. H. Webb.

Netherlands, Hon. J. C. Heussler.

Imperial German Empire, Hon. J. C. Heussler.

Belgium, E. R. Drury, C.M.G.

Sweden and Norway, Charles Warde.

Hawaii, A. B. Webster.

*Consular Agent for United States of America, at
Brisbane, George Harris;
at Townsville, Wm. Villiers
Brown.*

" " Italy, B. L. Barnett.

" " France, Hon. E. B. Forrest.

ST. HELENA.

Situation and Area.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of South Africa, 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad; its area is 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres. The distance from Plymouth is 4,256 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from Plymouth, 14 days, and from Capetown, 5 days.

The capital is James Town, on the N.W. of the island. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer ranging in summer between 68° and 72°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The island is very healthy, the average death-rate for the last three years having been only 9·3 per 1,000.

History.

St. Helena, then uninhabited and densely wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. St. Helena was uninhabited till the Dutch became possessors of it. Captain Munden, of the English Navy, in 1673, took it from the Dutch, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 22nd April, 1834, when it was finally handed over to the British Government, under an Act of Parliament of 1833.

Education.

The Government maintain 4 schools, having 411 scholars. There are also 7 private day schools, not aided by Government, having 465 scholars. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and fees are charged.

Industry.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the S.E. for 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a dépôt for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, and the entire trade therefore depends exclusively upon the intercourse and the visits of the Antarctic whalers and of ships in distress. It has

greatly diminished in recent years, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of ships calling at the port of James Town (now a free port) for supplies is steadily diminishing. In 1878, including steamers and ships of war, it was 669; in 1879, 602; in 1880, 564; in 1881, 525; in 1882, 497; in 1883, 521; and in 1884, 414; in 1885, 450; and in 1886, 376. It is a port of registry, but has now no ships.

The chief industries are fishing and agriculture, the main arable crops being barley, oats, Indian corn, and potatoes. Some New Zealand flax is also grown.

There are no private banks in the Colony, but a Government savings bank was established in 1865 (total deposits on 31st December, 1886, 5,400*l.*), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England.

Means of Communication.

Steamers arrive from England alternately every 3 and 5 weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal; steamers arrive from thence every third and fourth week, and proceed to England. Rate of postage: to England and the Cape Colony, 6*d.* per ½ oz. There is no internal post, but there are 10½ miles of telegraph, constructed by the Colonial Government and the War Office at a cost of 700*l.* The receipts in 1886 were 88*l.*, and the expenses 281*l.* The nearest points in telegraphic communication with Europe are Madeira, Capetown, and Loanda.

Tariff.

The Customs Tariff is as follows:—

	s.	d.
Tobacco, not manufactured, per lb.	0	6
„ manufactured, cigars, and snuff, per lb.	1	0
Excepting when cleared from bond as cargo and borne on ship's manifest		
Spirits, per gallon	10	0
Beer in bottles, the dozen quart bottles	1	0
Beer, all sorts, the hogshead.	19	0
Wine, per gallon	2	0

There are no export duties.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	12,781	13,006	18,889	22,752
1878	14,197	13,414	22,057	28,378
1879	14,154	12,486	20,233	24,680
1880	11,950	11,869	12,597	16,437
1881	12,425	12,800	20,809	23,839
1882	11,500	11,212	15,575	19,291
1883	10,266	11,145	14,550	19,299
1884	10,421	10,806	9,631	12,396
1885	11,099	13,098	10,456	12,616
1886	12,186	11,209	10,784	14,372

*Public Debt, 31 December, 1887, 4,250*l.**

Population (including Military), Census of 1881.

Males.	Females.	Total.
2,573	2,486	5,059

1886, estimate, 4,500.

and fuses, hides, iron tanks, ironwork for railways and tramways, pictures, prints, and statuary, pitch and tar, preserved mutton and beef, pumps, metal piping, hose, and other apparatus for raising water, salt beef and pork, sulphur, telegraphic instruments, wire, insulators, tools, twine and canvas.

On the undermentioned goods a duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Brewery and distilling plant, disinfectants, drainage pipes and tiles, earth closets, engine packing, felt sheathing, forges, anvils, bellows, gas, and iron water pipes, iron, big, iron bar and bolts, iron, sheet and plate, galvanized sheeting, plain iron wire netting, machinery other than agricultural, machinery (agricultural) consisting of ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, rollers, horse rakes (parts of), reaping and mowing machines, machines for sowing seed by horse-power, moulding boards, and plough shares, metal sheathing, and nails, mill stones, oakum, patent materials for wool scouring, printing presses and type, resin, smelting material, staves and hoops for casks, steam engines and parts of, steel, unworked, bar, blister, shear, or cast, tin, block, plate, and foil, weigh bridges, wire cloth for quartz crushing machinery, work for patent slips and docks, zinc, sheet.

On all goods, imported into this colony and not otherwise enumerated, a duty of 12½ per cent., according to the value of the same.

Goods Free of Duty.

Animals live, books, printed, not being account including music and charts, coal, coke and fuel, fire engines, ice, immigrants' tools and instruments of trade, not exceeding 10*l.* in value, machinery for boring for water and coal, musical instruments and parts of, for places of worship, coloured glass for church windows, and band instruments for volunteer force, outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods, personal baggage of passengers and immigrants (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods and furniture other than cabin furniture), which is imported with and by passengers *bonâ fide* for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale, plants, seeds, and bulbs, provisions and stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's service, rock salt, specimens of natural history, antique curiosities, specie, bullion, and coin, uniforms and appointments, military, naval, and civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony, for their own purpose.

There are no export duties. Total Customs Revenue, 1886, 164,048*l.*

Governors of Western Australia.

Captain James Stirling, Lieut.-Governor, June, 1829.

Captain Irwin, acting Lieut.-Gov., Sept., 1832.

Captain Daniel, acting Lieut.-Gov., Sept., 1833.

Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, Governor, Aug., 1834.

John Hutt, Esq., Governor, January 2, 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Governor, February, 1840.

Lieut.-Col. (formerly Captain) Irwin, Governor, Feb., 1847.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor, August, 1848.

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Governor, June, 1855.

Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from 17 to 27 February, 1862.

John Stephen Hampton, Esq., Governor, Feb., 1862.

Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, Nov., 1868.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., Governor, Sept., 1869.

William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor, Jan., 1875.

Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Harvest, Administrator, Aug., 1877.

Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor, Nov., 1877.

Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor, April, 1880.

Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Esq., Administrator, Feb., 1883.

Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor, June, 1883.

A. C. Onslow, Esq., Administrator from 11th November, 1884, to 15th June, 1885.

Year	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	165,412	182,959	141,245	151,133
1878	163,344	198,243	159,218	162,753
1879	196,315	195,812	155,560	170,037
1880	180,049	204,337	240,559	250,429
1881	254,313	197,886	281,651	284,400
1882	250,372	205,451	324,382	342,468
1883	284,364	240,666	378,791	389,102
1884	290,319	291,307	429,401	442,886
1885	323,313	308,849	450,937	468,043
1886	388,564	394,675	482,219	501,625

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	156,993	186,347	19,367	362,706
1878	153,360	211,378	4,312	379,049
1879	169,668	214,725	22,906	407,299
1880	138,324	204,511	10,833	353,669
1881	160,244	228,213	16,372	404,831
1882	175,057	316,684	17,012	508,755
1883	231,338	276,874	8,633	516,846
1884	222,940	285,928	12,298	521,167
1885	279,937	361,824	8,629	650,391
1886	347,915	396,872	13,226	758,013

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	208,030	143,512	21,810	373,351
1878	185,501	208,684	34,306	428,491
1879	222,659	197,526	27,797	447,983
1880	259,129	161,402	42,652	499,183
1881	260,660	188,866	53,743	502,769
1882	333,387	204,472	45,195	583,055
1883	278,278	130,508	38,182	447,010
1884	279,660	107,881	18,151	405,693
1885	289,901	135,394	21,396	446,692
1886	505,333	92,715	32,345	630,393

*Public Debt, 1,286,000*l.**

Total Population in 1886.

Males, 23,044. Females, 16,540. Total, 39,584.

Executive Council.

Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*

Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*

C. N. Walton, *Attorney-General.*

Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., *Colonial Treasurer.*

John Forrest, C.M.G., *Surveyor-General.*

J. A. Wright, M.I.C.E., *Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief.*

J. G. Lee Steere, M.L.C., unofficial member.

The Hon. J. G. H. Amherst, *Clerk.*

Legislative Council.

Speaker, J. G. Lee Steere, 200*l.*

Chairman of Committees, Sir T. C. Campbell, 150*l.*

Official Members :—

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief.

The Surveyor-General.

Nominated Members :—J. G. Lee-Steere; W. T. Loton; G. Randell; D. K. Congdon; J. C. H. James.

Elected Members :—H. Brockman; E. Keane; Sir T. C. Campbell; A. Richardson; C. Harper; Captain T. Fawcett; G. Layman; W. E. Marmion; S. H. Parker; W. S. Pearse; G. Shenton; H. W. Venn; A. P. Hensman; A. McRae; E. Scott; R. F. Sholl; A. Forrest.

Clerk of Council, Godfrey Knight, 125*l.*

Assistant do. C. J. Lee Steere, 50*l.*

Sergeant-at-Arms, H. P. Hillas, 50*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.*, and 183*l.* forage allowance.

Private Secretary, The Hon. J. G. H. Amherst, 300*l.* A.D.C., 120*l.*

Clerk, A. H. Williams, 250*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., 900*l.*

Assistant Colonial Secretary, O. Burt, 450*l.*

Registrar, G. F. Eliot, 300*l.*

Corresponding Clerk, M. A. C. Fraser, 250*l.*

Assistant Registrar, W. A. Gale, 160*l.*

Clerk, C. J. Lee-Steere, 120*l.*

Office Keeper, H. P. Hillas, 100*l.*

Government Residents and Deputy Treasurers.

Northern District, Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Angelo.

Victoria ditto, Maitland Brown.

Plantagenet ditto, Rowley C. Loftie.

West Kimberley ditto, T. H. Lovegrove.

East Kimberley ditto, C. D. Price.

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, A. O. Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., 650*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. S. Eliot, 375*l.*

Book-keeper, F. L. Hussey, 800*l.*

2nd Clerk, T. Angove, 180*l.*

Probation Clerks, S. Randell, 130*l.*

F. Spencer, 60*l.*

W. Buchanan, 90*l.*

Clerk and Accountant, Geraldton, R. Eliot, 100*l.*

Deputy Treasurers, M. Brown, R. C. Loftie, Lieut.-Col. Angelo, F. A. Hare, C. D. Price, W. D. Cowan, J. S. Harris, C. D. V. Foss, T. H. Lovegrove, J. Adam, J. C. Rosselloty, and J. A. O'Meehan.

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope, 450*l.*

Chief Clerk and Examiner, F. Spencer, 325*l.*

2nd Clerk, C. Pether, 185*l.*

3rd „ P. L. Hussey, 120*l.*

Clerk and Examiner, H. Whitfield, 185*l.*

Clerk, W. E. Kennedy, 60*l.*

Land and Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, John Forrest, C.M.G., 600*l.*, and allowance 150*l.*
Staff-Surveyor, H. S. Ranford, 350*l.*, and allowance 150*l.*

Ditto, H. F. Johnston, 300*l.*, and allowance 150*l.*

Ditto, C. W. Nyulasy, 300*l.*, and allowance 150*l.*

Inspector of Plans and Surveys, J. S. Brooking, 350*l.*
Chief Draftsman and Custodian of Plans, G. Vincent, 330*l.*

Photo-lithographer, J. Stephens, 230*l.*

Photo-lithographic Printer and Assistant, W. Caporn, 140*l.*

Meteorological Reporter, M. A. C. Fraser, 100*l.*

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, R. C. Clifton, 325*l.*

Accountant, G. F. Glyde, 300*l.*

2nd Clerk, C. Spencer, 200*l.*

3rd „ John Laurance, 130*l.*

4th „ A. E. Spencer, 90*l.*

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck, L. W. Clifton, 480*l.* (allowed quarters).

Chief Clerk and Gauger, Fremantle, E. T. Troode, 350*l.*

Clerk, Fremantle, N. Knight, 250*l.*

Landing Waiter, ditto, J. O'Connor, 170*l.*

Assistant ditto, ditto, E. Fordham, 145*l.*

"A" Store Officer, E. Haghe, 150*l.*

Clerk, Fremantle, E. S. P. Troode, 130*l.*

Cooper and Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, W. Brown, 145*l.*

Landing Waiter, Albany (also Clerk), W. McNee, 200*l.*

Works and Railways Department.

Director of Works and Engineer-in-Chief, J. A. Wright, M. Inst. C.E., 900*l.*

Superintendent of Works, G. T. Poole, 500*l.*

General Manager of Railways and Maintenance Engineer, C. T. Mason, 550*l.*

Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood, 300*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. Hillman, 300*l.*

Clerk, O. P. Stables, 175*l.*

Surveyor, T. B. Barrett, 240*l.*

Draymen, J. G. Taylor, M. Gardiner, E. Salter, and F. Birch, 200*l.* each.

Accountant, Works and Railways, A. F. Thomson, 300*l.*

Bookkeeper, Carl Fuchs, 200*l.*

Cashier, H. Sherlock, 150*l.*

Surveyor of Telegraphs, H. Stuart Carey, 350*l.*, and 150*l.* allowance.

Resident Engineers, E. P. Dowley, B.A., B.E., 300*l.*, and 240*l.* allowances; W. L. Owen, 360*l.*, and 120*l.* allowances; H. E. Parry, 450*l.*, and 140*l.* allowances; and J. Gardiner, 300*l.*, and 120*l.* allowances.

Superintendent of Telephones, W. J. Hancock, 200*l.*

EASTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic Manager, G. Roberts, 300*l.*

Locomotive Superintendent, W. Mather, 350*l.*

Inspector of Permanent Ways, J. Hayden, 150*l.*, and 52*l.* allowances.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic Manager, H. Spalding, 150*l.*

Inspector of Permanent Ways, W. Tapscott, 150*l.*

Postal and Telegraph Department.

Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, C. F. Gahan, 600*l*.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, (vacant), 400*l*., allowance 100*l*.

Chief Clerk, R. A. Sholl, 325*l*.

2nd " A. P. Curtis, 250*l*.

3rd " W. Kennedy, 270*l*.

4th " R. Wynne, 250*l*.

5th " S. Howlett, 180*l*.

6th " H. Smith, 150*l*.

7th " G. Grundy, 150*l*.

8th " W. P. Horgan, 110*l*.

9th " A. G. Brady, 80*l*.

Telegraph Clerk, H. E. Clay, 200*l*.

Chief Inspector of Telegraphs, F. A. Bailey, 350*l*.

Chief Operator and Instructor, E. W. Snook, 250*l*.

Telegraph Operator and Instructor, G. Strickland, 180*l*.

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner, J. C. H. James, 600*l*.

Registrar of Titles and Deeds, F. A. Moseley, 400*l*.

Clerk, A. Glyde, 140*l*.

" C. Cooper, 130*l*.

Storekeeper's Department.

Government Storekeeper, W. A. Stone, 350*l*.

Assistant Storekeeper, T. Flynn, 220*l*.

Clerk, J. Craig, 150*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, and Superintendent of Vaccination, A. R. Waylen, 475*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

✓ *Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination*, Lionel Harston, 200*l*., and quarters.

✓ *Colonial Surgeon, Fremantle*, H. C. Barnett, 400*l*.

✓ *Health Officer, Fremantle*, J. W. Hope, 50*l*.

✓ *Visiting Medical Officer, Rottneet*, J. W. Hope, 100*l*.

✓ *District Medical Officers—*

Norham District, John Brine Dunlop, 100*l*.

Victoria District, C. B. Elliott, 100*l*.

Greenough District, G. Boyes, 100*l*.

York District, J. R. M. Thompson, 100*l*.

Toodyay District, W. Mayhew, 100*l*.

Swan District, F. Tratman, M.B., 100*l*.

Bunbury District, J. A. O'Meeham, 100*l*.

Bussellton District, B. T. Heuston, 100*l*.

Albany District, H. S. Smith, 140*l*.

Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 100*l*.

Blackwood District, J. A. O'Meeham.

Kimberley, T. H. Lovegrove, 200*l*.

Gascoyne, F. J. Roberts, 100*l*.

Northampton (vacant), 100*l*.

Murray, R. J. Lepper, 100*l*.

Cambridge Gulf, J. T. Laffan, 300*l*.

North District, T. Frizoll, 200*l*.

Harbour and Light Department.

✓ *Harbourmaster, Fremantle*, Captain C. R. T. Russell, R.N., 300*l*., and quarters.

Harbourmaster and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 250*l*.

Pilots, Fremantle, F. Wemyss, 200*l*.

Rottneet, S. G. Butcher, 200*l*., and quarters

Assistant Pilot, Albany, A. Thompson, 125*l*.

Mining Department.

Acting Temporarily Assistant Resident Warden, J. M. Finnerty.

Clerk to Warden, Llewellyn Thomas, 180*l*.

Wardens, T. H. Lovegrove and C. D. Price.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, A. C. Onslow, 1,000*l*.

Puisne Judge, E. A. Stone, 700*l*.

Attorney-General, C. N. Warton, 600*l*., with private practice.

Crown Solicitor, Geo. Leake, 300*l*.

Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., James Cowan, 375*l*.

Sheriff, James Roe, 400*l*.

Associate to Chief Justice, W. H. James, 90*l*.

Associate to Puisne Judge, J. Kidson, 90*l*.

Clerk to Attorney-General, T. Howell, 125*l*.

Clerk to Crown Solicitor, S. J. Chipper, 125*l*.

Clerk to Registrar of Supreme Court, G. A. A. Clifton, 130*l*.

Bailiff and Head Constable, J. J. Glover, 120*l*.

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:—

North District, Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Angelo, 475*l*., and allowance 50*l*., and quarters.

Victoria District, Maitland Brown, 535*l*., and allowance with quarters, 100*l*.

Southern District, R. C. Loftie, 510*l*., and allowances 100*l*. and quarters.

Wellington District, W. D. Cowan, 350*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

Police Magistrate—Perth and Swan, G. W. Leake, Q.C., 500*l*., and allowance, 25*l*.

Sussex District, J. S. Harris (temporary), 315*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

Murray District, R. J. Lepper, 155*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 170*l*., and allowance 50*l*.

Fremantle District, R. Fairbairn, 475*l*.

Toodyay District, J. Adams, 315*l*., and allowance 50*l*. and quarters.

York District, F. A. Hare, 350*l*., and allowance 50*l*. and quarters.

Gascoyne, C. D. V. Foss, 300*l*., and allowance 125*l*. and quarters.

West Kimberley, T. H. Lovegrove, 500*l*., and 75*l*. allowance and quarters.

East Kimberley, C. D. Price, 500*l*., and 75*l*. allowance and quarters.

Blackwood District, J. A. O'Meeham, 100*l*.

Defences.

Commandant Local Forces, Major W. J. Phillimore, R.A., 500*l*. and 100*l*. travelling expenses.

Staff Drill Instructor and Adjutant, Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, 150*l*., and 50*l*. travelling allowance.

Police Department.

Superintendent, and Superintendent of Water Police, G. B. Phillips, 600*l*.

Inspectors—

Northern District, T. Rowe, 250*l*.

Southern ditto, R. C. Hare, 275*l*.

Perth ditto, E. Lodge, 225*l*. and 80*l*. allowance.

Kimberley District, J. M. Finnerty, 250*l*., and allowance.

Chief Clerk, P. Kelly, 275*l*.

Clerk, D. B. Ord, 175*l*.

Drill Instructor, Sergeant-Major J. Mathews, 200*l*.

Gaol Department.

Inspector of Prisons, J. B. Roe, 100*l*.

Visiting Surgeon, A. R. Waylen, 62*l*. 10*s*.

Gaoler, Perth, A. Woodbridge, 175*l*.

Clerk to Sheriff, A. Woodbridge, jun., 110*l*.

Fremanile Prison.

Surgeon, J. W. Hope, 100L., and quarters.
Acting Superintendent, S. Hope, 300L.
Clerk, , 200L.

Rottneet Prison Department.

Superintendent, W. H. Timperley, 325L., table allowance, 30L., and quarters.
✓ Visiting Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, 100L.
Clerk and Superintendent of Salt Works, A. H. Courderôt, 160L.
School Teacher, S. N. Walcott, 100L.
Officer in Charge of Reformatory, J. Watson, 145L.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, R. Pether, 350L. and quarters.
Clerk, A. Curtis, 190L.

Inspectors of Sheep Department (with an allowance of 100L. each).

Champion Bay District, Joshua Mills, 150L.
Gascogne District, R. Miller, 150L.
Irwin District, J. F. Morrell, 150L.
Central District, J. M. Craig, 150L.
South-west District, J. Logue, jun., 150L.
South-east District, R. Warburton, 150L.
Kimberley, A. H. Morrison, 150L.

Educational Department.

Secretary to Central Board, C. H. Clifton, 170L.
Inspector of Schools, W. Adkinson, 350L., and allowance 100L.
Assistant Inspector of Schools, S. Gardiner, 225L., and 50L. allowance.

Poor Relief Department.

Superintendent of Poor Houses and Charitable Institutions, W. Dale, 390L., and 50L. allowance.

Chief Clergy of the Church of England.

Bishop, Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D.
Dean, Very Rev. Joseph Gegg.
Archdeacon, Ven. James Brown.
Perth, Rev. J. G. Carter.
Fremantle, Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Mathew Gibney, D.D., (consecrated 1887).
Vicar-General, The Very Rev.
Archdeacon, The Ven. A. J. Lecaille, Greenough.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, S. Burt, Vice-Consul.
United States of America, F. R. Dymes, Consular Agent at Albany; W. Sandover at Perth.
Holland, W. E. Marmion.
Italy, E. Solomon, Consular Agent.
France, W. F. Samson, Consular Agent.
Portugal, S. Barb.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

(See Map, page 26.)

Situation and Area.

The Windward, or southern group of the West Indian Islands, includes the following islands lying in the order named from north to south, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, the Grenadines and Grenada. Tobago and Trinidad belong

geographically more to the continent of South America than to the Antilles. All these islands are British.

Barbados and Trinidad are entirely separate colonies, each under its own Governor, and accounts of them will be found under their respective headings. Tobago is about to be united in one Government with Trinidad, under 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44. The remaining three British islands are now grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor-in-Chief, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the combined Colony is 524 square miles, and its population about 130,000. The total exports in 1886 were 356,374L., and the total imports 333,807L.

History.

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On the 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted.

Constitution.

Each island retains its own institutions, and is presided over by a resident administrator, who is also Colonial Secretary. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue, or tariff. There is, however, a common Court of Appeal, constituted in 1859, consisting of the chief justices of the several islands. The colonies have also united for sundry other common purposes, such as the maintenance of a lunatic asylum.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, doubloons, and the gold coins of the United States. There is no Government note issue, but the "Colonial Bank," which has branches in the larger islands, issues five dollar notes to the extent of 9,800L. in St. Lucia, 11,700L. in Grenada, and 8,000L. in St. Vincent. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent, and there are about 5,000 Indian Coolies. English is usually spoken, except in Grenada and St. Lucia, where the prevailing language is a French *patois*.

Communications.

The "Royal Mail" Company's steamers communicate fortnightly with England, and touch at most of the islands (at Tobago only monthly). All the islands (except Tobago) are in telegraphic communication with Europe and the other West Indian islands by cables to St. Thomas and St. Croix. There is no railway in any of them.

The Rates of Postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal ...	1d. ...	½d. per 4 oz.
Within 300 miles ...	2½d. ...	½d. per 2 oz.
Beyond ditto ...	4d. ...	1d. "

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	45,158	19,006	6,966	71,125
1878	42,675	12,435	5,494	60,604
1879	38,308	18,277	8,005	64,585
1880	33,046	16,640	4,586	54,272
1881	30,402	17,644	5,123	53,169
1882	34,209	12,884	5,188	52,281
1883	27,483	12,579	3,083	43,095
1884	27,931	11,035	2,850	41,816
1885	80,790	7,738	3,288	41,761
1886	28,949	9,276	2,025	40,250

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	2,113	85	80	2,228
1878	1,480	—	173	1,653
1879	2,257	—	709	2,966
1880	3,307	—	178	3,485
1881	2,302	303	70	2,675
1882	1,095	346	102	1,543
1883	1,430	75	—	1,505
1884	1,164	272	—	1,436
1885	1,704	68	—	1,772
1886	429	—	—	429

Not including produce of whale fishery shipped to United States, value (1884) 21,970*l.*, (1885) 10,150*l.*, and (1886) 21,282*l.*

Governors

Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
 1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
 1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H.
 1851 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
 1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
 1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).
 1870 Admiral Patey.
 1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.
 1884 Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (Acting).
 1887 W. Grey-Wilson (Acting).

Executive Council.

- W. Grey-Wilson, *Acting Governor*.
 The Bishop of St. Helena.
 Lieut.-Colonel Woodward, R.E., *Commanding the Troops*.
 George Moss.
 Thomas E. Fowler.

Civil Establishment.

- Acting Governor, Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, and Treasury Officer*, Wm. Grey-Wilson, 500*l.*
Auditor, Capt. H. W. B. Bruno, 62*l.*
Officers of Customs, Supervisor, Jas. Homagee, 100*l.*
2nd Officer, R. Pritchard, 220*l.*
3rd Officer, George Bruce, 150*l.*
Colonial Surgeon, F. S. Watson, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* for horse allowance.
Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate, James Homagee 300*l.*
Manager of Savings Bank, Jas. Homagee, 20*l.*
Police Sergeant and Gaoler, William Harrison, 120*l.*, and quarters.
Coroner, Thomas E. Fowler, 10*l.*
Postmaster, S. Young.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D.
Chaplain to Hospitals and Gaols, Rev. J. Ellis, 26*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

George Moss, Consul for *Italy, Spain, and Brazil*, and Vice-Consul for *Belgium, France, Netherlands, and Russia*.

Charles A. Carrol, Consul for *Sweden and Norway*.

Saul Solomon, Consul for *Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Denmark, and Portugal*.

T. E. Fowler, Vice-Consul for *United States of America*.

G. N. Moss, Vice-Consul for *Spain*.

A. C. Wadson, Consular Agent for *Peru*, and Vice-Consul for *Brazil*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Geographical Position.

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude.

All the country north of the 26th parallel of south latitude, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The present northern boundary is the Indian Ocean, latitude 11° S.; the southern boundary, the Southern Ocean, in latitude 38° S. The whole colony of South Australia covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, and includes an area of 903,690 square miles.

Adelaide, the capital of the Province, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

General Government.

The Constitution granted to South Australia by Her Majesty, by virtue of Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 59, was proclaimed on the 24th October, 1856. Under that Statute the Parliament consisted of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly; the former being composed of 18 members, and the latter of 36. In 1873 the electoral districts of the House of Assembly were increased to 22, and the number of members to 46, and in 1882, to 26 and 52 respectively.

The Legislative Council is now elected by ballot, and consists of 24 members, returned under Act No. 236 of 1881. The Colony is divided into four electoral districts, viz.: No. 1, Central, No. 2, Southern, No. 3, North-Eastern, and No. 4, Northern. On April 14th, 1888, and 1891, the

8 members whose names stand first upon the roll retire, and their successors are appointed by each of the 4 districts electing 2 members. In 1894 and thereafter the first 2 members of each district will retire, and their places will be similarly supplied. Until all the old members who were elected under the former system have retired, vacancies by death, resignation, &c., are supplied by the districts in rotation, and subsequently by those districts whose members may have caused such vacancies.

The quorum of the Council consists of nine members, including the President.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the Queen, and that he has resided in the Province for three years. The qualification of a voter is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also be possessed of either a freehold of the value of 50*l.* or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l.* having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual rent value of 25*l.* The total number of voters for the Legislative Council is 33,097, or about 39 per cent. of the adult male population.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years; and each of the 26 electoral districts returns two members. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors is 64,259, or about 76 per cent. of the adult male population.

Responsible Government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature who form the Cabinet, and are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council.

Local Government.

There are 31 municipalities in the Colony, whose powers are regulated by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1880." The governing body consists of Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, elected by the ratepayers, who also elect the Auditor. The Council has power to levy rates for municipal purposes only on all house and land property within the municipal area, but the question of raising a loan must be submitted to a general meeting of the ratepayers, and a poll must be taken if demanded by six ratepayers. The aggregate assessment of the property within the municipal areas amounts to about a million, and the municipal revenue in 1886 amounted to 115,222*l.*, and the expenditure to 118,644*l.* The aggregate local debt on the 31st December, 1886, was 162,110*l.*

Population.

The population of the Colony at the close of 1886 was estimated to be 312,758 persons. A poll-tax of 30*l.* is levied on every Chinese immigrant.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide number 45,333 persons, and of the suburbs 80,000.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.

The average birth-rate is 85.32 per 1,000 of the population. The number of marriages registered in 1886 was 1,976.

The average death-rate in South Australia is 13.38 per 1,000, as compared with 20 per 1,000 in England.

Education.

The Education Acts passed in 1875 and 1878 provide that the management of public education should be committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free to those who cannot afford to pay a small fee; and compulsory wherever practicable. There are 504 schools, with 44,405 scholars.

The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, &c., were, during 1886, 104,149*l.*, towards which about 25,239*l.* was received from fees and the rents of dedicated lands, the net cost to the state thus being 78,909*l.*, exclusively of buildings. The total expenditure on school buildings up to the end of 1884 was 401,857*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The lands dedicated to educational purposes amount to 320,120 acres, and provision is made for setting apart 20,000 acres in future years. To the University of Adelaide, established in 1874, an annual grant is made of five per cent. on all sums contributed to the University from private sources (at present amounting to over 50,000*l.*), and it has also an endowment of land. It had in 1886 189 students.

For the maintenance of the South Australian Art Gallery, Museum, and Institute, also country institutes (including the erection of buildings) in 1884, the sum expended was 163,307*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Gladstone, and Palmerston, Northern Territory, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

Local Courts of civil jurisdiction are established in all the principal towns throughout the Province, arranged in circuits, and presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

The annual number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 200, or less than one in every 1,500 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of landed property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law to the end of 1886 amounts to 18,000,000*l.* sterling.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public

works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1886, was 18,340,200*l.*, and the total rate of indebtedness per head of the population was 58*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Against this liability, a sum of 2,816,168*l.* remains due to Government, for 2,445,361 acres of land sold under the credit system.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling. The local banks issue notes to the extent of about 550,000*l.*, and had on 31st December, 1886, 4,962,065*l.* deposits.

Nine banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 146 branches and agencies. Their names are: the Bank of South Australia, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, National Bank of Australasia, English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Bank of Adelaide, Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Bank of Australia, and Bank of New Zealand. The total average liabilities of the eleven banks amount to (30th December, 1886) 5,474,002*l.*, and the total average assets to 11,446,883*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 96 branches. The total number of depositors 30th June, 1887, was 56,685. The total deposits amounted to 1,581,100*l.* One in six of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

Industry.

It may be roughly estimated that not more than 250,000 square miles of the area of the Colony, excluding the Northern Territory, are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached 1,000 miles. Squatters have lately taken up large areas of land discovered by recent explorations (lying chiefly on the route of the overland telegraph), which are considered capable of carrying stock. Thirty-seven counties have been proclaimed to 31st December, 1886, embracing 66,201 square miles, or 39,436,800 acres. Of this large area only 9,527,621 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to upwards of 120 acres for each male adult in the Colony. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to sale, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 1,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c. At present there is as much as 2,112,312 acres of land surveyed and open for immediate selection.

About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat, of which 1,942,453 acres were reaped in 1886. The area of wheat grown has increased more than 100 per cent. during the last 10 years.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry. There are 4,590 acres of land devoted to this purpose. The produce of vineyards for the year ended December, 1884, was 473,535 gallons of wine—about 130 gallons per acre. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand

is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at several the Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants.

Almond trees are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment.

The Colony possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. In 1884 there were no less than 212,795* square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 172,000; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 450,000; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 7,366,046, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 186,617 bales.

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, and there are now many steam flour mills, saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement works, breweries, &c. Several marble and slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have been opened, and recently an extensive quarry of marble has been opened at Kapunda.

The gasworks of the Colony are eight in number, of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining six are in the principal country towns.

329 vessels of 38,928 tons were in 1885 registered at Port Adelaide and Port Darwin.

Out of 2,822,138*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 633,426*l.*; while wool represented 1,447,971*l.*, and copper 230,868*l.*

The total value of wool shipped in 1886 was 412,163*l.*; 1866, 990,163*l.*; and in 1886 it reached 1,955,207*l.* sterling.

The trade and shipping of Port Darwin in 1886 were as follows:—

IMPORTS.			
From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
£123,959	£125,317	£44,578	£293,854
EXPORTS.			
To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
£55	£85,365	£9,207	£94,627

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

British tons, 203,924; total tons, 207,853.

Means of Communication.

There are 4,250 miles of road defined in the settled districts. The greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 2,012.

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

The mileage of railways opened for traffic in the Colony is 1882, and the mileage of new lines in course of construction is 417. Up to June 30th, 1886, the total cost of the railways reached 8,501,930*l*. The receipts in 1886 were 555,589*l*, and the expenditure 359,840*l*.

The geographical position of South Australia being practically that of the most western of the group, the first port of arrival and the last of departure for mail communication with Great Britain and the East, necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford communication with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. To accomplish this South Australia, at her own risk, erected a line of telegraph some 2,200 miles in length, at a cost of over 400,000*l*., across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party.

At the close of the year 1886 there were 200 stations, and 5,459 miles of line open throughout the Colony, and there are several lines now in course of construction.

Internal water communication is afforded by the Murray River, on which steamers run for 2,000 miles. There is regular and frequent communication by mail steamers with all parts of Australasia, as well as with Europe and San Francisco. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers. <i>d.</i> Free
Town	1	
Internal and within Australasia	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Europe, United States	6	1
China, Borneo, Japan	<i>s.</i> 1	2

Defences.

There is a permanent staff of 55, and volunteer forces numbering 3,178 officers and men. The naval force consists of H.M.S. "Protector," 6 guns, with an establishment of 150 officers and men.

Tariff (Act 56 of 1887).

Customs Duties.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Acetic acid, not over 33 per cent. acidity, per lb. or pint (and 1 <i>d.</i> for each 10 per cent. extra)	0	3
Acid, nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic, per cwt	5	0
Alp, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry, limejuice aerated, and limejuice cordials, not spirituous, per gallon	1	0
Animals living, viz.: Horses, mares, gelding colts and fillies over the age of six months, except in saddle or harness, each	5	0
Animals living, viz.: Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulle, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams, each	5	0
Animals living, viz.: Sheep, each	0	6
" " Pigs, each	2	0
Fish, dried and salted (except in pickle or brine), milk (preserved) and compounds thereof, paraffin and mineral wax, stearine, per lb.	0	1

Beeswax, candied fruits, tea, chocolate, cocoa, manufactured, confectionery, fruit, dried (except dates, currants, raisins), gunpowder (sporting), honey, jams, jellies, mustard, nuts, except coco-nuts, pork, in pickle, preserves, coffee (raw), per lb.	0	3
Bacon, butterine, cheese, coffee (roast or ground), fancy soap, ham, per lb.	0	4
Boots and shoes (except indiarubber)— Men's, No. 6 and upwards, per dozed pairs Youths', Nos. 2 to 5 Boys', Nos. 7 to 1 Women's, No. 3 and upwards, except last- ing and stiff boots. Girls', Nos. II-2 (same exceptions) " " 7 to 10	33 21 17 19 16 11	0 0 0 6 6 6
Hats, boys' and youths' felt and straw, per dozen	8	0
Felt, men's, women's, untrimmed	15	0
Hats covered with felt, plush, silk, &c.	30	0
Dress hats	48	0
Carriages, two wheeled, each	£10	0
Four wheeled	15	0
Hansom cabs, safety, single; double seated wagons, wagonettes, and four wheeled buggies with tops, each	20	0
Omnibuses, coaches, each	40	0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, each	50	0
Barley, per bushel	1	0
Butter, biscuits, blue, candles, currants, dates, fish (preserved, except sardines), fruit (preserved), glue, macaroni, meat (preserved), pepper, curled hair, raisins, per lb.	0	2
Soap (extract of), soap and washing powders, starch, spices, soup (preserved), twines and cord, except sewing or seaming twines, vegetables (preserved), vermicelli, per lb.	0	2
Cards, playing, per dozen packs	6	0
Cement, per barrel	2	0
Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root), per lb.	0	6
Chicory, green root, per ton	60	0
Coffee, and substitutes therefor mixed with chicory or coffee, per lb.	0	6
Cordage, viz., coir rope, per cwt.	5	0
" Galvanized and iron, per cwt.	3	0
" Other, per cwt.	11	0
Doors, except iron doors, under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 5 <i>s.</i> ; under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 7 <i>s.</i> ; over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., each	10	0
Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces, per dozen quarts, or two dozen pints	4	0
Fruit, bottled, oil, salad, pickles, sauces, per dozen smaller	1	6
Oil, olive or salad, per gallon	2	0
Grain, except wheat overland pulse, &c., per 100 lbs.	2	0
Maize, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Fruit, fresh, per bushel	1	0
Galvanized iron — corrugated, unmanufactured, per ton	30	0
Glucose, per cwt.	6	0
Hops, per lb.	0	6
Iron columns, girders, rolled or rivetted, pipes, tubes, oatmeal, per ton	40	0
Lead, pipe and sheet, shot, per cwt.	2	6
Malt, per bushel	2	6
Marble, slate, stone for building, unwrought, per cubic foot	1	0
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for boxes containing 100 matches or under, per gross	1	0
Ditto (ditto), for each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross	1	0

	s.	d.
Nails, screws, onions, unmixed paint, per cwt.	2	0
Naphtha, turps, varnish, per gallon	0	6
Oils (except kerosine, per gallon, 3d., cod, cloth, coconut, palm, seal, and whale, free), per gallon	0	6
Opium, morphia, per lb.	20	0
Paints, mixed, per cwt.	4	0
Paper, wrapping, tissue, per cwt.	3	4
Paper bags, not printed, per cwt.	10	0
" printed, per cwt.	15	0
Plaster of Paris, per barrel	3	0
Potatoes, per cwt.	1	0
Rice and rice flour, sugar, treacle, and molasses, per cwt.	3	0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit), wine not over 85 per cent. per gallon	6	0
Sashes, up to 1½-in., per pair	4	0
" over	6	0
Salt, per ton	25	0
Soap, except fancy soaps, per lb.	0	1
Soda crystals, per ton	40	0
Spirits, the gallon, proof or liquid	14	0
Spirits, perfumed, the proof gallon	24	0
Spirits, methylated, the liquid gallon	3	0
Spirits, for fortifying wine, produce of province, per proof gallon	2	6
Timber, viz.: Battens, deals, planks, quartering, spars, per 40 cubic feet	2	6
" Boards, ¾ to 1½, rough or planed, tongued or grooved, per 100 sup. feet.	1	6
" Architraves, mouldings, 3-in. and under, per 100 lin. feet	4	0
" Ditto, over 3-in., skirtings	7	0
" Laths, per 1,000	1	0
" Shingles, per 1,000	0	6
" Palings, per 100	0	6
Tobacco, viz., manufactured, per lb.	2	9
" Cigars, per lb.	6	8
" Snuff, per lb.	6	0
" Unmanufactured, per lb.	1	7½
Vinegar, not over 5 per cent. acidity, and 2d. for each extra 1 per cent., per gallon	0	9
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	10	0

Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Air bricks, albums, apparel and slops, n.e.s., archery materials; bags, canvas, basketware, bedsteads, beer engines, bellows and bellows with forges, bells (all kinds), bench screws, bent wood and joinery, birdcages, blacking (including boot gloss, harness dressing, and black lead); blacksmiths' tongs, blocks, pulleys, and sheaves, boot and slipper uppers, boots and shoes, n.e.s., bootlaces, leather, boilers, land and marine, bolts and nuts over ¾ in. diameter, boring rods and tools, breadcutters (except Bath and Dinas), bridges and bridgework, manufactured, bright wireware, Britannia metal ware, British plate, brooms and brushware, buckets and tubs (all kinds of), buggy hoods, wholly or partly manufactured; cabin hooks, campovens and covers, candle moulds, candlesticks, carpenters' and joiners' benches, carpet bags, portmanteaux, and trunks (all kinds of), carriages, carts, wagons, and all vehicles, n.e.s., castings, n.e.s., cast steel drills, chisels, cold, cork-screws, wire and steel, copying and embossing presses, cork and other ship fenders; drapery and millinery, n.e.s. (except hosiery n.e.s., to be considered as unenumerated), dumb bells, engines and parts (except gas, portable, and traction engines, and pressure ganges), forges and

forge backs, feathers, fellows, furniture, furs; gas tongs, garden rollers, glass, silvered; hats, n.e.s., gates, stoves, ranges, and ovens and parts thereof, bonnets and caps, n.e.s., hammers (napping, quartz, and spalling), harness and saddlery made up, hoists and lifts, horsepower and parts, hydraulic presses, ice-making and cooling machines; iron brackets, doors, gates, kibbles, lasts, and galvanized iron manufactures, jewellery, japanned ware, jacks, liftings; kettles and pans (copper and brass), knifeboards, knife cleaners; gasaliers and parts; ladles, iron, lasts, wood, leatherware of every description, n.e.s., leggings; machines, washing, and mangles, manufactures of metals, n.e.s. (except plough and scarifier shares), mandrels, mantel-pieces, mats, millbands, leather, mouldings, gold, silverware, oars; organs, pipe; picks and mattocks, picture frames, except for public institutions, perfumery, plate and plated ware, n.e.s., pliers, polishing powders and pastes, plummer blocks and brasses, punching machinery; quarry mauls and picks, refrigerators, saddle and harness trees, sails, new, safes, iron, sieves, staples, sashweights, scrapers, stationery, manufactured, including labels, posting, handbills, and printed bags, not enumerated; shafting, cold rolled, or turned, and couplings, tiles, tinware, tiring plates; troughing; wedges, whips and walking sticks, wheels and axles, wigs, winches, windmills, wickerware; woodware, wringers, weighbridges over 20 cwt., woolpresses, wool scourers, whim bows, winepresses, whim mountings.

Twenty per centum ad valorem.

Aërated waters; cordials, not spirituous; brown earthenware and stoneware; fireworks; glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and bottles, except medicine bottles; haypresses, hosiery, knitted; machinery, n.e.s., marble, stone, slate (wrought), medicines, patent, mineral waters; syrups; tents and tarpaulins; umbrellas and parasols.

Fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Agricultural implements, n.e.s., including corn-crushers, apparel and slops, being mole clothing and imitations thereof; blankets; carpets, carpeting; chinaware and earthenware, n.e.s.; cricketware, clocks and watches, or parts thereof; drapery and millinery; piece goods, viz.: silk, and manufactures thereof containing five per cent. of silk (n.e.s.), satins, plushes, and velvets, ribbons, ruffings, tablecloths, table and toilet covers (cotton or linen), table napkins, towels, and dusters; eyeglasses and spectacles, gold or silver, fancy goods; glass, plate and sheet, n.e.s.; glassware, n.e.s.; hats, viz.: pith, harmoniums and pinafortes, organs other than pipe, lamps and lampware, leather, n.e.s., except roans and skivers, matting, metal services, spoons, and forks, except steel table forks; oil and floor cloth; plough and scarifier shares; quilts and rugs; tobacconist ware; woollen and flannel piece goods (except dress piece goods), n.e.s.

Free List.

American leather cloth, anchors over 3 cwt., animals, living, n.e.s., antifouling composition, antimony, in ingots, anvils, artificial teeth, artists' colours, canvas, and pallet knives, arrowroot, asphalt, atlases; backs, wooden, for brushes, bagging, Forfar and Hessians, bags and sacks, printed or otherwise, ballast, not being stone enumerated, barrel and cupboard bolts, bass, hair, and bristles, and other materials for brushmaking,

bicycle steel backbones or tubes and rims unfinished, black sand, blasting powder, dynamite, and lithofracture, bookbinding cloth, books, printed, boots and shoes, children's, No. 0-3, boot elastic, boot hooks, boot laces, other than leather, bolts and nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and under, bolt ends and nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and under, bone black, bones, bonnet shapes, bonnets and hats, viz.: straw, chip, willow, tape or braid untrimmed, bottles, indiarubber, braids and bindings, brass, bar, sheet, rod, and rolled, bricks, bath and dinas, bushes, patent roller, for block making, buttons, brimstone, crude and flowers of sulphur, buckles, bulbs and seeds, garden, bunting in the piece; camera, photographic, cane, canvas, canvas hose, capsules, bottle, cardboard, strawboard, and millboard (plain), carriage trimmings, casks and cases for dry goods, and packages, chain cables and traces, not galvanized, chalk, charts, cloth, oil, coal, lignite and coke, cocoa nibs, coin, specie and bullion, coir yarn, combined mower and binder, copper and yellow metal sheathing (sheet, bar, rod, and nails) copper wire (covered), coppers, cordage, viz., steel wire, corks, cut and cork, cork socking, cornflour, cotton (for hosiery, packing, raw, silicate, waste, wick, and knitting, and mending), cotton goods in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered unenumerated), cotton thread, sewing, crimean and union shirtings in the piece, crucibles: demonstration chalk, dentists' tools and materials, detonators, diamonds (glazier and mining), door knobs and handles (brass, glass, or china), drawing pins, dry plates (photographic), dyestuffs (being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extract, and indigo), ebonite and vulcanite bottle stoppers; elastic, emery cloth, powder, and paper, engines (gas, portable, and traction, dry air refrigerating machine without engine), eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold or silver), eyeclets, eyelet punches, and webbing; felt sheathing and paper, roofing fibre, cocoa, flax, forks, hay and digging, fuse; ginger, green, globes, school, gold and silver leaf, grain, viz., wheat, overland, grindstones, guano, and other manures, gutta percha; hair, seating and unmanufactured, hames, all kinds, harness, minor articles and mountings, harvest twines, up to and including December 31st, 1887, hatters' materials, except felt hoods, pull-over hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, hemp, hides and skins, raw, hinges (except T and hook hinges), hooks and eyes, hooks, reaping, holystones, holloware, hose and tubing, indiarubber; imitation cane, indiarubber (stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, buffers, washers, and tires for bicycles, ink and ink powder, iron (bar, rod, galvanized iron droppers, galvanized sheet, plain, girder plates, unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanized, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes under 6 in. internal diameter), irons, hatters', Italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers', and tailors', ironmongery, n.e.s., Italian cloth lining, ivory; jute; knife sharpeners and powder, knitting machines, knives (leather, machine, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers', chaffcutting); laces, other than leather, latches and locks, all kinds of, lead ore, pig and scrap, leather (patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, Levant, Morocco, and imitations thereof), lime juice in bulk, linen goods in the piece, linseed, lint, lithographic stones; machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting

(including wire cloth and felts), roller machinery and machinery connected therewith not enumerated for flour milling purposes, printing presses and machines, lathes over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, drilling machines over $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, planing machines over 6 tons weight, punching machines over 7 tons weight, shearing machines over 7 tons weight, plate-bending machines over 5 tons weight, slotting machines over 4 tons weight, shaping machines over $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight, bookbinding and ruling machines (except engines and shafting), magnets, maizena, maps, measuring tapes, metal toe caps, heel plates, and boot protectors, mill silk, mill stones, mops, mortice lock furniture and finger-plates, Muntz metal, music, myrobalans; natural history cards, needles, nets, fishing, newspapers, printed, nuts, viz., coconuts; oakum and junk, oil, coconut; cod (bulk), palm, seal, whale, and black shale, oil of rhodium, oil baize, oil cake, oil silk, ores, ozers; paint boxes (toy), paintings and engravings, paper (blotting, copying, felt, marble, alumenized, tracing, coloured surface, gelatine, flint glazed, morocco striped, plaid, printing, and writing (except faint lined), paper fasteners, patent groats, patent roller composition, peaffour, pearlsh, pearl and patent barley, pens and penholders (not fancy), pencils (carpenters' and slate), penelope canvas, phosphorus, picture cards, school, picture-frame mouldings (except gold and solid polished wood), pins, pitch, tar, and resin, plants and trees, platinum or porcelain chemical apparatus, potash, Canadian, precious stones (unset), putty; quicksilver; rabbit traps, radillo, rattans, rice imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into starch therein, rice offal, rivets (steel, iron, or galvanized), Russian bolt rope yarn; saddlers' bindings and ironmongery, sago, salt rock, saltpetre, sash fasteners and lifts, scales, balances, and weights, n.e.s., scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, scythes and scythe handles, seed, grass, sensitised paper, sewing machines and slabs, sewing twine and silk, shaft tips, shale, shears, sheep ear labels, sheep dip and wash, shellac, shoemakers' nails, shoe pegs and peg wood, shovels and spades, sickles, silk fags, slates, school, slot irons for carriage building, sock linen, soda ash, caustic, nitrate, silicate, specimens of natural history, spirit levels, split peas, springs (door, sofa, and chair), stay buds, steel bar, rod, sheet, fencing wire, standards and droppers, and steel cranks and tires, in the rough, for railways and tramways, strychnine, stump and finger joints, sumach and valonia, surveyors' chains, sulphate of copper; tallow, tanks, iron, except galvanized corrugated, tapes, tapioca, tartaric acid, telephones, timber (ash in the rough, balks, logs, sleepers, railway, square, over 4 in. thick, trenails and spokes in the rough, clear pine in the rough (irrespective of sizes), sawn hickory, sawn blackwood, and staves in the rough), tin (block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin plates decorated), tinfoil, tools, not otherwise enumerated, transfers and album scraps, tubing metal (except iron), type, umbrella and parasol parts, except covers, upholsterers' trimmings; vegetable wax, veneers, wood; waterproof materials, washers, rawhide, webbing, whipsockets, window lines, patent, wire, of all kinds, except gold, silver, and plated, wooden hoops for casks, wool, mending, wool washed and greasy, works of art (chromo and oleographs); yarn, angora, wool, and cotton, mending, yarn, combed, not being fingerings; zinc ingot, perforated and sheet.

On imported goods not included in the foregoing schedule an *ad valorem* duty of ten per centum.

Import Duties (Northern Territory).

	£	s.	d.
Opium, per lb.	1	10	0
Rice, per lb.	0	0	1
Sugar and molasses, per cwt.	0	5	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Ricemeal, offal, per ton	0	10	0
Chinese oil, per gallon	0	1	0

The total Customs Revenue in 1886 was 474,414*l*.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1877	1,441,401	1,443,653	613,241	672,776
1878	1,592,634	1,620,309	819,802	906,273
1879	1,662,497	1,847,255	846,742	932,891
1880	2,010,681	1,979,425	1,097,131	1,200,904
1881	2,171,987	2,054,284	1,169,321	1,269,491
1882	2,087,075	2,146,598	1,266,872	1,337,218
1883	2,060,139	2,330,079	1,235,425	1,604,765
1884	2,024,928	2,398,191	1,551,422	1,534,532
1885	2,399,591	2,454,808	1,517,047	1,807,042
1886	1,975,269	2,734,395	1,269,493	1,558,476

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	2,828,894	1,526,280	270,896	4,625,511
1878	3,087,901	2,321,310	310,400	5,719,611
1879	2,718,788	2,016,084	279,278	5,014,149
1880	3,002,342	2,327,567	251,589	5,581,498
1881	2,819,440	2,147,151	257,472	5,224,063
1882	3,468,484	2,805,374	435,930	6,707,788
1883	3,492,277	2,400,088	417,690	6,310,055
1884	2,883,296	2,309,309	456,747	5,749,353
1885	2,781,460	2,083,527	424,027	5,348,403
1886	1,973,647	2,569,046	316,057	4,852,756

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	2,542,806	1,983,336	100,390	4,626,531
1878	3,119,954	2,163,957	71,109	5,355,020
1879	2,845,251	1,844,208	73,268	4,762,727
1880	3,695,498	1,747,093	131,914	5,574,505
1881	2,588,720	1,747,833	71,204	4,407,757
1882	3,000,080	2,241,325	118,479	5,359,890
1883	2,522,470	2,289,369	71,622	4,883,461
1884	4,081,264	2,396,919	144,921	6,623,704
1885	3,331,087	1,985,664	100,394	5,636,255
1886	2,553,583	1,726,880	208,545	4,489,008

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1886, 18,340,200*l*.*

Crown Lands sold, 9,527,760 acres.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Dec., 1836.
2. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., Oct., 1838.
3. Capt (now Sir) George Grey, K.C.B., May, 1841.
4. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., Oct., 1845.
5. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., Aug., 1848.
6. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., June, 1855.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March, 1862.
8. Lieut.-Col. Hamley administered the Government, Feb., 1868.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Feb., 1869.
10. Sir R. D. Hanson administered the Government, 7th Dec., 1872.
11. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., June, 1873.

12. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government, Jan., 1877.
13. Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., Mar., 1877.
14. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government, May, 1877.
15. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Oct., 1877.
16. The Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, administered the Government, Feb. to Aug., 1878.
17. Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1883.

THE GOVERNOR.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l*.*

*Private Secretary, E. P. Lempriere, 400*l*.*

*Aide-de-Camp, Hatton Richards, 250*l*.*

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.

Chief Justice, The Hon. S. J. Way.

Chief Secretary, Hon. James Gordon Ramsay, M.L.O.

Attorney-General, Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, M.P.

Treasurer, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. Jenkin Coles, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P.

Minister of Education, Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, M.P.

Clerk of Council, E. P. Lempriere.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council—24 Members.

*President, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.*

*Clerk, E. G. Blackmore, 600*l*.*

*Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, A. E. Wilby, 400*l*.*

The Hons. The President, R. C. Baker, Henry E. Bright, W. C. Buik, Allan Campbell, J. Bosworth, John Dunn, W. D. Glyde, A. Hay, D. Murray, M. Salom, A. B. Murray, J. G. Ramsay, J. Pickering, J. Rankine, Henry Scott, R. A. Tarlton, W. K. Simms, Samuel Tomkinson, James Martin, William H. Wadham, W. A. E. West-Erskine, J. H. Angas, W. Copley.

House of Assembly—52 Members.

*Speaker, Hon. 600*l*.*

*Chairman of Committees, E. Ward, 400*l*.*

Constituencies.

Members.

Yatala	J. H. Bagster.
Yorke Peninsula	H. Bartlett.
Barossa	M. P. F. Basedow.
Wallaroo	David Bews.
East Adelaide	Hon. J. C. Bray.
Newcastle	T. Burgoyne.
Yorke's Peninsula	R. Caldwell.
Wooroor	J. W. Castine.
Gladstone	Hon. Alfred Catt.
Mount Barhea	J. Cockburn, M.D.
North Adelaide	L. Cohen.
Light	Hon. J. Coles.
Noarlunga	C. J. Dashwood.
Encounter Bay	H. E. Downer.
Barossa	Sir J. W. Downer.
Wooroor	J. J. Duncan.
Wallaroo	L. L. Furner.
Yatala	Wm. Gilbert.
Frome	C. Giles.
Light	P. McMill. Glynn.
West Torrens	B. Gould.
West Adelaide	L. Grayson.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	A. D. Handyside.
Stanley	E. W. Hawker.
North Adelaide	Hon. G. C. Hawker
Barra	F. W. Holder.
Gumeracha	R. Homburg.
Port Adelaide	G. F. Hopkins.
Flinders	W. A. Horn.
Gladstone	J. H. Howe.
Encounter Bay	C. H. Hussey.
Sturt	J. G. Jenkins.
Onkaparinga	Hon. J. C. F. Johnson.
Stanley	C. Kimber.
West Adelaide	Hon. C. C. Kingston.
Victoria	F. E. H. W. Krichauff.
Mount Barker	A. H. Landseer.
Victoria	D. Livingston.
Noarlunga	A. Macdonald.
Port Adelaide	W. E. Mattinson.
Albert	B. A. Moulden.
Flinders	J. Moule.
West Torrens	B. Nash.
Newcastle	Hon. T. Playford.
Onkaparinga	R. Rees.
Gumeracha	
Burra	W. B. Rounsevell.
East Adelaide	J. T. Scherk.
East Torrens	E. T. Smith.
East Torrens	S. Solomon.
Sturt	W. F. Stock.
Frome	E. Ward.

Clerk, F. Halcourt, 600*l*.

Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, John C. Morphet, 400*l*.

Offices connected with both Houses.

Librarian, J. P. Morice, 220*l*.

Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hines, 270*l*.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Samuel James Way, 2,000*l*.

Judges, James Penn Boucant, 1,700*l*.; W. H. Bunday, 1,700*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, James Gordon Ramsay, M.L.C., 1,000*l*.

Under-Secretary, H. J. Andrews, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, T. W. Green, 380*l*.; Clerk, H. Blinman, 190*l*.

Office Keeper, S. Benson, 210*l*.

Audit Department.

Commissioners of Audit, Ebenezer Cooke and Alfred Heath, 1,000*l*. each.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, P. Whittington, 450*l*.

Clerks, Edgar Giles, 330*l*.

W. C. Ford, 270*l*.

G. G. Todd, 270*l*.

R. Langman, 260*l*.

T. W. Davidson, 250*l*.

R. J. Champion, 250*l*.

H. A. Gooden, 210*l*.

J. W. Stow, 200*l*.

W. J. Porter, 200*l*.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, W. J. Peterswald J.P., 700*l*. Chief Clerk, G. L. Reed, 410*l*.

Clerks, H. Ring, 270*l*.; A. M. Kneese, 140*l*.

Inspectors of Police, Benjamin Hunt, T. W. Bee, and R. Saunders, 380*l*.; D. Sullivan, 270*l*.; I. Woodcock, 270*l*.; B. C. Pesley, 270*l*.

Sub-Inspectors, J. Shaw, William Rollison, 270*l*. John Field, 260*l*.

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, W. B. Boothby, J.P., 750*l*.

Clerk, O. H. Schomburgk, 270*l*.

Keeper of Adelaide Gaol, J. Howell, 425*l*.

Labour Prison.

Comptroller, W. B. Boothby, J.P. (Sheriff).

Superintendent, E. B. Scott, J.P., 425*l*.

Deputy Superintendent, R. H. Edmunds, 330*l*.

Medical Officer, C. E. Thompson, 260*l*.

Chief Guard, H. R. Buxton, 280*l*.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, H. T. Whittell (acting).

Deputy ditto, J. F. Cleland, 350*l*.

Clerk, J. A. Plunkett, 290*l*.

" A. J. Korff, 280*l*.

" W. H. Fisher, 120*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D. (Lunatic Asylums).

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide, W. L. Cleland, M.B. (Lunatic Asylums).

Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier, A. W. Powell (Hospitals), 380*l*.

Health Officer, Port Adelaide, J. T. Toll, 270*l*.

Medical Officers—

Glenelg, A. W. Richardson, 100*l*.

Kadina, W. N. Robinson, 65*l*.

Koorunga, R. Brummit, 100*l*.

Moonta, T. James, 65*l*.

Port Victor, M. P. O'Leary, 60*l*.

Port Lincoln, G. P. Atkins, 150*l*.

Port Augusta, William Markham, 250*l*. and R. W. Peudleton, 100*l*.

Wallaroo, John Gosse, 220*l*.

Clare, O. W. Smith, 60*l*.

Gladstone, E. L. Pooler, 100*l*.

Robe, vacant, 65*l*.

Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart, 50*l*.

Adelaide Hospital.

Senior House Surgeon, W. B. Aitken, 300*l*.

Junior ditto, J. McNaughton, 200*l*.

Steward, E. H. Hallack, 330*l*.

Vaccination Department.

Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D.

Clerk, E. Holthouse, 210*l*.

Central Board of Health.

President. Vaccination Officer, and Registrar-General of Births, H. L. Whittell, M.D., 600*l*.

Secretary, G. H. Aycliffe, 330*l*.

Inspector, T. Farrell, 260*l*.

Lunatic Asylums.

Resident Medical Officer, Adelaide and Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D., 950*l*.

Resident Medical Officer, Parkside, and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, W. L. Cleland, 450*l*.

Clerk, J. J. Hannah, 210*l*.

Destitute Poor Asylum.

Chairman of Board, T. S. Reed, 450*l*.

Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 380*l*.

Visiting Officers, W. T. Elliott, 210*l*.; T. H. Atkinson, 210*l*.

Clerks, J. T. Foale, 210*l*.; E. J. Tregenza, 210*l*.

State Children's Council.

✓ President, E. C. Stirling, M.D.
Secretary, J. B. Whiting, 230l.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, E. Spiller, 550l.
Overseer, H. F. Leader, 330l.
Clerk and Cashier, H. Brooke, 210l.

Volunteer Military Force.

Commandant, Brigadier - General John Fletcher
Owen, R.A., 1,000l.
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant - General,
Major J. M. Gordon, 600l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Officers' Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston
M.P., 1,000l.
Crown Solicitor, Hon. Chas. Mann, Q.C., 800l.
Secretary, G. E. De Mole, J.P., 600l., also Commis-
sioner of Patents and Registrar of Copyright.
Clerks, C. C. Cornish, 410l.
G. G. Martin, 260l.

Supreme Court Department.

Master of Supreme Court, W. D. Scott, 850l.
Registrar of Probates, A. Stow, 450l.
Judges' Associate, C. Sharp, B.A., 300l.
Second Associate to Judges, G. H. Castle, 270l.
Third Associate, H. B. Taylor, 210l.
Clerks, F. W. Sims, 210l.
R. James, 210l.
Clerk to Court of Appeals, C. F. Fenn.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, also *Commissioner of Insolvency*, J. M. Stuart, 1,000l.
Police Magistrate, S. Beddome, 750l.
Clerk of Local Court, William Johnstone, 425l.
Clerk of Police Court, J. B. Fenn, 320l.
Clerks, G. P. Hitchin, 330l.
W. H. Denyer, 260l.
W. J. Hinde, 210l.
H. W. Dunsterville, 210l.
Clerk to Bench of Magistrates, J. B. Fenn, 100l.
Angaston, Eudunda, Gawler, Hamley Bridge, Kapunda, Mallala, Riverton, Salisbury, Tanunda, Truro, and Two Wells, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, John Rudall, 500l.
Clerks, S. von Bertouch, 150l.
F. Buttfield, 150l.
T. C. Fowler, 260l.
G. Gibbons, 20l.
W. O'Hara, 190l.
J. J. Rhead, 20l.

Goolwa, Morphett Vale, Clarendon, Port Elliot, Wil-
luna, Yankalilla, and Strathalbyn, Gumeracha,
Mannum, Mount Barker, Mount Pleasant, Tea-tree
Gully, Wellington, Wonside, and Murray Bridge,
Stipendiary Magistrate, R. J. Turner, 600l.

Clerks, O. Skipper, 270l.
L. Sharples, 150l.
C. L. Mathews, 200l.

Edithburgh, Yorketown, Minlaton, Kadina, Moonta,
Maitland, Port Wakefield, Port Wallaroo, Snow-
town, and Balaklava, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, T. J.
S. O'Halloran, 500l.

Clerks, N. D. Bennett, 140l.
J. T. Keats, 210l.

Auburn, Clare, Port Pirie, George Town, Gladstone,
James Town, Laura, Redhill, Redruth, Terowie, and
Orororo, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, A. J. Edmunds,
450l.

Clerks, W. Randall, 210l.
G. T. Bastard, 210l.
E. J. Eyre, 210l.

Kingston, Border Town, Naracoorte, and Robe,
Mount Gambier, Penola, Port MacDonnell, and
Millicent, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Jefferson P.
Stow, 600l.

Clerk, John Jacob, 210l.

Mount Remarkable, Blinman and Beltana, Cradock,
Carrieton, Hergott, Port Augusta, Wilmington,
Hawker, and Quorn, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, Geo.
Donaldson, 450l.

Clerks, W. J. Trembath, 200l.
G. H. Heaney, 180l.

Port Adelaide, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, J. M. Stuart,
600l.

Clerk, F. R. Burton, 320l.

Port Lincoln, *Stipendiary Magistrate*, J. S. Browne,
200l.

Clerk, W. O. Bennett, 50l.

Streaky Bay and Port Elliot, *Stipendiary Magistrate*,
E. Keynes, 270l.

Commissioner of Insolvency, J. M. Stuart, S.M.,
Adelaide.

Registrar and Official Receiver, R. Blunt, 550l.

Accountant, Hon. Lavington Glyde, 500l.

Clerks, J. Leask, and A. N. Wood, 200l. each.

City Coroner, T. Ward, 425l.

*Registrar-General's Department.**Lands Titles Branch:—*

Registrar-General, W. B. T. Andrews, 800l.
Solicitor, F. F. Turner, 800l.
Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. Carter, 600l.
2nd Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 450l.
Secretary, and 3rd Deputy Registrar-General, J. M.
Thomas, 425l.
4th Deputy Registrar-General, A. S. Fotheringham,
300l.
Draughtsman, H. P. Denton, 500l.
Clerks, &c., E. N. Newbury, 390l.
M. Giles, 410l.
E. S. Berry, 330l.
S. Rigaud, 250l.
R. C. Earl, 240l.
J. P. Short, 210l.
G. W. Anthony, 200l.
S. P. Hall, 200l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Treasurer and Premier, Hon. T. Playford, M.P.,
1,000l.
Under-Treasurer, L. H. Sholl, 600l.
Accountant, T. Gill, 410l.
Cashier, C. R. Todd, 395l.
Receiver of Revenue, W. Lindsay, 250l.
Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock, 240l.

Land and Income Tax Department.

Commissioner, J. G. Russell, 1,200l.
Deputy-Commissioner, L. S. Spiller, 450l.
Assessor, H. D. Gouge, 350l.
Receiver and Accountant, R. W. Smith, 300l.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries,
F. J. Sanderson, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 425*l*.
Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell,
450*l*.

Inspectors of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 410*l*.
H. D. Haggard, 200*l*.
E. Main, 200*l*.

Inspectors of Drawback, W. B. Squires, 250*l*.
W. Cate, jun., 250*l*.

Principal Clerks, L. R. Hogg, 320*l*.
A. Searcy, 290*l*.

Warehouse-keeper, M. J. Conlon, 290*l*.

Gaugers, C. Stephens, 220*l*.
T. S. Gillman, 210*l*.

Out-door Officers :—
Assistant Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith, 410*l*.

Landing Waiters :—
W. H. F. Bayly, 270*l*.
A. C. Threlfall, 210*l*.

Tide-Surveyor and Measurer of Ships, S. Harvey,
270*l*.

Sub-Collector at Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 410*l*.

Marine Board.

Secretary, T. N. Stephens, 450*l*.
Engineer and Draughtsman, W. E. Slade, 410*l*.
Chief Clerk, &c., J. Darby, 310*l*.
Clerks, T. A. D. Osborne, 220*l*.
A. Langman, 250*l*.
Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. A. Smith, 220*l*.
Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor,
&c., and *Acting Harbour Master*, A. Inglis, 330*l*.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers,
J. Campbell, 330*l*.
Superintendent of Dockyard, J. Hay, 350*l*.
Engineer to River Murray, W. Gunby, 270*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS AND
IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.

Commissioner, Hon. Jenkin Coles, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, G. S. Wright, J.P., 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. Duffield, 395*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General and Inspector of Mines, G. W.
Goyder, J.P., 1,250*l*.
Deputy Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 320*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, E. P. Laurie, 425*l*.
Surveyor and Storekeeper and Warden of Goldfields,
L. C. E. Gee, 320*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. E. Peterswald, 300*l*.
Accountant, M. F. McNamara, 160*l*.
Trigonometrical Surveyor, W. H. Cornish, 420*l*.
Surveyors, S. King, 330*l*.
W. G. Evans, 330*l*.
E. B. Jones, 330*l*.
N. W. Pethick, 320*l*.
S. W. Herbert, 270*l*.
E. W. Krichauff, 260*l*.
H. Jacob, 210*l*.

Examiner of Draughtsmen, Harris, C. H., 320*l*.
Draughtsmen, Porter, T. D., 330*l*; Talbot, H. C.,
270*l*; Noltens, E. A., 270*l*; Cheesman, W. E.,
250*l*; Crombie, W. J. V., 210*l*; Messent, P. S.,
200*l*.
Chief Clerk, Land Office, E. M. Smith, 425*l*.

Clerks, M. Doswell, 410*l*.

W. S. Crabb, 320*l*.
J. A. G. Manning, 260*l*.
H. Winton, 240*l*.
Wm. Laycock, 130*l*.
R. Barker, 200*l*.
T. A. Atkinson, 200*l*.

Photo-Lithographer, F. S. Crawford, 425*l*.

Assistant Ditto, A. Vaughan, 270*l*.

Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 210*l*.

Inspecting Ranger and Warden of Goldfields, B.
Hack, 320*l*.

Inspector of Leases, G. F. Hallett, 240*l*.

Credit Lands Department.

Inspector General, G. S. Wright, J.P., 100*l*.

Sub-Inspectors, R. P. Boucaut, 330*l*.

G. W. D. Tolmer, 270*l*.

J. J. Fitzgerald, 210*l*.

Aborigines' Department.

Protector of Aborigines, E. L. Hamilton, 210*l*.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, Dr. Schomburgk,
600*l*.

Cemetery Department.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 330*l*.

Gold-fields.

Warden, Bedford Hack (*Inspecting Crown Lands
Ranger*).

Ditto, L. C. E. Gee (*Surveyor and Storekeeper,
Survey Department*).

Sheep Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, C. J. Valentine, 500*l*.

Inspectors, A. McLeod, 280*l*.

R. J. Needham, 220*l*.

M. C. Morris, 220*l*.

Agriculture.

Professor of Agriculture, vacant.

Teacher of Chemistry, F. H. Molesworth, 216*l*.

Farm Superintendent, W. E. Ash, 240*l*.

Woods and Forests.

Conservator, J. E. Brown, 550*l*.

Clerk, G. L. Darby, 190*l*.

Geological Department.

Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown, 800*l*.

Pastoral Board.

Chairman, C. R. Goode, 800*l*.

Members, J. Miller, 800*l*.

C. M. Bagot, 800*l*.

Water Conservation Department.

Conservator of Water, J. W. Jones, 600*l*.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. Dyke, 250*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COM-
MISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Luko Lidiard
Turner, M.P., 1,000*l*.

Secretary, John Mann, J.P., 600*l*.

Clerk, Philip Calf, 330*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

*Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and
Jetties*, H. C. Mais, J.P., 1,150*l*.

Assistant Engineer, W. D. Lovell, 850l.
Quantity Surveyor, H. Snell, 365l.
Professional Clerk, M. J. Mullins, 395l.
Accountant, J. Gardiner, 425l.
Clerks, F. Olifent, 340l.

P. B. Evan, 210l.
Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 425l.
 W. Stephens, 345l.

Superintendent Public Buildings Department.

Superintendent, C. E. O. Smyth, 500l.
Accountant, W. G. Randall, 340l.

Comptroller of Stores Department.

Comptroller, J. C. Ferguson, 500l.

Waterworks Department—Engineering Division.

Hydraulic Engineer, R. L. Mestayer, 900l.
Chief Draughtsman, C. W. Smith, 380l.
Clerk and Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 410l.
Cashier, J. Bee, 320l.
Clerk, S. Randall, 270l.
Reservoir Keeper, C. Sanders, 210l.

Waterworks Department—Revenue Division.

Valuator, W. T. Cooper, 330l.
Collectors, G. F. Day, 270l.; H. J. Elvage, J. M. Holder, and T. J. Brooks, 210l. each.
Clerks, G. N. Ashwin, 240l., and W. H. Fenwick, 220l.

Railway Department—Traffic Division.

General Traffic Manager, A. G. Pendleton, 1,000l.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering, 465l.
Travelling Inspector, J. B. McNiel, 320l.
Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bennett, 310l.
Traffic Auditor C. J. Holder, 340l.
Receiver of Revenue, M. Doherty, 340l.
Chief Clerk, W. Frampton, 340l.
Collector of Accounts, B. B. Carosso, 270l.
Travelling Inspector of Accounts, J. H. Dunstan, 250l.
Clerks, J. F. De Cean, 270l.
 D. H. Simpson, 270l.
 G. H. Pierce, 230l.
 W. Goldsworthy, 200l.
 J. A. Parkhouse, 210l.
 R. Keene, 210l.
 C. G. Carruthers, 210l.
 S. Richards, 210l.

Storekeeper's Division.

Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 415l.
Storeman, J. M. Stacy, 260l.
Clerk, D. Solly, 200l.

Central Road Board.

Secretary, E. Soden Davys, 450l.
Superintendent Surveyors, C. T. Hargrave, 550l.
 J. Morris, 550l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, M.P., 1000l.

Secretary, James Bath, J.P., 600l.

Clerks, J. S. Fleming, 270l.

F. E. Benda, 270l.

Inspector-General of Schools, J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., 800l.

Senior Inspector, E. Dewhirst, 500l.

Inspectors, J. Hosking, 450l.

Thomas Burgan, 450l.

C. L. Whitham, B.A., 450l.

L. W. Stanton, 450l.

Alexr. Clark, 450l.

Chief Clerk, H. A. Curtis, 330l.

Pay Clerk, T. H. James, 310l.

Revenue Clerk, Geo. J. De Rose, 250l.

Superintendent of School Visitors, James H. H. Vockins, 320l.

Training College.

Principal, Lewis G. Madley, 600l.

Assistant, Andrew Scott, B.A., 325l.

Master of Practising School, T. S. Bosch, 150l.

Sturt Street Public School.

Head Master, W. L. Neale, 450l.

Head Mistress, Sarah H. Birt, 250l.

Mistress of Infant School, Fanny Warner, 200l.

Flinders Street Public School.

Head Master, W. Warner, 450l.

Head Mistress, Mary Belcher, 250l.

Mistress of Infant School, Kate G. Cooney, 200l.

North Adelaide Public School.

Head Master, Geo. Gill, 450l.

Head Mistress, Ruth A. Gill, 250l.

Norwood Public Schools.

Head Master, John T. Smyth, B.A., 450l.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, C. Todd, M.A., C.M.G., F.R.A.S., 950l.

Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. Squire, 550l.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch, S. Summers, 425l.
Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Services, R. R. Knuckey, 425l.

Corresponding Clerk, R. W. M. Waddy, 425l.

Chief Clerk, Letter Branch, A. J. Wright, 380l.

Clerk and Cashier, Postal Branch, R. Lawrance, 330l.

Clerk and Cashier, Telegraph Branch, C. Fry, 330l.

Accountant, Postal and Telegraph Department, C. Giles, 330l.

Second Senior Inland Clerk, H. Gillman, 300l.

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, C. Todd, M.A., C.M.G., F.R.A.S.

Assistant Observer, W. E. Cooke, 320l.

University of Adelaide.

Chancellor His Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice.

Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A.

Registrar, J. Walter Tyas.

Warden of the Senate, Frederick Chapple, B.A.

Clerk of the Senate, James Thompson Hackett, B.A.

Professors.

D. F. Kelly, M.A., Cantab, Hughes Professor of Classics.

William Henry Bragg, B.A., Cantab, Elder Professor of Mathematics.

Ralph Tate, F.G.S., F.L.S., Elder Professor of Natural Science.

E. Vaughan Boulger, M.A., D. Lit., Dublin, Hughes Professor of English Language and Literature and of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

A. Watson, M.D., Paris and Göttingen, F.R.C.S., England, Elder Professor of Anatomy.

Edward Henry Rennie, M.A., D.Sc., London, Angus Professor of Chemistry.

Joshua Ives, Mus. Bac., Cantab., Professor of Music.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Government Resident, Hon. John Langdon Parsons, 1,500l.

Secretary and Accountant, E. H. Whitelaw, 320L.
Clerk, Government Resident's Office, N. Holtze, 150L.
Medical Officer, P. M. Wood, 500L.
Palmerston Hospital.—*Secretary*, E. H. Whitelaw, 25L.; *Matron*, Jane Manson, 144L.
Surveyor and Clerk, J. P. Hingston, 880L.
Draughtsman, F. C. Ward, 380L.
Judge of the Northern Territory, T. K. Pater, S.M., 1,000L.
Clerk of the Local Court, Deputy Sheriff, &c., J. G. Knight, 450L.
Goldfields Chief Warden, O. W. Nash, 800L.
Inspector of Police, Paul Foelsche, 425L.
Inspecting and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, J. A. G. Little, 425L.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Assistant Health Officer, Alfred Searcy, 380L.
Landing Waiter, W. G. Stretton, 220L.
Resident Magistrate and Customs Officer, Borroloola, G. R. McMinn, 500L.
Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine, &c., H. R. Marsh, 320L.
Keeper H.M. Gaol, F. E. Becker, 260L.
Government Gardener, Maurice Holtze, 350L.
Stock Inspector Palmerston, E. H. Whitelaw, 50L.
Public School Teacher, F. P. Kitchin, 220L.

Agent-General's Department (London).

Agent-General (also Emigration Agent), Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1,500L.
Assistant Agent-General and Assistant Emigration Agent, S. Deering, J.P., 750L.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, James Snell, 410L.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, A. von Treuer.
Belgium, Leslie Whyte.
Brazil, Vice-Consul, James Robin.
Chili, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
Denmark, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
France, Consular Agent, James Page.
Germany, H. C. E. Muecke.
Italy, Consular Agent, J. Gilbert Boothby.
Netherlands, Consul, James T. Turnbull; *Vabian* L. Solomon, Vice-Consul, Port Darwin.
Portugal, Vice-Consul, John Beck.
Spain, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.
Sweden and Norway, Robert Barr Smith; Vice-Consul, A. S. Neill, Port Adelaide, C. E. Stokes, Port Augusta.
Switzerland, Vice-Consul, James Page.
United States, Consular Agent, C. A. Murphy, Adelaide.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict. c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, containing an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. 1° 16' north, and long. 103° 53' east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of territory to the south of the Krian (*vide infra*), the whole containing an area of 270 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24' north lat. and 100° 21' east long.

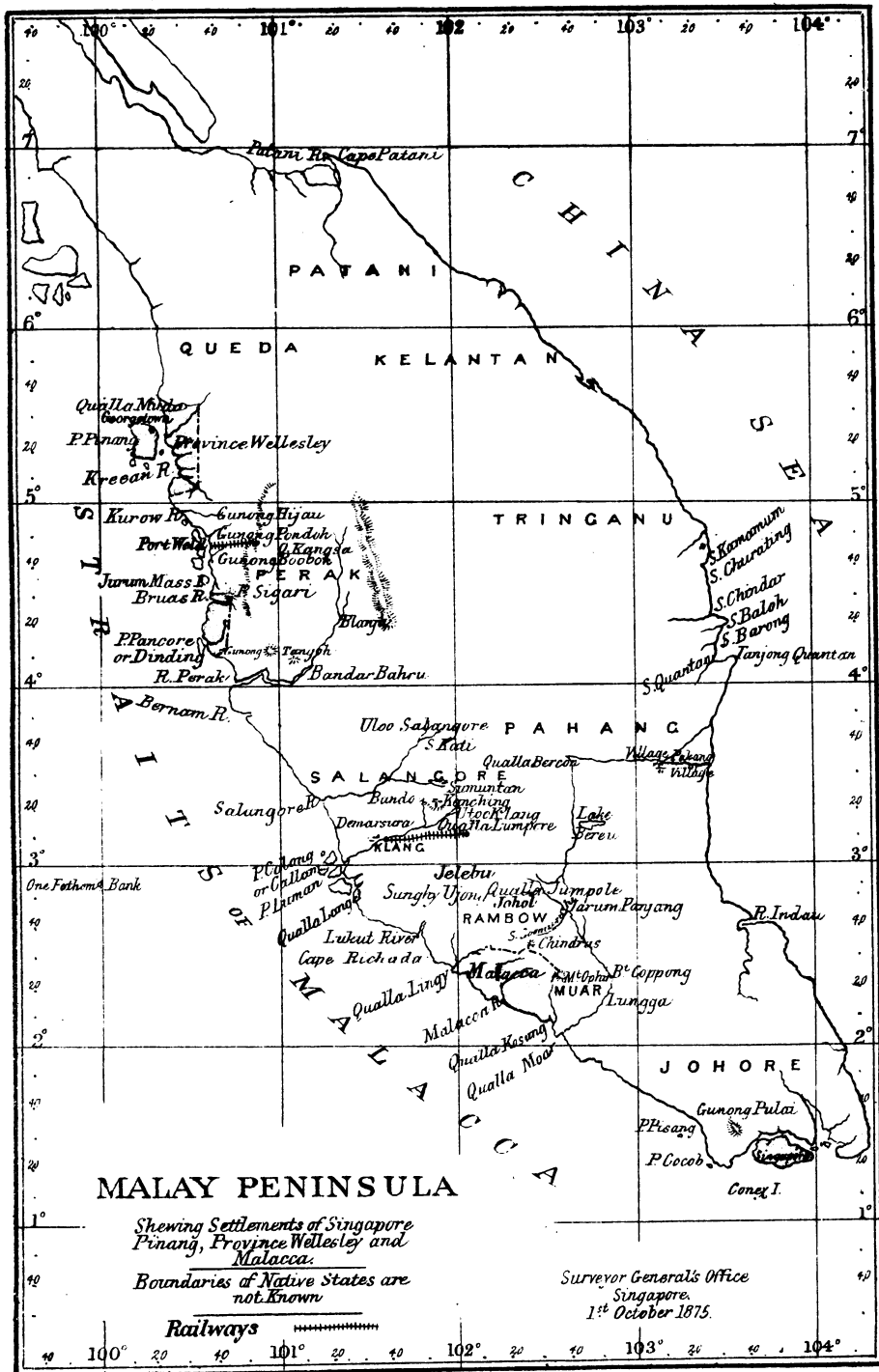
Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing an area of 659 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in 2° 10' north lat. and 102° 14' east long.

The Dindings, including the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang, is in 4° 15' north lat., and 100° 35' east long. *The Cocos or Keeling Islands*, taken possession of by the British in 1857, were placed, by letters patent of 13th October, 1878, under Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Government of the Straits Settlements. They lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45' S., long. 96° 50' East.

History.

Malacca, known as an important independent state from the oldest times, is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving them out. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally fell into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should not again meddle with affairs or have any settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined, and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archi-



pelago not reduced to mercantile subjection by the Dutch; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn declined in importance, as the greater part of the extensive Eastern trade centred at Singapore, and Penang came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Klang, Selangor, and Junk Ceylon; and the settling of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1786, with the proviso that the sum of 6,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. It extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 270 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation when compared with the neighbouring territories, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and cocoa-nuts. In 1806 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1882 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

Singapore Island was taken by the King of Java in 1252, but was abandoned in the 14th century. It remains independent and scarcely inhabited until it was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Malayan princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlement.

Native States.

The anarchy prevailing in some states of the Malayan Peninsula, and especially in Perak, was for years a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders. In the beginning of 1874 steps were taken by Sir A. Clarke to remedy this state of things by stationing British residents in Perak and Selangor, and in the small state of Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. With a view also of enabling the British Authorities to keep order in that part of the Peninsula, a strip of land south of Province Wellesley, about 10 miles broad, beyond the Krian river, has been acquired as British Territory, as well as the territory known as The Dindings, consisting of the island of Pulau Pankor and a small portion of the mainland opposite.

Towards the end of 1875 disturbances arose in the States in question, Mr. J. W. W. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, was murdered, a force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted; and, at the same time the Residency in Sungei Ujong was menaced by bodies of Malays from some of the States near Malacca.

Under the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Governor, Sir W. Jervois, these outbreaks were suppressed in the course of about two months.

After the military occupation of Perak, those concerned in the murder of Mr. Birch were captured and punished, some of the chiefs being

banished to the Seychelles. In Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, Residents have been appointed, who are assisted by a staff of European officers, and it is their duty to aid the native rulers by advice, and to carry out certain executive functions delegated to them. The supreme authority in each state is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials. The Residents are directly under the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Licences and customs, of which latter the duty on the export of tin is the most important, form the revenue of these States. The country, however, is otherwise rich, and offers great advantages for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, tea, &c., on its high lands, and of paddy in the valleys. Since the war the increase among the Chinese has been very great. Sir F. Weld consolidated the relations with the unprotected States in the neighbourhood of Malacca, and the Colonial Government is assisting them with loans for the construction of roads and stations. The total population of these territories is estimated at 200,000. The latest statistics are given in the following tables:—

1886.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Perak . . .	\$1,688,276	\$1,465,325
Selangor . . .	689,401	683,876
S. Ujong . . .	120,740	122,937
	Imports.	Exports.
Perak . . .	\$5,586,563	\$8,674,032
Selangor . . .	4,178,857	3,741,642
S. Ujong . . .	648,455	786,709

Debt, Selangor, \$502,650; S. Ujong, \$125,358.

In addition to the above States, the Sultan of Johore has placed, in the spirit of former treaties, his foreign relations in the hands of this country, and has agreed to receive a British Consular Agent.

Constitution, Law, and Justice.

The government of the Straits Settlements consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council: the latter body comprising 10 official members and 7 unofficial nominated members.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances, and the English Acts and Orders in Council which apply to the Colony, and in Indian Acts. The Indian Penal Code with slight alterations has been adopted, and there is a civil procedure code based on the English Judicature Acts.

There is a Supreme Court, with assizes at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and monthly civil sessions, subject to appeals to Singapore.

Defence.

The Military Force consists of two batteries of Royal Artillery, one Battalion of an Infantry Regiment, of which two Companies are stationed at Penang, and the remainder at Singapore, and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

Singapore harbour is defended by batteries just completed, to be armed with heavy ordnance.

Population.

A census was taken in the Colony on the 3rd April, 1881. The following figures give the numbers in the several settlements:—

Singapore	139,208
Penang	90,951
Province Wellesley	97,324
Malacca	93,579
The Dindings	2,322

Total . . . 423,384
Estimated, 1886. . . 500,000

The following are the chief statistics of the census:—

	Euro- peans.	Malays.	Chinese.	Natives of India.
Singapore . . .	2,769	22,155	86,766	12,058
Penang . . .	612	21,772	45,135	15,730
Prov. Wellesley	76	58,723	21,637	10,616
Malacca . . .	40	67,513	19,741	1,891

The result of the census in previous years was as follows:—

1866	273,000
1871	307,951

Trade.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping entering the port is liable, consists of a very moderate one, of 2 cents or 1*d.* per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in our own territories are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); rice (in Prov. Wellesley and Malacca), and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley). The chief imports are coal, cotton, opium, hardware, and provisions. The main trade is with the United Kingdom, India, Hong Kong, the United States, and the Dutch Indies. Singapore and Georgetown (Penang) are ports of registry; Singapore had on the 31st December, 1886, 315 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 30,471.

The value of the united exports and imports of the three Settlements in 1859-60 was 14,821,300*l.*; in 1886 it had increased to 40,431,758*l.**

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	—	—	1,683,431	—
1878	—	—	2,036,791	—
1879	—	—	1,661,982	—
1880	—	—	2,072,392	—
1881†	436,060	422,082	2,464,517	—
1882	441,673	420,065	2,687,588	—
1883	546,279	580,149	2,637,489	8,727,187
1884	629,921	580,147	2,821,244	3,900,768
1885	628,530	643,772	3,086,768	4,229,351
1886	671,427	630,468	3,095,726	4,474,448

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	16,519,004	24,696,187	27,549,440	68,764,631
1878	16,904,281	27,927,004	26,084,332	70,915,617
1879	16,118,063	30,191,588	33,505,182	79,814,833
1880	19,147,443	32,497,981	32,072,679	83,718,103
1881	20,461,017	34,915,684	39,482,947	94,859,648
1882	22,197,965	37,602,199	41,726,163	101,526,327
1883	26,010,115	46,137,457	43,809,204	115,956,776
1884	23,904,678	43,622,954	46,354,955	113,882,587
1885	19,965,093	43,353,090	47,038,618	110,356,796
1886	17,638,446	51,336,954	52,568,818	121,544,218

* The value of imports and exports for 1886 is calculated at 3*s.* 7*d.*, 1859-60 at 4*s.* 3*d.*, to the dollar. The totals include the trade between the Settlements.

† The revenue and expenditure for 1881 and succeeding years are converted at 3*s.* 7*d.* per dollar.

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877	10,262,593	14,816,784	38,835,661	63,915,038
1878	10,199,852	15,549,279	39,898,972	65,648,103
1879	10,635,636	16,939,240	47,150,394	74,625,270
1880	11,645,951	18,691,610	47,714,178	78,051,739
1881	14,414,118	20,362,368	43,149,481	77,925,962
1882	16,460,970	22,598,809	52,534,893	91,594,672
1883	21,412,861	30,092,710	54,839,380	106,344,941
1884	21,462,486	28,594,194	54,169,487	104,226,117
1885	20,466,093	27,868,382	52,178,747	100,513,222
1886	20,744,773	29,277,391	54,100,110	104,122,274

Public Debt, 40,700*l.*

Means of Communication.

There is regular weekly mail communication between Singapore and Europe, *via* Ceylon, Aden and Egypt, and with India, Hong Kong, China, and Japan by the steamers of the P. and O. Company and Messageries Maritimes Company, alternately; with the same places monthly by German packets; with Cochin China weekly by French packets; with Batavia weekly by French and Dutch packets alternately; with Australasia, *via* Ceylon, fortnightly, by British packets, and monthly, *via* Torres Straits, by the British India Company's steamers; with Western Australia once every two months by the steamer "Natal;" with Manila fortnightly by Spanish packets, and monthly, *via* Saigon, by French packets; with Calcutta monthly by the Opium steamers, and fortnightly, *via* Burma ports, by the British India Company's steamers.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters, per ½ oz. cents.	News- papers, per 2 ozs. cents.
Within the Colony, and to the Protected Native States . .	2	2
Continental Europe, China, Japan, India, North America, &c.	8	2
England and West Africa . .	10	9
Australasia, <i>via</i> Ceylon, and South Africa	24	6
Australasia, <i>via</i> Torres Straits	10	4

There is telegraphic communication by submarine cables (8) from Penang to Madras, Malacca, and Singapore; and from Singapore (2) to Saigon and Hue, and thence to Hong Kong, Japan, and Russia. A private telegraph line from Singapore to Malacca is subsidized by the Government, and there is another line from Penang to Province Wellesley, and thence to Perak. There is no railway in the Colony proper, but Larut (Perak) is connected with the sea by a line of light railway, and another line is being constructed in Selangor, from the river port of Klang, 20 miles inland, to the town of Kuala Lumpur, along which route a telegraph line is already open.

Education.

There is no law establishing elementary education, and there are no endowments. The requisite sum to meet the expenditure on education is voted each year by the Legislative Council of the Colony.

The control of all the Government schools is vested in the Inspector of Schools.

Instruction in Malay is provided for Malays, and this is free. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided by Government, and fees are charged. All the schools established by Govern-

ment are unsectarian, and there is no compulsory education.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	Attend- ance.
Government English schools . . .	8	1,462
Government Malay schools . . .	156	4,160
Grant-in-aid English schools . . .	30	3,919
Private English schools . . .	1	42
Private vernacular schools . . .	187	2,271
	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 11,854

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency consists of Spanish, Mexican, Peruvian, Bolivian, and Hong Kong silver dollars, with local silver and copper coins of smaller denominations; the amount of coin in circulation is estimated at six million dollars.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London; and China; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (amount of deposits, 1885, \$2,000,000), and the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

They all issue notes, to the extent of nearly four and a-half million dollars in the aggregate.

There is a Government savings bank at each settlement, having on 31st December, 1886, due to depositors \$77,818.

Governors.

Since the union of the three Settlements.

- 1826. Mr. Fullerton.
- 1827. Lord William Bentinck.
- 1828. Mr. Ibbetson.
- 1833. Mr. Kenneth Murchison.
- 1837. Mr. Samuel G. Bonham.
- 1843. Col. W. J. Butterworth.
- 1855. Mr. E. A. Blundell.
- 1861. Col. Cavenagh.
- 1867. Major-General Sir H. S. Ord, R.E., C.B.
- 1871. Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., Administrator.
- 1873. Col. Sir A. Clarke, R.E. K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1875. Col. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1877. Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1877. Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
- 1879. Major-General A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Administrator.
- 1880. Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.
- 1884. Cecil Clementi Smith, C.M.G., Administering the Government.
- 1885. Sir Frederick Weld, G.C.M.G.
- 1887. Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.

Government.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.
- The Officer Commanding the Troops.
- The Colonial Secretary.
- The Resident Councillor of Penang.
- The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Treasurer.
- The Auditor-General.
- The Colonial Engineer.
- The Commissioner of Lands Titles.

The Legislative Council.

The above Official Members.

Unofficial Members.

- Seah Liang Seah. T. Shelford.
- J. M. B. Vermont. J. Anderson.
- J. Allan. T. Burkinshaw.
- John Finlayson.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir \$
- Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. . . . 24,000
- Entertainment allowance . . . 5,000
- Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. G. Massy . . . 2,400
- Private Secretary, N. P. Trevenen . . . 1,416

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

- Colonial Secretary, J. F. Dickson, C.M.G. 9,600
- Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. P. Talbot . . . 4,800
- 2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. W. Birch 3,600
- Passed Cadets, R. N. Bland, W. Evans, A. W. O'Sullivan, A. T. Bryant, J. O. Authonisz, J. B. Elcum, each 1,800; and R. G. Watson and A. H. Capper each . . . 2,100
- Student Cadets, G. T. Hare, E. L. Brockman, J. R. Innes, E. G. Broadrick, W. C. Michell, each . . . 1,200
- Chief Clerk, W. A. Bicknell . . . 1,800
- Shorthand Reporter, A. Knight . . . 1,020
- Protector of Chinese, W. A. Pickering, C.M.G. . . . 4,800
- Assistant ditto, W. Portley . . . 3,000

Land Office.

- Commissioner of Lands Titles, W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G. . . . 6,480
- Collector of Revenue, H. T. Haughton . . . 3,000

Printing Office.

- Superintendent, H. L. Noronha . . . 3,000

Treasury.

- Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps (vacant) . . . 6,480
- Chief Clerk, R. B. Leicester . . . 1,800

Audit Office.

- Auditor-General, H. Trotter . . . 6,480
- Assistant Auditor General, A. Knight* . . . 1,800

Public Works and Survey Departments.

- Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G. . . . 7,200
- Superintendent of Works and Surveys, J. H. Callcott . . . 3,600
- Assistant Superintendent of Works, G. L. Bouchier . . . 2,400
- Engineer Surveyor, L. G. Baker . . . 2,400
- Clerk of Works (vacant) . . . 1,500
- Chief Surveyor, J. E. Hogan . . . 1,800

Marine Department.

- Master Attendant, Henry Ellis* . . . 4,200
- Deputy ditto, R. Huddell . . . 2,400
- Chief Clerk, H. D. Chopard . . . 1,800
- Commander of Government Steamer, C.B.S.W. Thorpe . . . 1,920
- Government Engineer Surveyor (vacant) . . . 3,000
- Assistant ditto, J. W. Lawrie . . . 1,800

Post Office.

- Postmaster-General, E. E. Isemonger . . . 4,200
- Chief Clerk, V. Gottlieb† . . . 1,500

* Draws a special personal allowance of \$600 per annum.

† Draws an allowance of \$300 per annum for Surveying.

‡ Draws an allowance of \$250 per annum.

Judicial Department.

	\$
Chief Justice, T. T. Ford	12,000
Puise Judge, J. T. Goldney	8,400
Registrar, C. E. Velge	4,200
Deputy ditto, J. C. Mitchell	2,400
Attorney-General, J. W. Bonser	7,200
Senior Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, R. S. O'Connor	4,800
Magistrate, F. G. Penney	3,600
8rd ditto, N. B. Dennys	2,400
Chief Clerk, G. Rappa	1,500
Sheriff, W. Norris	1,800

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D.	564
Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon T. Meredith, M.A.	3,780

Educational.

Inspector of Schools, E. C. Hill	4,200
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Medical.

Principal Civil Medical Officer, T. Irvine	
Rowell, M.D.	4,800
Colonial Surgeon, M. F. Simon	3,600
Ditto, A. J. M. Bentley, M.B.	2,400

Police.

Inspector - General, Colonel S. Dunlop, R.A., C.M.G.*	4,800
Superintendent, E. H. Bell	3,000
Assistant Superintendent, R. C. Falkner, acting	2,100
Inspector of Prisons, and Superintendent, Major W. R. Grey	4,800
Chief Warder, D. Harrington	1,630

Botanical Gardens.

Superintendent, N. Cantley	2,160
Head Gardener, W. Fox	1,080

PENANG.

Resident Councillor, A. M. Skinner	8,400
Chief Clerk, W. A. Dragon	1,800
Assistant Protector of Chinese, F. Powell	3,600
Collector, C. J. Skinner	3,000
Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps, G. Norris	3,000
Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Capt. M. A. Cameron, R.E.	4,200
Assistant Superintendent of Works, Province Wellesley, R. V. Boswell	2,400
Harbour Master, Edward Bradbery†	3,000
Assistant Postmaster-General, Noel Trotter	2,400
Puise Judge, T. Lett Wood	8,400
Puise Judge, E. Pellereau	8,400
Registrar, J. A. Harwood	4,200
Deputy Registrar, J. W. N. Kyshe	2,400
Solicitor-General, D. Logan	3,600
Indian Immigration Agent, A. M. MacGregor	3,600
Assistant ditto, H. Evans†	1,200
First Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, Penang, C. W. S. Kynnersley	4,800
2nd ditto, W. Egerton	3,600
8rd ditto	2,400
Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, J. K. Birch	3,600
Sheriff, J. B. D. Rodyk	1,800
Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Biggs	3,780
Superintendent of Education, R. Jacobson	2,400
Colonial Surgeon, F. K. Hampshire, M.B.§	2,820
Ditto, T. S. Kerr	3,000

* Draws a special personal allowance of \$600 per annum.

† Draws an allowance of \$300 per annum for Shipwright Surveying.

‡ Draws an allowance of \$300 per annum.

§ Plus \$800 per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

	\$
Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, J. H. McClosky	2,400
Superintendent of Police, R. W. Maxwell	3,600
Assistant ditto, W. A. Cusaden	2,100
Superintendent, Province Wellesley, E. Hogge	2,100
Chief Clerk, R. H. Mitchell	1,200
Gaoler, T. H. Lamb*	1,500

MALACCA.

Resident Councillor, D. F. A. Hervey	6,480
Collector, H. A. Thompson	3,000
Superintendent of Works and Surveys, A. F. Ayre	3,000
Harbour Master, H. J. Harmer	1,500
Registrar, S. L. Thornton	3,600
Commissioner and Magistrate, H. A. O'Brien	3,600
Sheriff, J. E. Westerhout	1,200
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Everingham	3,800
Colonial Surgeon, W. T. B. Falls	2,400
Police Superintendent, H. J. H. Riccard	3,000
Gaoler, W. Boyd	1,500

DINDINGS.

District Officer, E. M. Merewether	3,600
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COCOS AND KEELING ISLANDS.

Superintendent, George Clunies Ross.	
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*NATIVE STATES.**PERAK.*

Sultan, H.H. Raja Idriss, C.M.G.	15,000
Judge, Supreme Court,	8,600
2nd Judge, Datoh Temenggong	2,400
Resident, Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G.	12,000
Secretary to the Resident, W. G. E. Hervey	3,000
Assistant Resident, C. V. Creagh	5,400
Treasurer, E. M. Marples	4,200
Superintendent of Public Works, F. St. G. Caulfield	4,200
Commandant, Perak Sikhs, Major R. S. F. Walker	4,200
Second in Command ditto, Captain G. R. Giles, R.A.	3,600
Deputy Commissioner of Police, T. M. C. Lawder	2,400
Superintendent of Lower Perak, N. Denison	3,600
Collector and Magistrate, Krian District, H. W. C. Leech	3,000
Collector and Magistrate, Kinta District, R. D. Hewett	3,000

SELANGOR.

Sultan, H.H. Abdul Samat	12,000
Resident, F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.	6,480
Chief Magistrate, J. P. Rodger	4,200
Superintendent of Public Works, H. F. Bellamy	2,400
Treasurer, W. Venning	2,400
Chief Collector at Klang, C. H. Turney	2,400

SUNGBI UJONG.

Chief Ruler, Datoh Klana, Tunku Lela Setia	6,000
Datoh Bandar, Ahmed Bukit	3,600
Datoh Muda, Che Meh Mohamed Prah	2,400
Resident, W. F. B. Paul	5,208

*Consuls.**SINGAPORE.*

Austria-Hungary, D. Brandt.	
Belgium, H. Hinnekindt (E. Hinnekindt, acting).	
Brazil, José d'Almeida.	

* Draws a special personal allowance of \$200 per annum.

† With entertainment allowance.

China, Tso Ping Lung.
Denmark, W. R. Leask (E. Koek, acting).
France, A. Raffray.
German Empire, C. Frensborg.
Hawaiian Islands, R. Brenner.
Italy, F. de Goyzueta.
Netherlands, G. Lavino, Consul-General, S.S. (J. J. M. Fleury, Vice-Consul).
Portugal, C. de Garcimartin (acting).
Russia, W. H. Diethelm, Vice-Consul (D. Brandt, acting).
Siam, Tan Kim Ching; Tan Soon Toh, Vice-Consul.
Spain, C. de Garcimartin; Ricardo Rodrigues Diez, Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, J. R. Cuthbertson.
United States of America, Major A. G. Studer, J. Anderson, Vice-Consul.

PENANG.

Austria-Hungary, R. Klünder.
Belgium, F. H. Gottlieb.
Denmark, F. H. Friederichs, Vice-Consul.
France, F. H. Gottlieb, Consular Agent.
German Empire, R. Klünder.
Italy, E. Hüttenbach, Consular Agent.
Netherlands, T. A. Kruijt.
Portugal, José Miguel da Luz Vieira, Vice-Consul.
Siam, A. D. Neubronner.
United States of America, E. Hüttenbach, Consular Agent.

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide: the important gold-producing colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills and valleys, with occasionally large plains.

History.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Dieman's Land, the name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not discovered to be an island until 1797. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay. The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1850. Responsible government was introduced in 1854.

Climate.

Tasmania is one of the most healthy of the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for out-door occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in the other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

From observations taken at Hobart for 1886 the mean heat of spring was 55°1', summer 61°4', autumn 54°, winter 46°9°, of the whole year 54°4'. Rain fell on 189 days in the year, and the rainfall is a little more than 21 inches.

Means of Communication.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph. There are 1,772 miles of telegraph (with 2,353 miles of wire) open in the colony. This includes

359 miles of cable belonging to the Tasmanian Cable Company. The total cost of telegraph construction up to 31st Dec., 1886, was 154,982*l.*, the receipts in 1886 being 19,793*l.*, and the working expenses 20,337*l.*

There is a duplicate electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Hobart and Launceston twice and sometimes thrice a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart to Sydney every fortnight. Direct mail steamer between Hobart and New Zealand twice a month. There are also steamers trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every week. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Galle and London every two weeks, time 42 days *via* Brindisi. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 60 days. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Singapore, and Galle every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 70 days. Direct communication is also afforded by the Shaw Saville Line of steamers, one of which calls at Hobart every month.

There are 251 places in Tasmania where post offices are established. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town.	1 <i>d.</i>	free
" Australasia.	2 <i>d.</i>	"
Europe, United States	6 <i>d.</i>	"

Area.

The island contains 15½ million acres of land, and the islands connected with it contain 1½ million acres: 4,513,454 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of 12,264,546 acres, of which 1,106,111 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group, Robbins Island, King Island, and Breenir Island on the east coast.

Roads.

The main road from the port of Hobart to Launceston is 123 miles long, passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government: all the other main roads are under the control of main road boards, and are constructed and maintained by the Government. The cross and bye roads are under the care of local trustees, and are maintained partly by rates and partly by contributions from the treasury. In 1886 the maintenance of main roads cost 19,838*l.*, of cross and bye roads 51,427*l.*

Railways.

There are now 447 miles of railway in the colony constructed or in course of construction, mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. 303 miles of these are opened for traffic, and 142 miles in course of construction.

A line of 126 miles is worked by the Tasmanian Main Line Company; the colony guaranteeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on a sum not exceeding 650,000*l.* for 30 years. The total cost of railway construction up to 31st Dec., 1886, was 2,213,781*l.*, the gross receipts in 1886 being 131,935*l.*, and the working expenses 114,706*l.*

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of pastoral lands a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5*s.* an acre.

Any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, with 33 per cent. for credit, payable by quarterly instalments for 14 years.

When 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than 10 lots adjoining or close to each other, the Governor in Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots. Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.*

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, hides, skins, and leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark. The value of tin and gold produced in 1886 was—tin, 409,487*l.*; gold, 117,250*l.*

The land in cultivation on 31st March, 1887, was 446,391 acres. There were in the colony 148,665 horned cattle, and 1,609,046 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1886 was 8,175,780 lb., valued at 310,934*l.*

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, some of which are now being turned to account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, and iron of the finest quality has been produced from them. Tin in immense quantities has been discovered at Mount Bischoff, the whole mountain being said to be intersected with veins of that ore. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. There exists in the island an enormous lode of bismuth, said to be the richest in the world. Copper, silver, and antimony have also been found, the copper yielding 30 per cent. of metal. Along the northern coast is to be found slate of first-rate quality.

Hobart and Launceston are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1886, 200 vessels, of 17,424 aggregate tonnage.

Population.

On 3rd April, 1881, the population of Tasmania was 115,705, of whom 61,162 were males, and 54,543 females. The death-rate of 1881 was 14.77 to the 1,000 of the population, but for 1868-73 it was only 14 per 1,000. The number of inhabited houses is 21,858. The black aboriginal population is now extinct, but there are on the Furneaux Islands a number of half-breeds. The estimated population, 31st December, 1886, was 137,211.

Hobart is a city of considerable size, containing (in 1886) within the Registration boundary 29,987 inhabitants.

Launceston, the second town of the colony, contains within the Registration boundary a population of 18,628 persons, and is rapidly progressing.

Local Government.

Municipal councils were established in Hobart and Launceston in 1855, when responsible government was granted to the Colony, and under the Rural Municipalities Act of 1863, councils have been established in 21 districts. These councils consist of seven elected members, two retiring annually for two successive years and three every third year. The president of the council, called the Warden, is elected annually by the councillors. The voters for the election of councillors are every

male or female over 21 years of age on the assessment roll. In the districts where there are no municipalities the care of the roads is in the hands of Road Trusts. In Launceston, Hobart, Misery, Circular Head, and Table Cape, the management of the harbours is in the hands of marine boards. The total revenue of these various bodies in 1886 was 156,044*l.*, and the expenditure 158,227*l.*

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is British sterling.

There are five banks established in the Colony, viz.: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, the National Bank of Tasmania, the Union Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, with, together, 28 branches. The total deposits on 31st December, 1886, amounted to 4,325,721*l.* The note circulation on same date amounted to 149,511*l.*

In addition to above there are three saving bank systems, one being located at Hobart, one at Launceston, and one having many branches throughout the colony, established by Government in connection with the Post Office Department; total deposits at time of last balancing being 429,089*l.*

Education.

State schools for primary education were originally established under a board provided for by Act 27 Vict., No. 11, in 1868. In 1886 the Board was superseded by a department under the supervision of a director of education, working under the chief secretary as ministerial head. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, with non-sectarian religious instruction. There were 194 state schools in operation on 31st December, 1885, the number of scholars on the rolls 15,418, and the average attendance 7,465.

With a view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the Council of Education was established on the 5th of November, 1858, with power to grant the degree of Associate of Arts; and scholarships were endowed to enable the more proficient youths to pursue their studies in a University of the United Kingdom. In all 27 scholarships and exhibitions are now awarded.

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17): by this Act a Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted, called "the Parliament of Tasmania."

The Legislative Council consists of 18 members, elected for 15 electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat becomes vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 20*l.* or leasehold of 80*l.* annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected for twenty-eight electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court. The duration of the Assembly

is five years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is to have his name included in the assessment roll of the district for which his vote is to be given as the owner or occupier of any property, or to be in receipt of income of 60*l.* sterling per year, for 6 months prior to 1st November in any year. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict., No. 32. Parliament usually meets in July, and sits for four months.

The Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

Defence.

The strength of the Colonial Volunteer Force is 736 officers and men.

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter of all kinds, in wood, per gallon	0	0	9
Ale, beer, and porter of all kinds, in bottle, per gallon, 6 reputed quarts or 1 dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon	0	1	3
Almonds, per lb.	0	0	2
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	2
Bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Bags, wool, each	0	0	4
" manufactured from hemp, jute, or cotton, each	0	0	0½
Barley, pearl, per lb.	0	0	0½
" Scotch, per lb.	0	0	0½
" per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Bath bricks, per cwt.	0	0	9
Beans, per 100 lb.	0	0	10
Beef, per 100 lbs. gross	0	1	6
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Boards, planed, tongued, and grooved, per 100 super. feet	0	5	0
Bran, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Brandy, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Bricks, bath, per cwt.	0	0	9
Buckets, each	0	0	3
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Canary seed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Candles, per lb.	0	0	2
Carriages, two wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads, each	5	0	0
Carriages on four wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads, each	10	0	0
Cements, mineral, per cwt.	0	0	9
Chalk, per cwt.	0	0	9
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	2
Chicory, per lb.	0	0	4
Chimney pots, earthenware, per cwt.	0	0	9
Chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3
Cider, per gallon	0	0	6
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	5	0
" destroyed for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3
Cinnamon, per lb.	0	0	4
Cloves, per lb.	0	0	4
Coals, per ton.	0	1	0
Cocoa, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee (green), per lb.	0	0	4
Coffee (roasted or ground), per lb.	0	0	3
Coke, per ton	0	1	0
Confectionery, per lb.	0	0	1
Cordials (see Spirits), per gallon	0	12	0
Fish, dried, per lb.	0	0	1
Flour, wheat, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Fruits, dried, per lb.	0	0	2
Gin, geneva, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Ginger, per lb.	0	0	4
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Grain, every description, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Gunpowder, for blasting, per lb.	6	0	1
" all other kinds, per lb.	0	0	6
Hams, per lb.	0	0	2
Hempseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Hops, per lb.	0	0	2
Iron fencing, per cwt.	0	0	9
" retorts and rough iron castings, per cwt. gross	0	1	0
Lamp black, per lb.	0	0	0½
Lard, per lb.	0	0	2
Lead, milled, sheet, or piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Lead, red and white, per lb.	0	0	0½
Linseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
" meal, per lb.	0	0	0½
Liquorice, per lb.	0	0	2
Macaroni, per lb.	0	0	2
Maize, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Malt, per bushel	0	1	0
Matches, lucifer, per cubic foot	0	1	0
" wax vestas, per cubic foot	0	3	0
Molasses, per cwt.	0	3	6
Mustard, per lb.	0	0	2
Mutton, per 100 lbs. gross	0	1	6
Nails, iron, except screw nails, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Nutmegs, per lb.	0	0	4
Nuts and bolts, iron, per cwt	0	2	6
Oatmeal, per lb.	0	0	0½
Oats, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Oils of every description, except fish oils, medicinal oils, and perfumed oils, per gallon	0	1	0
Ovens, camp, per cwt. gross	0	2	6
Packs, wool, each	0	0	4
Paints of every description, per lb.	0	0	0½
Peas, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
" split, per lb.	0	0	0½
Pepper, black, per lb.	0	0	2
" white, per lb.	0	0	2
" all other, per lb.	0	0	4
Perfumed spirits, per gallon	0	18	0
Perry, per gallon	0	0	6
Pickles, in bottles, reputed quarts, per dozen	0	3	0
Pickles, in bottles, reputed pints, per dozen	0	2	0
Piping, lead, per cwt.	0	2	6
Plaster of Paris, per cwt.	0	0	9
Polish of all kinds, per gallon	0	1	6
Pulse, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Rapeseed, per lb.	0	0	0½
Rice, per lb.	0	0	0½
Rivets, iron, exempt.			
Rum, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Sago, per lb.	0	0	2
Salt, per cwt.	0	1	6
Saltpetre, per cwt.	0	1	6
Sauces, in bottles, reputed pints, per dozen	0	3	0
Sauces, in bottles, reputed half pints, per doz.	0	2	0
Shot, per lb.	0	0	1
Snuff, per lb.	0	5	0
" destroyed for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3
Soap, not perfumed or fancy, per lb.	0	0	1
" perfumed and fancy, per lb.	0	0	3
Soda, crystals, per lb.	0	0	0½
" carbonate of, per lb.	0	0	1
Spices of all kinds, per lb.	0	0	4

	£	s.	d.
Spirits, brandy, rum, gin, Geneva, whisky, and all other spirits, cordials, liquors, or strong waters, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Spirits, methylated and other spirits unfit for human consumption, taken as proof, per gallon	0	3	0
Spirits, perfumed, per gallon	0	18	0
Spirits of tar, per gallon	0	0	6
Starch, per lb.	0	0	1
Sugar candy, per lb.	0	0	1
" (loaf and crushed), per lb.	0	0	1
" all other kinds, per cwt.	0	6	0
Tapioca, per lb.	0	0	2
Tar, spirits of, per gallon	0	0	6
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0	0	4
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Tiles, kiln, flooring, per cwt.	0	0	9
Timber, sawn, 3 inches and over, exempt. Under 3 inches, per 100 super. feet	0	2	6
Tobacco, per lb.	0	3	0
" destroyed for sheep-wash, per lb.	0	0	3
Tubs, each.	0	0	3
Turpentine, per gallon	0	1	0
Twine, per lb.	0	0	1
Varnish and polish of all kinds, per gallon	0	1	6
Vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	2
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	6
Walnuts and other nuts, per lb.	0	0	2
Wax vestas, per cubic foot.	0	3	0
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Whisky, per gallon, no allowance for under-proof	0	12	0
Whiting, per cwt.	0	0	2
Wines, in wood, per gallon.	0	4	0
" in bottles, per gallon, six reputed quarts or one dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon	0	6	0
Wool bags, each	0	0	4

The following articles are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem:—

Account books; apparel, all kinds; apothecary's wares; art, works of; axe-handles; bagging, manufactured; hemp, jute, and grey calicoes; barley, patent; basketware, lined or unlined; bath chairs, biscuits, blacking, blankets; blinds, venetian; boilers, cast iron; boots, shoes and galoshes; bottled fruits; bottles, quarter pint and under, fancy, and decanters; brassware; brooms, hair and other; broom handles, brushes, cabinet organs, caps; cards, playing; caraway seeds, carpets and carpeting of all kinds, cartridges, casks, chandeliers, chemicals, chinaware; clocks, all descriptions; cloth, not otherwise enumerated; coir matting, combs, ornaments for confectionery, copperware, cornflour; cotton, manufactures of; cotton rugs, cream of tartar, cricketing materials, crockery ware, cutlery, drapery, drugs and druggists' wares, earthenware, envelopes, essence of lemon, feathers, fireworks; fish, in tins; fish, pickled, in barrels or kegs; flour, corn; Forfar and grey calicoes, fork handles; furniture, manufactured; furs, galvanized iron and zinc, gasaliers; glass, plate, crown and sheet, and glass of every description; glass, silvered; glassware; gloves, kid, and all gloves manufactured from skins; groats, patent; guns and fowling pieces, haberdashery, halters; handles, axe, fork, broom, mop, and spade; hardware, harmoniums, harness, hats, hearthrugs; hemp, manufactured for bagging; hides, dressed; hollow-ware of iron only; honey,

hosiery; iron, galvanized, and zinc sheet or piping, ridge caps or spouting; ironmongery, all kinds; isinglass, jars for jam, glass or earthenware; jute, manufactured for bagging; kid gloves, lamps, leather, leather goods; linen, manufactures of; linoleum, looking-glasses, maizena, matting of every description and manufacture, millinery, mop handles; mops, woollen and cotton mouldings made of wood; musical instruments of every description, oil cloth, oil baize; oilmen's stores, except pickles, sauces, and oils; oils, medicinal; organs; paper, fancy, writing, printing and wrapping, and all printed paper not being books; paper, room; paper, glass and sand; perfumery and perfumed oils; photographs, framed; pianofortes; pictures, framed; pipes, clay; pistols, plate glass, plough traces, pork; pots, iron; preserves; railway material not otherwise specified; rugs, woollen and cotton; rugs, hearth; saddlery of every description, sandpaper and glasspaper, satin of every description, screw nails, shoe thread, shoes and boots; silk, manufactures of; skins, dressed; slates, roofing and flagging; spade handles; spouting, galvanized iron and zinc; stationery, statuary; tools, boring and edge not otherwise specified; toys, tweeds of every description, umbrellas, velvets, Venetian blinds, wadding, whipcord, whips and whipthongs; wickerware, lined and unlined; wire, wire binding for agricultural machinery, woollen manufactures, woollen rugs, works of art, workboxes and desks, wrapping paper.

The following articles are subject to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent:—

Agricultural tools, implements, and machinery, except worked by steam, gas water, wind or horse power; arms and axes, cart and carriage; bags, paper without printing thereon; boxes, cart and carriage; handles, rake; horticultural implements and tools; machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated; paper, uncut for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon; rake handles, shovels and spades.

Jewellery of gold or silver, whole or in part, fancy goods and trinkets, plate and plated ware, gold and silver of every description, and watches of every description, are subject to an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent.

Architraves, doors, sashes, and skirtings made of wood are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Acids: carbolic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, agricultural seeds, alum; anvils, blacksmiths'; anchors, ships'; animals, living; arsenic, crude; bags, gunny; bags, empty, which have been used for export; baggage, passengers'; bark; bells, specially imported for churches or chapels; binnacle lamps, ships; bellows, blacksmiths'; bluestone, boats, boat oars; boiler plates, bolts for boilers, screws for boilers, and raw materials used in boiler making; bolts, copper and yellow metal; bones, bone dust; books, printed; bottles, not being fancy bottles or decanters, and over one quart pint imperial measure; blocks, ships'; bricks, building; bricks, fire; bridges, iron; bristles, unmanufactured; bulbs, bullion, cabinet organs for churches and chapels, cabinet sewing machines; cables, chain; candle, cotton; canvas for sails, carbolate of lime; cardboard, uncut; carriage shafts spokes naves or fellows, cattle, charts and maps, chain cables, chloralime, chloride of lime; clay, fire and pipe, unmanufactured; clocks for churches and chapels, cocoa fibre, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, coin; coir, unmanufactured; compasses, ships'; copperas;

copper or yellow metal rods, bolts, or sheathing, and nails; copper, plates or sheets; corks, cordage, corn sacks; cotton, raw; cotton waste and cotton flock, crucibles, dead eyes and rings for shipping, dead lights for shipping, dogs, draining pipes and tiles, dyewood and dyestuffs for manufacturing, earthenware pipes for conveyance of water, engine fittings, viz.: brass cocks, flax packing and asbestos, injectors, iron, brass, and glass tubing, indiarubber sheeting, lubricators, steam gauges, valves, springs, and water gauges; Epsom salts; felt, for sheathing; fire clay; lumps, firebricks; firewood; flax, unmanufactured; flock, cotton and woollen; fruit, green; galvanized wire rope, gilt mouldings, made of wood, for picture frames, globes; gold, bars, coins, and dust; granite, in rough block; grapes; grindery, viz.: all articles used exclusively in bootmaking and shoemaking; grindstones, guano, gunnies, hair, unmanufactured; hair cloth for hop kilns; harmoniums for churches and chapels; hatters' material, viz., felt hoods, shellac, hat ventilators, linings, hatters' galloons and spall boards, also silks, plush, and calico, prepared for, and used exclusively by hatters; hay; hemp, unmanufactured; hides, raw and unmanufactured; horses, household furniture and effects of immigrants or residents not being for sale, ice, ingots, sheets, or plates of copper, brass, bronze, and zinc, ink, instruments, scientific, optical, and surgical; iron, rod, bar, hoop, sheet, plate, and pig; jute, unmanufactured; kapock, kreosote, crude; lamps, ships' signal and binnacle; lead, pig; lemons, lime juice, lime, carbolate and chloride of; lime juice, linseed oil cake, logwood; machines, sewing; machinery to be worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power; magazines, reviews, and pamphlets, manures of every description; marble, rough, in block; maps and charts, millboards, millstones, mould boards; music, printed; nails, yellow metal or copper; newspapers, oars for boats, oakum and junk; oil-cake, linseed; oranges, ores of all kinds of metals, organs and cabinet organs for churches and chapels; packages, all empty; casks, cases, boxes, bags, used in the export of Tasmanian produce; palm oil, unrefined; photographs, unframed; pictures, unframed; pigs, pine-apples; pipeclay, unmanufactured; pipes, iron, not galvanized; pipes, draining and earthenware, for conveyance of water; pitch, plants and shrubs, poultry, printing presses, types, and materials; pulse; railway material; rails, fishplates, bolts, spikes, or other fastenings, springs, wheels, axles, and tires; ratans, split or unsplit; Raymond's phosphorizer, or any machine used for destruction of rabbits; resin; rivets, iron; rope and cordage of every description; rope, galvanized wire rope; sacks, corn; sail, canvas; scale board; seeds, agricultural and horticultural; sewing machines of every description; share, moulds; sheep or lambs, sheep shears, ships' sheaves, blocks, dead eyes, rings, thimbles, shackles, dead lights, anchors, chains, cables, compasses, shrubs and plants; silk, unmanufactured; skins, raw and unmanufactured; slate pencils; slates, school; slates, in block; soda, ash, caustic, and silicate; soldering fluids; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; steel, unmanufactured; stone, in rough block; suet, sulphur, sumac; tablets, memorial; tallow; tanks, iron; tar and tar oil; terra japonica; tiles, draining; timber in log; tin and tinsplates, unmanufactured; tow, traction engines and their carriages; trees; type, printing; valonia, vegetables whaling implements and gear of every description, whalebone, fins, and oil from whale fisheries; windows,

memorial, for churches and chapels; wool, unmanufactured; woollen waste, works of art, statues, busts of marble, bronze, iron, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and antiquities, yellow metal rods, bolts, sheathing, and rails; zinc, sheets or plates; all goods, the produce of Tasmania, and all goods for the use of Her Majesty's Government; wines and spirits for Her Majesty's military officers serving in the Colony on full pay.

There are no export duties. The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 276,264l.

Governors of Tasmania since 1804.

Col. David Collins, R.M.	Feb. 19, 1804
Lieut. Edward Lord, R.M.	Mar. 24, 1810
Capt. Murray, 73rd Regt.	
Lieut.-Col. Geils, 73rd Regt.	Feb., 1812
Col. Thos. Davey, R.M.	Feb. 4, 1813
Col. William Sorell	April 9, 1817
Col. George Arthur, Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	May 14, 1824
Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Darling	Dec. 3, 1825
Col. Arthur	Dec. 6, 1825
Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass	Oct. 31, 1836
Sir John Franklin, Kt. R.N.	Jan. 5, 1837
Sir J. E. E. Wilmot, Bart.	Aug. 21, 1843
Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq.	Oct. 13, 1846
Sir W. T. Denison, Kt., Capt. B.E.	Jan. 26, 1847
Sir Henry E. Fox, Young, Kt.	Jan. 8, 1855
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1861
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B.	Dec. 30, 1868
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Mar. 26, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Knt., Administrator of the Government	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1875
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	April 6, 1880
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Government	Oct. 21, 1880
Maj. Sir G. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Dec. 7, 1881
Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Mar. 11, 1887

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	366,118	352,461	318,489	319,517
1878	385,935	379,232	315,274	315,854
1879	375,570	481,216	380,026	381,895
1880	442,158	415,196	410,289	413,303
1881	505,006	463,684	381,656	383,762
1882	550,764	500,801	410,110	417,418
1883	562,066	533,830	461,743	471,122
1884	549,741	577,876	604,665	614,198
1885	571,412	586,597	668,585	677,896
1886	568,924	581,755	687,292	692,429

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	377,499	931,172	—	1,308,671
1878	373,466	951,346	—	1,324,812
1879	337,050	930,425	—	1,267,475
1880	288,495	1,080,728	—	1,369,223
1881	340,162	1,090,982	—	1,431,144
1882	379,047	1,270,679	21,146	1,670,872
1883	631,250	1,185,753	15,634	1,832,637
1884	642,102	992,994	21,022	1,656,118
1885	659,225	1,081,763	16,498	1,757,486
1886	641,568	1,095,169	19,880	1,756,567

Year.	To U.K. £	EXPORTS. To Colonies.	To Else- where. £	Total. £
		£		
1877	632,741	784,234	—	1,416,975
1878	639,764	675,931	—	1,315,695
1879	600,876	701,221	—	1,301,097
1880	701,967	809,964	—	1,511,931
1881	512,094	1,043,482	—	1,555,576
1882	396,103	1,191,286	—	1,587,389
1883	379,712	1,351,887	—	1,731,599
1884	359,708	1,116,149	—	1,475,857
1885	191,018	1,122,675	—	1,313,693
1886	247,442	1,084,098	—	1,331,540

Public Debt, 31st December, 1886, 4,026,720l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., 5,000l.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, George Browne (acting), 250l.

Cabinet.

Premier and Chief Secretary, The Hon. P. O. Fysh, 1,100l.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. J. Clark, 900l.

Treasurer, The Hon. W. S. Bird, 900l.

Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. E. N. C. Braddon, 900l.

Executive Council.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell, 100l.

Agent-General for Tasmania resident in London, 1,250l.

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand, 400l.

Chairman of Committees, Hon. William Doderoy, 150l.

Members.

Hon. J. W. Agnew.	Hon. W. Hodgson.
" A. Coote.	" John Lord.
" W. Crosby.	" A. Macgregor.
" W. Doderoy.	" W. Moore.
" P. O. Fysh.	" H. I. R. J. Rooke.
" W. A. B. Gellibrand.	" G. Salier.
" J. Gibson.	" J. Smith.
" F. W. Grubb.	" John Scott.
" W. Hart.	" John Watchorn.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell, 400l.

Clerk Assistant, C. J. F. Collier, 100l.

Usher of Black Rod, G. F. Evans, 100l.

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. Alfred Dobson, 400l.

Chairman of Committees, Henry Elms Lette, 250l.

Members.

Barrett, P.	Gray, J.
Belbin, W.	Hart, J.
Bird, B. S.	Hartnoll, W. J.
Braddon, E. N. C.	Hawkes, J.
Brown, N. J.	Huston, G. F.
Brown, W. H. T.	Lette, H. E.
Burgess, W. H.	Lewis, N. E.
Conway, J. N.	Lyne, J.
Crisp, A.	Mackenzie, C. J.
Crowther, E. L.	Mugliston, H. B.
Davies, J. G.	Pillinger, A. T.
Dobson, A.	Reibey, T.
Dooley, J. M.	Scott, D.
Dumaresque, H. R.	Sidebottom, W.
Falkiner, J. W.	St. Hill, W. H.
Fenton, C. B. M.	Sutton, E. H.
Fitzgerald, G. P.	Young, A.

Clerk to the House and Librarian, F. A. Packer, 450l.
Clerk Assistant, H. T. Maning, 225l.
Serjeant-at-Arms, R. Clerk, 100l.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary and Premier, Hon. P. O. Fysh, 1,100l.

Under Secretary, B. T. Solly, 550l.

Chief Clerk, H. E. Smith, 400l.

Record Clerk, R. Newman, 320l.

Clerk, M. P. Honey, 160l.

Secretary to Premier, James Andrew, 170l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, Hon. B. S. Bird, 900l.

Acting Under Treasurer, J. E. Packer, 500l.

Receiver and Paymaster, G. W. Fletcher, 400l.

Clerk in Pay Office, W. Benson, 210l.

Accountant, A. Reid, 350l.; also Secretary, Public

Debts Sinking Fund, 50l.

Clerks, T. Windsor, 180l.; T. A. Dossetor, 160l.; W. Todd, 170l.

Audit Office.

Colonial Auditor, W. Lovett, 650l.

Chief Clerk, J. W. Israel, 350l.

Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, C. Mitchell, 210l., and F. H. Oldham, 150l.

Clerks, W. R. Honey, 250l.; H. L. D'Emden, 210l.; G. R. Miller, 160l.

Statistical and General Registry Department.

Statistician and General Registrar, R. M. Johnston, 500l.

Assistant Statistician, F. R. M. Hudspeth, 200l.

Customs and Excise Department.—Hobart.

Collector and Inspector of Customs, E. T. Boyes, 600l.

Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Shipping, T. E. Hewitt, 400l.

Clerks, A. H. Packer, 200l.; J. L. Harbroe, 170l.

Landing Waiter, J. R. Bateman, 350l.

Warehouse-keeper, M. C. Coverdale, 250l.

LAUNCESTON.

Collector and Landing Surveyor, J. W. Campbell, 475l.

Chief Clerk, E. M. King, 275l.

Clerks, W. J. Bain, 210l.; M. F. Brownrigg, 90l.; V. F. Chambers, 70l.

Senior Landing Waiter, James Barnard, 350l.

Warehouse-keeper, H. F. Latham, 160l.

Excise Branch—Hobart.

Beer Duty, O. H. Hedberg, 300l.

Real Estate Duties Department.

Chief Commissioner and Collector, Fras. Butler, 400l.

Collector, Launceston, F. Ferguson, 300l.

Chief Clerk, E. A. Norman, 210l.

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. B. S. Bird.

Postmaster and Secretary to Post Office, A. C. Douglas, 600l.

Comptroller and Actuary of Money Order Branch, T. H. Magrath, 450l.

Cashier, H. V. Bayly, 260l.

Stamp Branch Accountant, H. Boyes, 370l.

Postmaster, Launceston, W. Windeatt, 450l.

Clerk, J. E. Bennison, 300l.

Office of Stores.

Colonial Storekeeper, C. H. Huxtable, 400l.
Accountant, F. W. Norman, 200l.
Clerk, G. B. Penny, 190l.

Inspection of Machinery.

Inspector of Machinery, J. Clark, 250l.

Government Printing Office.

Government Printer, W. T. Strutt, 400l.
Overseer, W. Grahame, 260l.
Reader, J. Hogg, 225l.

Analyst's Office.

Analyst, W. F. Ward, 400l.

Meteorological Department.

Observer, Commander J. Shortt, R.N., 100l.

Salmon and Trout Breeding Establishment.

Superintendent and Inspector of Fisheries, W. S. Kent, 350l.
Secretary, P. S. Senger, 25l.

Scab Act Department.

Chief Inspector of Sheep, T. A. Tarbart, 350l.
Clerk, J. C. Penny, 200l.

Central Board of Health Department.

President, H. A. Perkins, 200l.
Secretary, W. H. Graham, 150l.
Inspector, A. Mault, 250l.

Electric Telegraph, Hobart.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, Robert Henry, 425l.
Chief Operator, J. J. McDonald, 240l.
Accountant, C. H. M. Eckford, 130l.

Launceston.

Station Master and Operator, Thomas Chitty, 350l.

Tasmanian Council of Education.

President, The Rev. Canon G. F. Archer, M.A.
Secretary, G. Richardson, 100l.
Director of Education, Thomas Stephens, 550l.
Senior Inspector of Schools, James Rule, 400l.
Inspector, G. Bourdillon, 300l.
Chief Clerk, George Richardson, 300l.
Clerk and Accountant, E. R. Roe, 200l.

Defences.

Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Legge, 500l.
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Northern Division, Lieut.-Col. A. Warner, 300l.
Col. Commanding Reserves, Colonel H. L. C. Bernard, 200l.
Staff Officer, Lieut. James Mathieson, 300l.
Staff Adjutant, Ernest T. Wallack.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. L. Dobson, Knt., 1,500l.
 Puisne Judge, Sir J. S. Dodds, 1,200l.
Judges' Associate (also Curator of Intestate Estates, &c., &c.), George Browne, 400l.

Supreme Court.

Registrar of Deeds and Collector of Stamp Duties, and Registrar and Collector of Probate Duties, G. P. Adams, 600l.
Chief Clerk, Vernon Midwood, 300l.

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. J. Clark, 900l.
Solicitor-General and Clerk of the Peace, R. P. Adams, 450l.
Secretary to Law Department, Frederick Stops, 500l.
Clerk, E. D. Dobbie, 350l.
Sheriff, Hobart (also Inspector of Police), Bernard Shaw, nil.
Under Sheriff, P. S. Seager, 325l.
Under Sheriff (Launceston), W. Hunt, 150l.

General Sessions, Court of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.

Recorder and Commissioner, R. J. Beadon (acting), 600l.
Clerk of the Peace, &c., W. Hunt, 200l.

Lands Titles and Registrar of Deeds.

Recorder of Titles, etc., J. W. Whyte, 600l.
Solicitor to Lands Titles Commissioners, S. K. Chapman, 300l.
Chief Clerk and Draftsman, G. F. Farmer, 300l.
Accountant, R. F. Young, 175l.
Clerk and Draftsman, E. R. W. Castray, 200l.

Imperial Expenditure.

Agent, C. F. Bustead, 400l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. D. F. Sandford, L.L.D.
Dean of Hobart, C. L. Dundas, M.A.
Archdeacon (Hobart), A. Davenport, B.A.
Archdeacon (Launceston), F. Hales, B.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. D. Murphy, D.D.
Dean, Charles Woods
 (Three scheduled Clergymen receive "state aid, the remainder are supported by the congregations.)

Charitable Institutions.

Superintendent (New Town), John Withrington, 350l.
Superintendent Invalid Depot, Launceston, A. Jones 150l.

Training School, Cascades.

Superintendent, J. Longmore, 175l.
Administrator of Charitable Grants, John O. Boyle 400l.
Inquiring Officer, W. A. Catley, 180l.
Inspecting Officer, G. Judge, 180l.
Surgeon Superintendent and Medical Officer, Cascades Hospital for Insane, &c., and C. D. Hospital, John Coverdale, 300l.
Superintendent (New Town Farm), J. Harding, 180l.

Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.

Superintendent and Medical Officer, W. H. Macfarlane, 500l.
Assistant Medical Officer, A. W. Graham, 300l.
Clerk and Storekeeper, J. B. Brownell, 225l.

General Hospital, Hobart.

House Surgeon, C. J. Parkinson, 350l.
Assistant House Surgeon, J. Lever, 250l.
Secretary, J. S. Morris, 225l.
Lady Superintendent (Nursing Staff), Essie A. Wilson, 150l.

General Hospital, Launceston.

House Surgeon, L. G. Thompson, 400l.
Assistant House Surgeon, J. M. Pardey, 250l.

Secretary, T. Gladman, 50*l*.
House Steward, B. Tragitt, 150*l*.
Lady Superintendent, Jeanette Milne, 150*l*.

Medical and Vaccination Department.

Medical Officer for Gaols, and Health Officer, &c.,
 C. E. Barnard, 300*l*., and 5 health officers.
Vaccinator Southern Tasmania, C. N. J. Willes,
 800*l*.
Ditto Northern Tasmania, G. L. Davis, 300*l*.

Magistracy, District of Hobart.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, W. Tarleton, 600*l*.
Bench Clerk, L. Reynolds, 375*l*.
Information Clerk, W. Wheeldon, 200*l*.

District of Kingborough.

Resident S. M. and Coroner, Kingston, E. Innes,
 146*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

District of Franklin.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, A. H. Boyd,
 300*l*.

District of Selby.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, H. T. A. Murray, 400*l*.
Bench Clerk, Launceston, C. Spotswood, 300*l*.
Information Clerk, Launceston, R. Gibton, 180*l*.

District of George Town, Beaconsfield, and Lefroy.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. H. Glover, 150*l*.

District of Ringarooma.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 225*l*.

District of Port Sorell.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, A. Young, 825*l*.
Resident Stipendiary Magistrate, P. C. Maxwell, 200*l*.
Police Clerk, H. W. Thomas, 160*l*.

District of Russell and Emu Bay

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, Circular Head,
 George Anderson, 150*l*.
Ditto, Burnie (Emu Bay), A. K. Chapman, 225*l*.

District of Portland.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, George's Bay,
 H. Dawson, 150*l*.; 1 Clerk at 50*l*.

District of Macquarie.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Coroner, H. L. Crowther, 100*l*.

Police.

Inspector of Police (also Sheriff), Bernard Shaw,
 500*l*.
Clerk, F. J. Paterson, 250*l*.
Superintendent of Police, Hobart, O. E. Hedberg,
 250*l*.
Ditto, Kingborough, R. J. Harris, 173*l*.
 „ *Franklin*, W. Ruddock, 173*l*.
 „ *Selby*, R. Armstrong, 200*l*.
 „ *George Town*, W. Hopkins, 173*l*. 5*s*.
 „ *Port Sorell*, R. Driscoll, 200*l*.
 „ *Ringarooma*, D. Normoyle, 173*l*. 5*s*.
 „ *Russell and Emu Bay*, H. Berresford, 173*l*. 5*s*.
 „ *Portland*, R. W. Stuart, 173*l*. 5*s*.
Gaoler, Hobart, H. G. Quodling, 350*l*.
Gaoler, Launceston, Alfred Jones, 200*l*.

Lands and Works Department.

Lands Branch.

Minister of Lands and Works, Hon. E. N. C
 Braddon, 900*l*.
Deputy Surveyor-General, C. P. Sprent, 500*l*.
Minister's Secretary, T. R. Atkinson, 250*l*.
Chief Draftsman, A. Reid, 400*l*.
Draftsman, L. Hall, 275*l*.
Clerk and Draftsman, Launceston, F. J. Boothman,
 250*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. Searl, 225*l*.
Cashier and Accountant, F. Lovett, 90*l*. (half
 salary).
Inspector of Surveys, W. M. Hardy, 450*l*.
Assistant Surveyor, R. W. Stokell, 350*l*.

Public Works Branch.

Fixed Establishment.

Engineer-in-Chief, James Finchem, 700*l*.
Engineer of Roads, Wm. Duffy, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, Wm. Smith, 350*l*.
Cashier and Accountant, H. S. Barnard, 230*l*.
Account Clerk, W. C. Cato, 160*l*.
Architect and Chief Draftsman, W. W. Eldridge,
 300*l*.
Land Surveyor, A. S. Morrison, 200*l*.
Inspector of Roads, North Side, 300*l*.
South Side, John Helmer, 250*l*.
Clerk of Works, J. G. Shield, 250*l*.

Mines Branch.

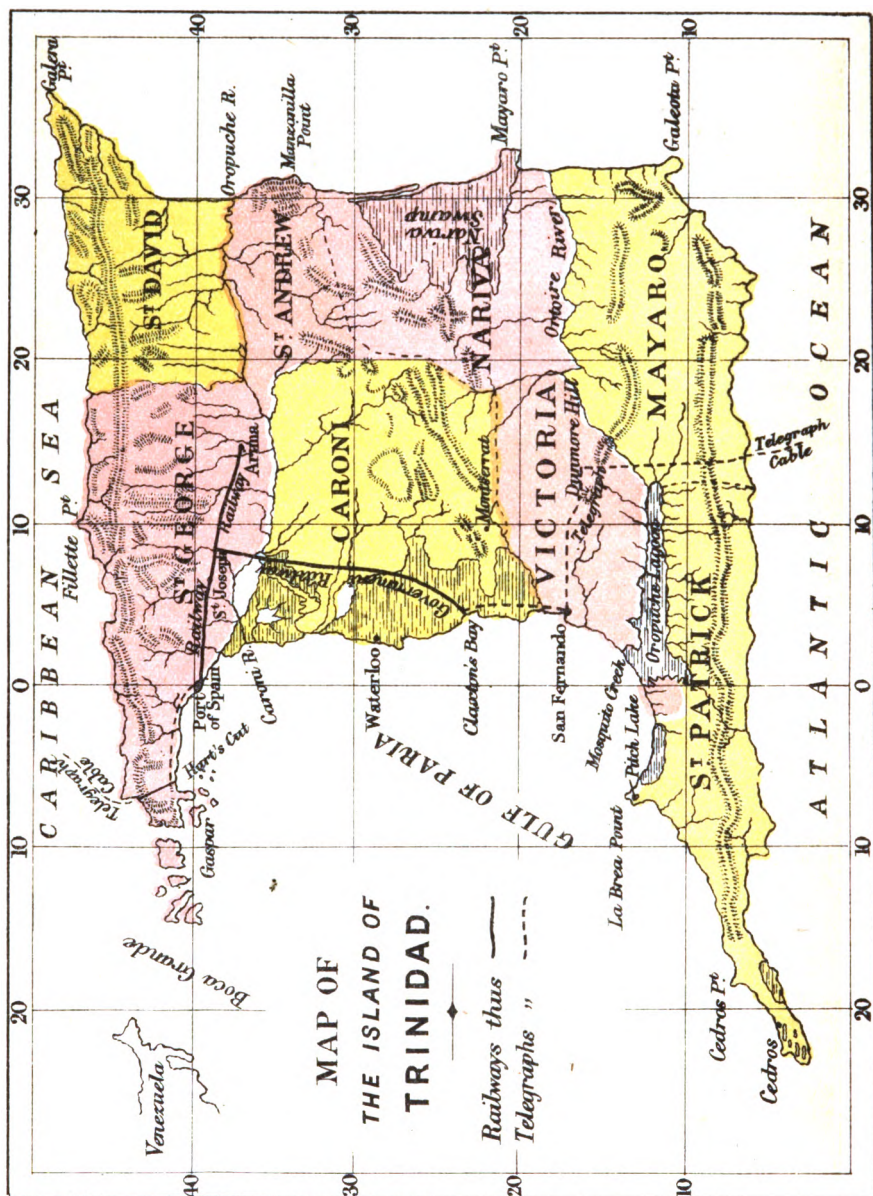
Secretary of Mines, Francis Belstead, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk and Draftsman, G. F. Lovett, 375*l*.
Cashier and Accountant, F. Lovett (half salary), 90*l*.
Launceston, Commissioner of Mines and Goldfields,
 W. H. Glover, 250*l*.
Ditto, Mining Registrar, P. H. Smith, 185*l*.
Commissioner, North-Eastern District, Hon. C.
 O'Reilly, 150*l*.
Ditto, Eastern District, H. Dawson, 100*l*.
 „ *and Registrar, Western District*, H. L. Crowther, 200*l*.
Ditto, ditto, North-Western District, A. K. Chapman, 50*l*.
Mining Registrars, Scottsdale, Gladstone Moorina,
 and St. Helens, 100*l*.
Inspector of Mines and Geological Surveyor, G. F.
 Thureau, 400*l*.

Tasmanian Government Railways.

Secretary and Manager, Frederick Beck, 600*l*.
Accountant, W. H. Lovett, 300*l*.
Cashier and Storekeeper, A. Weedon, 325*l*.
Inspecting Surveyor, L. Dowling, 350*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, W. E. Batchelor, 375*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

France, Justin M'Carty Browne, Consular Agent.
Italy, Charles Henry Smith, Consular Agent.
Netherlands, William Crosby, Consul.
Sweden and Norway (at Hobart), James Macfarlane,
 Vice-Consul.
Denmark, John Macfarlane, Vice-Consul.
United States, Alexander George Webster, Consul.
Sweden and Norway (Launceston), Alfred Harra,
 Vice-Consul.
Hawaii, Audley Cooté, Consul.
Japan, R. J. Beadon, Consul.



TRINIDAD.

Situation and Area.

THE island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between $10^{\circ} 3'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude, and $61^{\circ} 39'$ and 62° of W. longitude from Greenwich. Its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The Colony will henceforth include Tobago (hitherto in the Windward Islands), which is about to be amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order in Council under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 44.

History.

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1496; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the king of Spain until 1582, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island.

Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere, by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the great preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercrombie, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

General Description.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which are its staples. Coffee has of late been largely cultivated, and with great success, bidding fair to become a very considerable factor in the future exporting power of the colony. Tobacco of a superior quality is also largely grown. Molasses, rum, bitters, coconuts and asphalt, are also imported.

The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions. The average rainfall for the past 25 years has been 65.49 inches. The mean temperature during the year 1886 was 77.1° Fahr., the mean maximum being 89.9° , and the mean minimum 69.3° .

The chief town and principle port of Trinidad is Port of Spain (population in 1881 31,858), situated on a gently inclined plain, near the north-

east angle of the Gulf of Paria. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 92 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 2,672. The harbour is the best in the West Indies.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population in 1881, 6,335), about 30 miles south from Port of Spain.

Both these towns possess elective municipal councils and mayors. The municipal revenue of Port of Spain was in 1886 16,550*l.*, and the expenditure 16,501*l.* That of San Fernando was 4,701*l.* and 4,808*l.* respectively. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

There is no municipal debt.

A pitch lake, 109 to 114 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, distant by water about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value, and yields a slight but increasing revenue to the island.

Of the total area of Trinidad, which is estimated at about 1,123,000 acres, the alienated acreage is given below, according to the last assessment:—

	Acres.
Cultivated in Sugar Cane . . .	52,163
" Cacao and Coffee .	43,363
" Ground Provisions	18,053
" Coconuts . . .	2,767
Pasture	6,242
Uncultivated	190,997
Total alienated	318,585

Means of Communication.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is maintained by means of the Gulf steamers, which ply three times a week, and by the railway. The Gulf steamers proceed as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18 miles from the junction at St. Joseph, 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880. An extension of $\frac{1}{2}$ miles was opened to Claxton's Bay on 1st January, 1881, the extension to San Fernando (7 miles), on the 17th April, 1882, and that to Princes Town in 1884. There are also 7 miles of tramways or light railways between San Fernando and Savana Grande, and a short line at Chaguanas, used chiefly for the conveyance of sugar. The total length of line open is $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles, all constructed and worked by the Government. The total cost of the railways has been 602,352*l.*; the receipts during 1886 were 49,813*l.*, and the expenditure 42,659*l.* This last amount does not include the annual appropriation for interest and sinking fund, which in 1886 was 32,611*l.*

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and 40 out offices throughout the island.

There is direct telegraphic communication with British Guiana, Grenada, and Saint Croix, and thence, *via* the United States, with Europe. The internal telegraphs now comprise 63 miles, constructed by the Government at a total cost of 3,150*l.* The receipts in 1886 were 440*l.*, and the expenses 904*l.*, the total number of messages sent being 12,472.

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad has within the last few years increased considerably, the number per month being now 35, viz., 4 royal mail steamers, 2 royal mail cargo steamers, 4 of the steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 4 of the West India and Pacific Line, one of the Har-

rison Line, and 2 of Joseph Houl's Line, from Liverpool; 4 of the London Direct Line steamers, 1 Clyde steamer, 2 of the Quebec and Gulf Line, and 2 of the Atlantic and West India Line from America, 2 Dutch line, and 7 steamers running between the island and Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers. The rates of postage are as follows per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter:—

Within Colony	...	...	...	<i>d.</i>
" 300 miles (except Venezuela)	...	...	...	1
Beyond 300 miles	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
				4

Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 41,276*l.*, was expended in 1886, besides the fixed establishment of the department, the cost of which is about 3,552*l.* The number of Indian immigrants during each of the last three years was as follows:—

1884	...	...	...	3,147
1885	...	...	...	1,706
1886	...	...	...	2,185

Currency and Banking.

The coins in general circulation are British silver and bronze, United States gold currency, and gold doubloons. These are all legal tender, as is also British gold, which is not often met with. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, but in dollars by the public. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate to the extent of 130,000*l.* There is no Colonial coinage or note issue.

The Colonial Bank has branches at Port of Spain and San Fernando. Government savings banks are established in ten districts. The balance in these banks at the end of 1886 was 97,458*l.* They are under the management of the Receiver-General and the local wardens.

Defence.

A volunteer corps was established in Port of Spain in 1879. There is also a Rifle Association. It now numbers 235 members.

The Police Force of the island consists of 435 men.

Education.

Education has made considerable progress in Trinidad for some years past. The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, aided only by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, the College of the Immaculate Conception. Attached to these institutions are three exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150*l.*, each tenable for three years at some university in Great Britain or Ireland. There were at the end of 1886 65 students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and 220 on those of the College of the Immaculate Conception.

From the Government primary schools to the Queen's Royal College there are annually open to competition three free admissions, each tenable for three years.

The primary schools are now 117 in number, 53 of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and 64 denominational and assisted. The Government schools are generally well supplied with school requisites; their furniture is constructed on good models, and some

of them are held in creditable buildings. Fees are exacted and paid with fair regularity, the usual rates being three pence per head per week; at some schools the charge is two shillings per month, and at the Model Schools five shillings per month. There is a reduction when the fees are paid quarterly in advance, and reduced rates are charged for the second and third children in a family. In connexion with the Boys' Model School there is a Training College for male teachers, which admits twelve resident and seven non-resident students. The staff of the Government schools includes 51 masters, 12 mistresses, 10 assistant masters, 67 assistant and work mistresses, and 70 pupil teachers, paid monitors, and normal students.

The number of pupils attending the primary schools was as follows:—

	Government Schools.	Assisted Schools.	Total.
1884	3,904	5,182	9,086
1885	4,911	5,511	10,422
1886	4,212	6,315	10,527

Besides the public schools of which mention has been made above, there are many private adventure schools, the largest of which is the Convent Boarding and Day School for girls. Under the Presbyterian Coolie Mission there are thirteen estate schools, having about 453 pupils; so that it may be roughly estimated that the number of children attending school in Trinidad is about 13,500.

Government.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an executive council of three members. The legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 6 official, and 8 unofficial members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown.

Tariff.

Import Duties.

Levied under Ordinance 21 of 1885.

	£	s.	d.
Bread of all kinds, the barrel	0	1	6
Butter, the lb.	0	0	1
Carriages on springs, four-wheeled, each	7	0	0
" " two-wheeled, "	4	0	0
Cheese, the lb.	0	0	1
Corn of all kinds the bushel	0	0	5
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs.	0	3	4
Ghee, the lb.	0	0	1
Gunpowder, the lb.	0	0	7
Lard, the 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Liquors, viz:—			
Malt liquor in wood, the gallon	0	0	4
" " bottles, the dozen reputed quart bottles, and so in proportion	0	1	0
*Rum, the proof gallon	0	6	6
Methylated spirits, the gallon	0	1	6
All other spirits, strong waters, liqueurs, and cordials, the liquid gallon	0	9	0
Wines in bottle:—			
Sparkling wines, the gallon	0	4	0
All other wines in bottle containing less than 42 degrees, the gallon	0	2	6
And for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified an additional duty of threepence per gallon			

* An excise duty of equal amount is levied on rum manufactured in the colony.

6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
 24 Apr. 1866 E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Administrator.
 7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
 8 Apr. 1868 Major Bostock, 16th Regt., Adm. the Government.
 20 Apr. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
 25 June 1868 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Administrator of the Government.
 21 Dec. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Governor.
 25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 11 July 1872 W. H. Rennie, Esq., Administrator of the Government.
 21 May 1873 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 27 Apr. 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator of the Government.
 2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor.
 27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
 20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G.
 9 Dec. 1876 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator of Government.
 3 Feb. 1877 G. W. Desvœux, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 2 Jan. 1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
 27 July 1880 W. R. Pyne, Administrator.
 27 Aug. 1880 William A. G. Young, C.M.G., Administrator.
 2 Nov. 1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
 28 June 1882 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator.
 1 Sept. 1882 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.G.M.G.
 28 Mar. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator.
 19 June 1884 Sir Frederick P. Barlee, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 8 Aug. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator.
 24 Jan. 1885 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
 9 Oct. 1885 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
 29 May 1886 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator.
 16 July 1886 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

FINANCES.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	310,387	312,586	373,482	611,996
1878	440,513	405,190	418,485	678,286
1879	419,885	369,351	548,482	808,063
1880	435,789	458,640	619,163	877,611
1881	464,968	500,423	668,021	833,879
1882	437,383	441,193	587,008	839,963
1883	458,344	464,430	676,388	931,068
1884	476,058	471,189	707,296	1,048,959
1885	429,807	443,921	725,250	1,669,121
1886	453,407	443,503	774,916	1,196,076

IMPORTS.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	492,769	289,927	925,762	1,708,458
1878	643,543	301,808	956,050	1,901,401
1879	773,849	331,368	1,118,054	2,223,271
1880	830,799	285,815	1,266,019	2,382,633
1881	828,444	229,211	1,168,621	2,226,276
1882	808,371	234,323	1,357,101	2,399,795
1883	877,916	269,544	1,515,552	2,663,022
1884	887,011	254,339	1,942,520	3,083,870
1885	654,704	240,523	1,346,251	2,241,478
1886	666,499	271,004	1,566,011	2,503,514

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	1,416,593	51,148	625,909	2,093,650
1878	1,246,567	63,201	529,300	1,839,068
1879	1,460,622	47,255	756,867	2,264,745
1880	1,163,791	77,621	944,099	2,185,512
1881	995,925	112,016	991,160	2,099,101
1882	1,076,456	137,628	1,237,949	2,452,033
1883	813,574	101,799	1,771,297	2,686,670
1884	863,290	91,795	1,814,642	2,769,727
1885	1,186,420	53,286	1,006,958	2,246,664
1886	949,622	54,809	1,504,709	2,509,140

Population, Census 1871, 109,638; 1881, 153,128.

Estimate, 1886, 178,270.

Public Debt of Trinidad.

559,880*l.* for railways.

9,000*l.* for the Port of Spain Water Works.

3,500*l.* secured on general revenue, but recoverable by the Colony from other parties.

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.

H. Fowler, Colonial Secretary.

S. H. Gatty, Attorney-General.

M. M. Philip, Solicitor-General.

H. W. Chantrell, Auditor-General.

J. E. Tanner, Director of Public Works.

C. Mitchell, Protector of Immigrants.

Frederick Warner.

Louis A. A. de Verteuil, M.D.

J. de Boissière, M.D.

L. Guiseppi.

T. A. Finlayson.

Geo. L. Garcia.

Geo. T. Fenwick.

Geo. Fitt

Officials.

Non Officials.

Clerk of Council, A. Colton Ross.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. £

Robinson, K.C.M.G. 4,000

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, H. E. W.

Grant 300

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Henry Fowler . . . 1,000

Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Council, A. C.

Ross, 400*l.* to 600*l.* 600

2nd Clerk, J. Cunningham 400

3rd " S. W. Knaggs 300

4th " C. J. Rooks 140

Junior Clerk, H. L. Knaggs 50

1st Government Messenger, G. H. Simpson . . 100

2nd ditto, S. Isaacs 80

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell, 800*l.*, and

50*l.* travelling allowance 850

1st Clerk, E. Eckel, 300*l.* to 400

2nd " C. Flanagan, 250*l.* to 300

3rd " J. A. Redhead, 200*l.* to 250

4th Clerk, C. Pantin, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
5th " W. H. Gamble, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
6th " J. F. Guthrie, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
7th " C. Munn, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
8th " J. H. Johnson, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
9th " F. W. Major, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
10th " J. A. Cumming	100

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E., 1,200 <i>l.</i> , and 200 <i>l.</i> allowance	1,400
Assistant Director of Public Works, Geo. W. Dickson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., 800 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	950
1st Assistant Engineer, P. Stevens, 500 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	650
Extra Assistant, E. Maingot, 250 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
Draughtsman, A. B. Stollmeyer	250
Clerk to Director of Public Works, C. Garcia, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
Clerk to Assistant-Director of Public Works, D. Basanta	100
2nd Clerk to Assistant Director of Public Works, B. Norman	85
Clerk, Northern Division, G. P. Mitchell	100
Financial Assistant, R. F. Smith	300
1st Accountant, T. F. Eversley	150
Road Accountant, R. Salazar	125
Storekeeper, W. C. Nock	175
Wharfinger, J. A. Giuseppe	150
Paymaster, Northern Division, L. Sorzano	150
Paymaster, Southern Division, W. L. Knox	150
Clerk, Southern Division, S. P. Knox	100
Chief Road Officer, Southern Division, C. H. Rogers, 250 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> allowance	400
1st ditto, Northern Division, C. J. Massy	125
2nd ditto, S. L. Agostini	125
3rd ditto, G. Darmany	120
1st ditto, Southern Division, J. Aché, 200 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
Superintendent Transport Train, L. de Gannes Overseer, ditto, W. Pouchet, 150 <i>l.</i>	350
Overseer Water Works, T. Murrell	180

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, C. Mitchell	800
Sub-Protector and Inspector, H. C. Stone, 450 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	550
Assistant Inspector, H. H. Pasea, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 150 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	550
1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire, 250 <i>l.</i> to	350
2nd " R. D. Bannatyne, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
3rd " H. W. Stone, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
4th " A. Montheil, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
5th " F. Mewa	80
Immigration Agent at Calcutta, Oliver W. Warner, 1,500 <i>l.</i> , and 500 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	

Treasury, Excise, and Savings Bank Department.

Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton	700
1st Clerk (Accountant), G. F. Bowen, 350 <i>l.</i> to	400
2nd " J. Brown, 300 <i>l.</i> to	350
3rd " L. G. F. Pyne, 220 <i>l.</i> to	250
4th " C. A. Pollonais, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
5th " J. K. Horsford	100
Accountant, Savings Bank, A. E. C. Ross, 300 <i>l.</i> to 350 <i>l.</i>	350
Clerk, M. Harding, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Excise Officer, C. W. Langford, 300 <i>l.</i> to	400
Locker, L. Rostant, 92 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
Sub-Receiver (San Fernando), L. G. Hay	400

Clerk (ditto), H. Brathwaite, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
Second Clerk (San Fernando), G. Von Weiller	100
Third Ditto ditto G. P. O. Rooks	100
Savings Bank Clerk (San Fernando), T. O. Johnston, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Locker (San Fernando), J. R. Lewis, 100 <i>l.</i> to	180

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, John Fanning, 700 <i>l.</i> to 800 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> as Detaining Officer, under Merchant Shipping Ordinance	
1st Clerk, C. Farnum, 300 <i>l.</i> to	450
2nd " H. Wainwright, 200 <i>l.</i> to	300
3rd " F. Gibbon, 100 <i>l.</i> to	200
Landing Waiters and Lockers, 1st Class :— F. B. Fraser, 300 <i>l.</i> to	340
A. Hart and J. Leotaud, 210 <i>l.</i> to	300
Landing-Waiters, Lockers, and Tide Surveyors, 2nd Class :— S. J. Clarke, J. L. Sargeant, T. D. Tench, C. F. Rooks, W. H. White, F. McLeod, A. Leotaud, W. R. Browne, R. Muir, and P. Fahey, 100 <i>l.</i> to	200

Railway Department.

General Superintendent, J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E.	300
Clerk, Wm. Fahey	250
Traffic Manager, A. R. Gray	550
Assistant ditto, F. J. Mahony	310
Locomotive Engineer, J. W. Tomlinson	400
Maintenance Engineer, F. Labastide	300

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, C. H. Phillips	100
Chief Clerk, E. C. M. Stone	300 <i>l.</i> to 400
2nd Clerk, H. L. O'Brien	100
3rd " W. M. Gooch	50

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master of the Island, G. W. Norman	500
Assistant ditto, R. Rochford	250
Harbour Master, San Fernando, L. G. Hay	100

Post Office Department.

Postmaster-General, J. A. Bulmer, 500 <i>l.</i> and residence	500
1st Clerk, A. S. Bowen, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
2nd " J. Norman, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
Clerk, A. P. Graham, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Ditto, T. McCarthy	150
Ditto, J. A. Pierre, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
Ditto, T. M. Ovid	100
Ditto, J. Lynch	80
Post Master, San Fernando, J. C. Lewis	350

Crown Lands Department.

Sub-Intendant Commissioner Northern Province, D. Wilson, 800 <i>l.</i> , and 200 <i>l.</i> allowance	1,000
Assistant to the Sub-Intendant and Commissioner, Northern Province, G. F. Bushe	400
1st Clerk, F. H. Pantin	200 <i>l.</i> to 250
2nd " H. F. Ganteaume	100
Clerical Assistant, T. Potter	50

Survey Department.

Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane, B.A., 500 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	600
1st Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. de Lapeyrouse, 300 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance, with fees	400

£

2nd Assistant to Director of Surveys, J. E. Morvant, 350 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	450
3rd Assistant to Director of Surveys, R. Kernahan, 200 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
Draughtsman, T. Sorzano	150
Extra Draughtsman, T. Sorzano	120
Clerk, T. Potter	50

Botanic Garden.

Superintendent, J. H. Hart	400
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Colonial Store.

Colonial Storekeeper, O. FitzGerald	450
1st Clerk, E. C. Hughes, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
2nd " C. Libert	125
3rd " G. FitzGerald	75
4th " H. Massy	25

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir John Gorrie, Kt.	1,800
First Puisne Judge, J. C. Cook	1,000
Second Puisne Judge, J. F. Lumb	1,000
Messenger, A. Barker	110
Registrar of the Courts and Registrar in Bankruptcy, C. H. Phillips	550
Chief Clerk to the Registrar and Clerk to the Judges, E. Clarke, 250 <i>l.</i> to	300
2nd Clerk, L. F. E. R. Hart, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
3rd " J. McVoran	150
4th " C. J. Gibbon	100
5th " F. Collins	70
Attorney-General, S. H. Gatty, 1,000 <i>l.</i> , and 300 <i>l.</i> for clerical assistance.	
Clerks to the Attorney-General (allowance 300 <i>l.</i>)	
E. Duruty, D. B. Jardine	
Solicitor-General, M. M. Philip	200
Judge, Petty Civil Court,	
1st Clerk, A. Fournier	200
2nd " J. Smith	100
Crown Solicitor, Leon O'Connor	300
Marshal, D. B. Horsford	800
Official Assignee, W. L. Lewis, fees.	

Stipendiary Justices.

Western District, Co. St. George, W. Llewellyn Lewis	750
Eastern District, County St. George, L. M. Fraser	600
County Victoria, A. Child, 600 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	650
County Caroni, J. A. Harragin, 600 <i>l.</i> , and 40 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance, 260 <i>l.</i> personal allowance	900
Oropouche Savanna Grande, H. P. Hobson, 600 <i>l.</i> , and 75 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	675
Toco and Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre 400 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	450
County of Mayaro, H. D. Huggins	200
Cedros, A. C. Newsam, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	450

Clerks of the Peace.

Town of Port of Spain, and 30 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	
Town of San Fernando, C. D. Ford, 250 <i>l.</i> to	300
County of St. George, Eastern District, M. Pasea, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
County Caroni, F. W. Corsbie	200
Savanna Grande, &c., George Eccles, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
Assistant Clerk, Port of Spain, J. Mark, 100 <i>l.</i> to	150
2nd ditto, F. Borzano	100
3rd ditto, J. T. Rousseau	100

£

County of St. Patrick, J. S. Cazabon, 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
San Fernando, J. E. Johnstone, 100 <i>l.</i>	150
Savanna Grande, H. François	100
Arima, E. Jobity	120
Eastern District County of St. George R. S. Rowbottom	100
County Caroni, E. C. Kerr	80

Wardens (who are also Savings Bank Managers and Sanitary Inspectors).

Northern Province.

Commissioner and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, and Warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin, D. Wilson, 800 <i>l.</i> , and 200 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance.	
Assistant to ditto, G. F. Bushe, 400 <i>l.</i>	
Assistant Warden, St. Ann's and Diego Martin, R. Johnstone, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	450
Wardens, Tacarigua, W. J. Gray, 350 <i>l.</i> and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	400
Arima, H. Harragin	475
Chaguanas and Couva, W. L. La Croix, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	450
Mayaro, H. D. Huggins	250
Toco, L. P. Pierre	200
Montserrat, T. H. Warner, 400 <i>l.</i> , and 100 <i>l.</i> allowance	500

Southern Province.

Assistant Warden, Savanna Grande, H. C. Warner, 350 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	400
Warden, Naparima, J. L. O'Connor, 550 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	600
Warden, Cedros, A. C. Newsam, 175 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	225
Clerk to Commissioner, S. Weston	180

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.***Church of England.*

Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. R. Rawle, M.A.	
Rector of Holy Trinity, The Bishop.	
St. Paul, Rev. H. N. Huggins.	
St. Mary, Rev. E. R. Smart.	
St. Philip and St. Peter, Rev. W. B. Laurie.	
Each rector has 350 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 20 <i>l.</i> for repairs.	
Island Curate of St. John and Christchurch, Rev. Dr. Horsford, 300 <i>l.</i> and 100 <i>l.</i> for rent.	
Assistant Curate of Holy Trinity (All Saints), Rev. L. A. Taitt, 100 <i>l.</i> and 50 <i>l.</i> for rent.	
Chaplain of Royal Gaol, 50 <i>l.</i> , } Rev. L. A. Lunatic Asylum, 20 <i>l.</i> 6s. 8d., } Taitt.	
San Fernando Hospital, Rev. H. N. Huggins, 20 <i>l.</i>	
Catechist of St. Jude, Mr. T. G. Graham, 150 <i>l.</i>	
St. Stephen, Rev. O. W. Darling.	
St. Andrew, Rev. H. M. Skinner.	
St. Luke, Rev. J. Turpin.	

Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev. H. J. L. Gonin, D.D.	1,000
Rector, Port of Spain, Very Rev. F. Hilaire Berthet	300
Assistant Curés, ditto, Rev. T. T. Greenough	130
Rev. M. Forestier	130

* The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds. On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

	£
<i>Curés, Arima</i> , Rev. M. Daudier	150
<i>Arouca</i> , Rev. Dr. Maingot	150
<i>Carenage</i> , Rev. D. Poujade	150
<i>Lower Caroni</i> , Rev. — Dubois	100
<i>Chaguanas</i> , Rev. M. Patron	150
<i>Cedros</i> , Rev. — Duffy	150
<i>Couva</i> , Rev. Grimes	150
<i>Diego Martin</i> , Rev. P. Cocquet	150
<i>La Brea and Erin</i> , Rev. — Noel	150
<i>Mayaro</i> , Rev. — Mailleux	150
<i>New Town</i> , Rev. T. Montague	150
<i>French Master</i> , ditto, J. R. Marquez	150
<i>Point-à-Pierre</i> , Rev. J. B. Rabanit	150
<i>San Juan</i> ,	150
<i>St. Joseph</i> , Rev. de Martini	150
<i>Santa Cruz</i> , Rev. Mr. Neff	150
<i>Savanna Grande</i> , Rev. — Figari	150
<i>St. Ann</i> , Rev. O'Hanlon	150
<i>Toco</i> , Rev. L. De Giacomo	150
<i>Assist. Curé, Naparima</i> , Rev. R. P. Noel	130
<i>Chaplain, San Fernando Hospital</i> ,	20

Educational Establishment.

<i>Principal of Queen's Royal College</i> , W. Miles, B.A., 700 <i>l.</i> , and 112 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> rent allowance 812 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>
<i>2nd Master</i> , ditto, R. G. Bushe, B.A.	500
<i>3rd ditto</i> , ditto, C. Bishop	400
<i>French Master</i> , ditto, J. R. Marquez	200
<i>Spanish ditto</i> , ditto, J. R. Marquez	50
<i>Professor of Chemistry, and Government Analyst</i> , J. McCarthy	600
<i>Principal of College of the Immaculate Conception</i> (in connection with Royal College), The Rev. J. Browne	500
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> , R. L. Guppy, 500 <i>l.</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> personal allowance, and 200 <i>l.</i> travelling allowance	800
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , W. H. Robinson 250 <i>l.</i> , and 50 <i>l.</i> allowance	300
<i>Superintendent of Model School</i> , J. H. Collens	400
<i>Superintendent of Girls' Model School</i> , Mrs. G. F. Bowen	250

Medical Establishment.

<i>Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health</i> , S. L. Crane	1,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. W. Norman, jun., 200 <i>l.</i> to	250
<i>2nd</i> " F. J. Fuller, 150 <i>l.</i> to	200
<i>3rd</i> " J. E. Rawle, 75 <i>l.</i> to	100
<i>Medical Storekeeper</i> , A. P. Scammarony	100

Government Medical Officers.

C. B. Pasley, Health Officer of Shipping, Inspector of Immigrants, Medical Attendant, Police Hospital, District Medical Officer, Northern District, Port of Spain	600
H. McCaul, Alston, Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain	500

District Officers.

J. H. Jenvey, Pointe-à-Pierre	600
E. J. Hammond, Savanna Grande	600
T. Murray, jun., Tacarigua	700
J. A. De Wolf, St. Joseph	400
C. F. Knox, South Naparima, and Consulting Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital	500
A. Woodlock, Chaguanas, Medical Visitor, Convict Depot	550
Robert Knaggs, Southern District, Port of Spain and Suburban District, Medical Superintendent, House Refuge	600

R. H. E. Knaggs, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	350
F. A. De Verteuil, Arima	350 <i>l.</i> and quarters.
B. N. Bake, Diego Martin, Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum	550
L. Fablen, Couva	450
A. A. Boucaud, Oropouche	450
J. C. C. Cleaver, Cedros	400 <i>l.</i> and quarters.
E. J. Read, Resident Surgeon, San Fernando Hospital	500
G. R. Percy, Montserrat	450
R. C. Bennett, Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	350
J. W. Eakin, North Naparima, and San Fernando, Health Officer of Shipping, San Fernando	450
J. B. E. Joseph, Assistant Surgeon, Colonial Hospital	360
J. G. Gravely, Mayaro	450
G. S. Seccombe, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Medical Officer, Royal Gaol	600
E. A. G. Doyle, Supernumerary Government Medical Officer	300
J. H. Zeperro	
P. J. de Montbrun	

NOTE.—Government Medical Officers are allowed private practice when in charge of districts.

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

<i>Dispenser</i> , J. B. Inniss	200
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , J. Poyer	100
<i>Clerk</i> , B. C. Besson	150
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , F. Hughes	75
<i>Steward</i> , J. A. Morgan	150
<i>Matron</i> , Mrs. E. McCabe	150
<i>Superintendent of Nurses</i> , Mrs. M. A. E. Spooner	125
<i>Night ditto</i> , Mrs. S. L. C. Stanley	100

San Fernando Hospital.

<i>Dispenser</i> , J. E. Samuels	150
<i>Clerk</i> , P. de la Rosa	50
<i>Steward</i> , R. H. Hardy	75
<i>Matron</i> , Mrs. M. Pointouski	90

Lunatic Asylum, Belmont.

<i>Head Attendant</i> , Chas. Bizzell	175
<i>Teacher and Clerk</i> , W. E. G. Cullingford	75
<i>Steward and Dispenser</i> , F. L. Ronalds	62 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

Leper Asylum, Cocorite.

<i>Resident Superintendent</i> , Rev. Mother J. Guinand	200
<i>Dispenser</i> , Sister M. Cartier	75

House of Refuge, St. Clair.

<i>Resident Superintendent</i> , Mrs. M. T. Darwent	175
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Public Health Department.

<i>Sanitary Inspector, Port of Spain</i> , C. F. Gibbon	300
<i>Ditto, San Fernando</i> , R. H. Fitzsimons	100

Police and Gaols.

<i>Inspector Commandant, and Inspector of Weights and Measures</i> , Captain A. W. Baker	700
<i>Captain, Volunteer Fire Brigade</i> , Captain A. W. Baker	200
<i>Inspector of Police (San Fernando), Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Supervisor</i> R. Fitzsimons, 525 <i>l.</i> , and fees	525

<i>Inspector of Police and Supervisor (Port of Spain), A. D. P. Owen, 420<i>l.</i>, house allowance 75<i>l.</i></i>	£ 495
<i>Inspector of Prisons, L. M. Fraser, 100<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> allowance</i>	150
<i>Inspector of Industrial Schools, O. Harley</i>	50
<i>Superintendent of Prisons, and Keeper of Royal Gaol, O. Harley, 400<i>l.</i>, and 100<i>l.</i> allowance</i>	500
<i>Clerk of Royal Gaol, G. F. Bourne</i>	180
<i>Second ditto, J. S. Minor</i>	100
<i>Third Clerk, S. Clarke</i>	50
<i>Teacher, G. F. Bourne</i>	50

<i>Superintendent of Government Pastures and Examiner of Animals, J. B. White, 500<i>l.</i>, and 50<i>l.</i> allowance for horse</i>	550
<i>Government Printer, H. J. Clark</i>	600

Consuls.

Spain, F. J. Scott.
Italy, F. J. Scott.
Venezuela, F. Fortique.
Portugal, D. Montbrun.
Brazil, D. Montbrun.
France, J. P. Pollonais (acting).
Germany, Hugo Hoffmann.
U.S. America, Moses H. Sawyer.
Denmark, Carl O. Rock.
Sweden and Norway, Christian Schöner.
Netherlands, Lucien François Ambard.
Columbia, Isaac Pereira.
U.S. America, Vice-Consul J. M. Field.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Situation and Area.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long. Their area is 169 square miles. The most important island, Grand Turk, is 6½ miles long and 2 miles broad. It contains 2,500 inhabitants.

History.

These islands were originally settled from Bermuda in the eighteenth century, and formed at first a portion of that Colony. In 1799 they were transferred, for purposes of government, to the Colony of the Bahamas, to which group they geographically belong. In 1848 they were made independent of the Bahamas, and were placed under the Governor of Jamaica, an arrangement which still continues.

Industries.

Salt raking is the only industry of any importance, the quantity annually gathered exceeding 1½ million bushels. Sponges are found in some quantities on the Caicos Bank, but are chiefly collected by Bahamas schooners and carried to Nassau. There is one sponge curing establishment on the Caicos Islands.

An agricultural settlement was started under Government auspices at North Caicos in 1882, to grow fruit for export, but has proved a failure, owing to the absence of any remunerative market for the produce. The soil elsewhere is totally unfit for agricultural purposes.

The inhabitants are of mixed European and African extraction, the proportion of whites to coloured people being larger than in most of the West Indies. The majority of the people are connected with the Bermudas, from which these islands were first settled. They all speak English. Grand Turk is a port of registry, and had on the 31st December, 1886, 49 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 7,137 tons. Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour are ports of entry, possessing good anchorage.

Climate.

The climate is equable and healthy, and rarely unpleasantly hot, owing to the strong and never failing sea breezes.

The mean temperature (day) 82°, the extreme range being from 65° to 92°. The rainfall is 25 inches, the rainy season being from October to February.

Means of Communication.

The Clyde Line from New York to Hayti calls at Grand Turk every three weeks, the length of passage being six days; and there are two lines of steamers from Boston to Hayti which call at irregular intervals. There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony.

The rate of letter postage to nearly all parts of the world is 4*d.* per half ounce. There is no internal postage.

The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Jamaica, distant 400 miles, but messages are always sent *via* New York, there being no steam communication with Jamaica.

Education.

There are seven elementary schools supported by Government, with an attendance of over 800 children. The schools are entirely unsectarian, and are at present free. A compulsory education ordinance, providing also for the payment of fees, was passed in 1883, but the compulsory clauses have never been proclaimed. There is one Wesleyan school, with an attendance of 85, and some small private schools.

Currency and Banking.

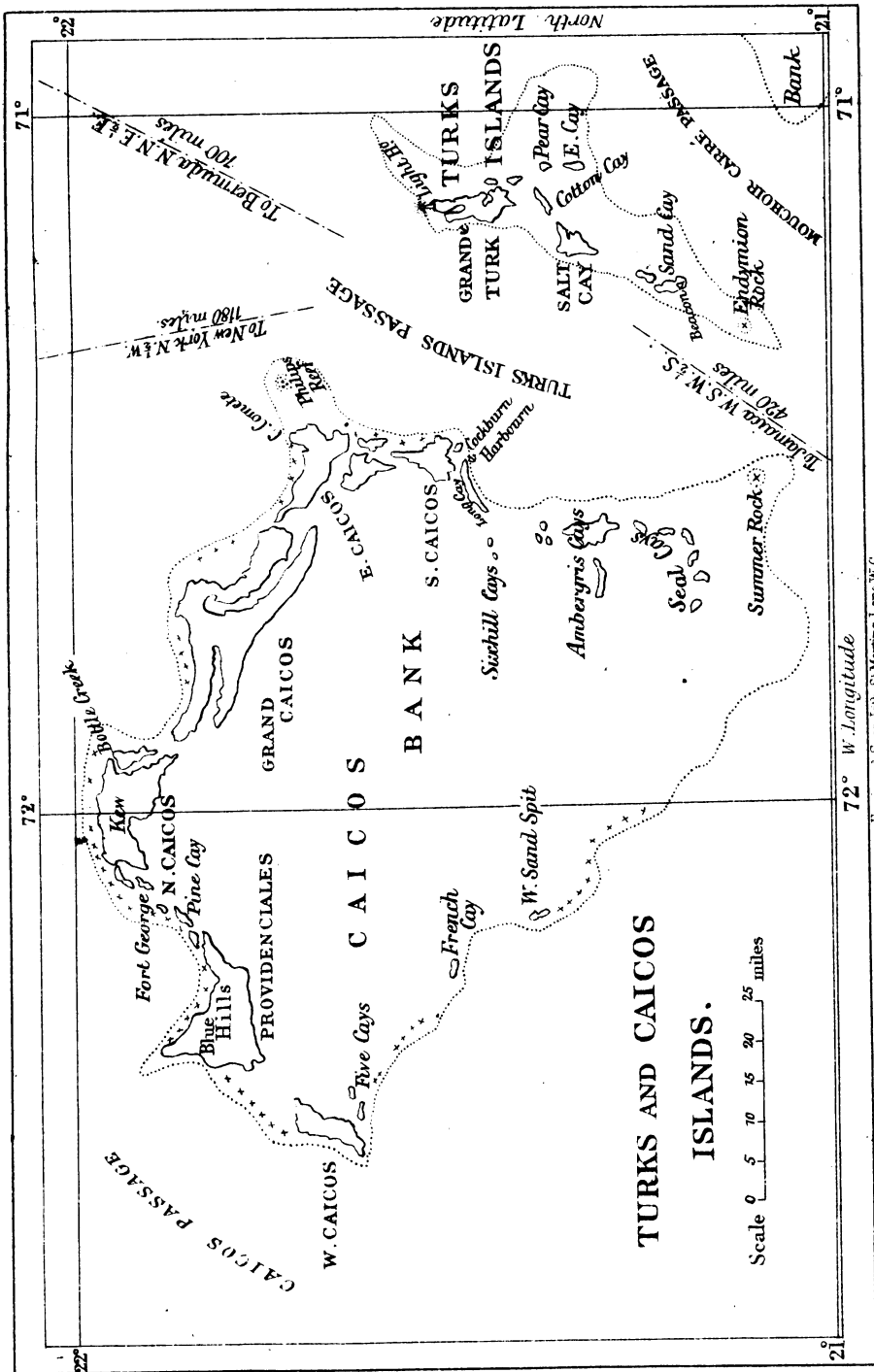
The coins in circulation, all of them being legal tender, consist of British sterling, United States gold and silver, Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian gold doubloons, and Jamaica nickel tokens. There is no paper currency. Commercial accounts are usually kept in dollars, and Government accounts in sterling. There is no bank.

Constitution.

The local Legislature consists of a Legislative Board consisting of the Chief Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and other matters of a purely local character, are regulated by this Board; but all laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, take effect there.

Import Duties.

	s.	d.
Alcohol and spirits of wine, per gallon	4	0
Ale, beer, porter, perry, and cider, per gallon	9	2
Bay rum and bay water, per gallon	1	0
Biscuits and bread, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Butter, per 100 lbs.	8	4



	s.	d.
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	6	3
Cigars, per 1,000	10	0
Drugs and medicines, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Flour, wheat, per barrel	3	9
Hats, bonnets, and caps, hardware and cutlery, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lard, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Leather, unmanufactured, and all manufactures thereof, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Lumber, yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	9	0
Ditto, other than yellow or pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	6	0
Meat, salted or cured, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Oil, mineral, per gallon	0	1
Oil, all other, per gallon	0	6
Paints, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Rice, per 100 lbs.	1	0
Shingles, Cypress, per 1,000	2	0
Ditto, all other, per 1,000	1	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	3	0
Spirits and cordials of all kinds, per gallon .	4	6
Starch, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sugar, refined, per 100 lbs.	8	4
Ditto, muscovado and all others, per 100 lbs.	4	2
Tea, per lb.	0	6
Textile fabrics of all materials and descriptions, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tinned provisions of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Tobacco, manufactured other than cigars, per 100 lbs.	8	2
Ditto, unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	4	4
Wine, per gallon	1	0
and 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
Hulls and materials, including boats of vessels wrecked, derelict, stranded, or condemned, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
All other articles not enumerated, free.		

Export Duties.

Royalty on salt, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Ditto, cave earth, 2s. per ton.
Total Customs Revenue in 1885, 5,212Z.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	6,298	6,305	27,988	93,871
1878	6,594	6,340	31,940	96,154
1879	6,334	6,089	21,768	99,674
1880	7,084	6,252	39,120	132,740
1881	7,559	6,498	45,842	157,079
1882	7,506	6,685	43,009	169,640
1883	10,017	8,019	70,875	229,023
1884	10,473	7,978	68,402	256,362
1885	9,757	7,076	59,524	263,776
1886	10,411	8,264	65,095	232,415

There is no public debt.

Population by Census of 1861, 1871, and 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,232	2,500	4,732
1886		Estimate.	5,000

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	3,105	1,174	17,511	21,790
1878	2,041	814	16,913	19,768
1879	2,643	1,050	18,246	21,939
1880	2,068	788	23,350	25,106
1881	3,565	1,884	21,605	27,054
1882	3,317	1,809	21,696	26,822
1883	3,117	2,318	19,123	24,558
1884	3,292	2,364	20,967	26,623
1885	2,725	2,554	22,578	27,857
1886	2,981	1,790	25,394	30,165

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	nil	2,630	19,555	22,185
1878	1,549	6,863	18,498	26,910
1879	nil	5,249	12,693	17,942
1880	nil	7,622	19,986	27,608
1881	670	5,592	19,353	25,615
1882	181	3,923	20,791	24,895
1883	607	5,269	27,110	32,986
1884	342	6,781	26,912	34,035
1885	92	6,092	24,669	30,853
1886	nil	4,941	27,539	32,480

List of Presidents and Commissioners.

Presidents.

1848. Captain F. Forth.
1854. W. R. Inglis.
1862. A. W. Moir.
1869. Captain M. Campbell.

Commissioners.

1874. D. T. Smith.
1878. R. B. Llewelyn.
1885. Captain H. M. Jackson, R.A.

The Legislative Board.

H. M. Jackson, President, } *Ex-officio Members.*
C. H. Roberts.
J. D. Murphy. C. R. Hinson. A. W. Harriott.
Clerk, W. N. Rigby, 301.

Civil Establishment.

The Commissioner, H. M. Jackson, 5001.
The Assistant Commissioner at Grand Turk, and Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c. — W. N. Rigby, 2501.
The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department), J. C. Crisson, 2251.
The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department), Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, , 1201.
The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, J. W. Baker, 2001.
The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, C. P. Stammers, 2001., and 101. boat allowance.
The Government Medical Officer, A. R. Andrews, M.D., 2001.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, C. H. Roberts, 5001.
Resident Magistrate, Kew, L. S. Leslie, 1501., and 501. boat allowance.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, J. L. Hance; J. W. Darrell, Vice-Consul.

Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.
San Domingo, J. F. Hutchings.
Hayti, C. G. Moore.
Denmark, J. D. Murphy.
France, S. F. Rigby, Consular Agent.
Spain, G. J. Gibbs.

VICTORIA.

Position.

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851. On the north and north-east it is bounded by that Colony, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass' Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 570 miles, and by land 574 miles; from Adelaide by sea 482 miles, and by land 575 miles. It is now connected both with Sydney and Adelaide by railway. Steam postal communication with England, *via* Ceylon and Suez, is maintained weekly by the steamers of the P. and O., alternating with those of the Orient Company. Mails are also carried by the lines of steamers belonging to the Pacific, British India, and Messageries Maritimes (French) Companies.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per oz. or under.	Newspapers. each.
Town and country	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Intercolonial	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
United Kingdom	6	1

Area.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia contains 2,944,628 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57°·4°, the mean atmospheric pressure at 91·3 feet above the sea level was 29·93 inches; rain falls on the average upon 130 days in the year, the mean annual rainfall being 25·46 inches.

Industry.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1886-87 was 2,417,582.

Wheat produced in Victoria in 1886-87 was 12,100,036 bushels; oats, 4,256,079 bushels; potatoes, 170,961 tons; hay, 483,049 tons. The Victorian wool produced in 1885 amounted to about 53,390,100 lbs., valued at 2,960,890*l*.

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery (1851) to the end of the year 1886, is estimated at 54,893,000 ozs., which at 4*l*. per oz. gives the value as 217,572,000*l*.

According to the returns of 1886-7, there are 308,558 horses in the colony; 1,803,265 horned cattle; 10,700,403 sheep; and 240,597 pigs.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The manufactories and works returned in 1887 numbered 2,785, the hands employed therein numbered 45,773; and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, amounted to 11,028,158*l*.

There are 1,753 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation. There were also 316 more miles in course of construction. The total cost of construction of lines opened up to 30th June, 1886, was 23,377,500*l*. The revenue for 1885-6 was 2,329,126*l*.; and the expenditure 1,810,588*l*.

There are 4,094 miles of telegraph lines open, and 10,111 miles of wire.

Stage-coaches run to all parts of the Colony where railway communication is not available.

Melbourne, the capital, is the most populous city in Australasia, having, with its suburbs, in 1887, an estimated population of 371,630. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

By the Chinese Act, 1881, a tax of 10*l*. per head is levied on Chinese immigrants.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks had branches, numbering 419 in all, throughout the Colony on the 31st December, 1886: the Bank of Australasia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of Victoria, City of Melbourne Bank, Colonial Bank of Australasia, Commercial Bank of Australia, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Federal Bank of Australia, London Chartered Bank of Australia, National Bank of Australia, and the Union Bank of Australia.

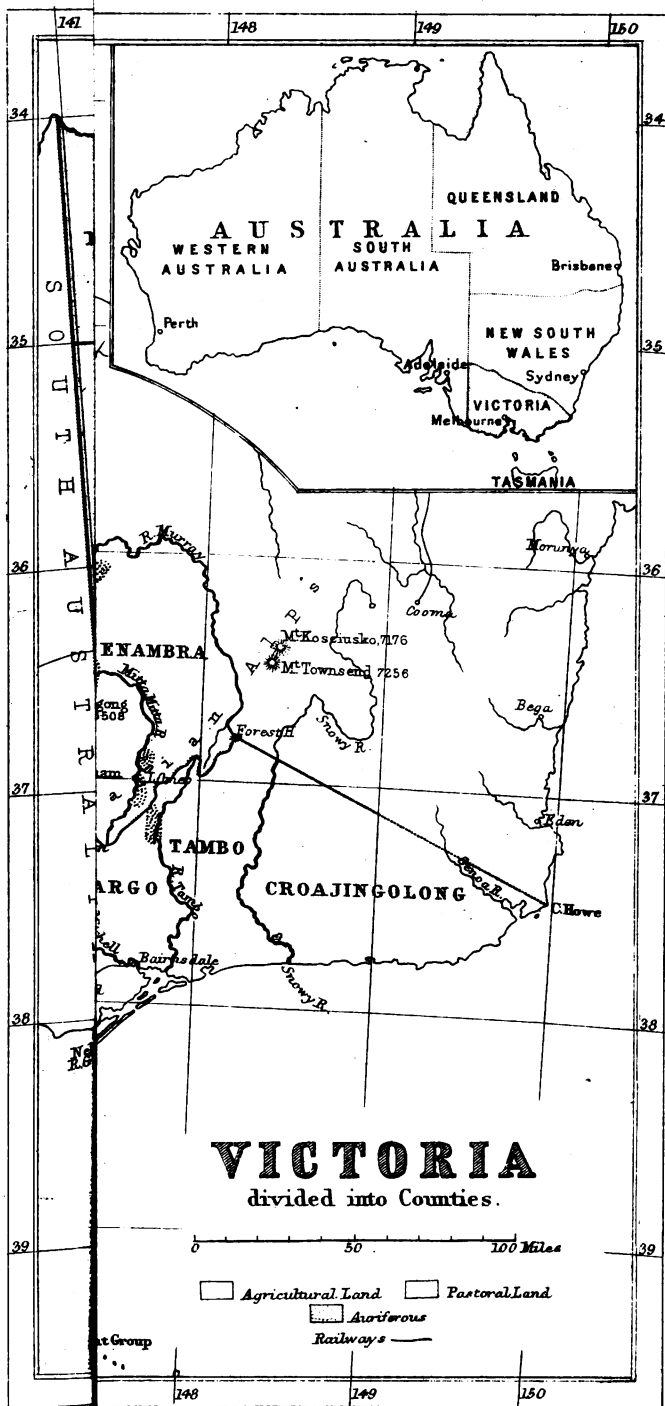
The deposits at that date amounted to 31,239,472*l*., and the value of the notes in circulation to 1,399,208*l*.

There are also 269 Post Office and ordinary Savings Banks throughout the Colony. The number of accounts open at the end of the year 1886 was 196,000, and the amount on deposit was about 3,431,000*l*. The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

A branch of the Imperial Mint is established at Melbourne, where gold to the value of about 3,000,000*l*. is coined annually.

Education.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of three classes, viz., the University, with its two affiliated Colleges, for superior education; State schools, for primary education, and private schools for both primary and secondary education. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature in 1853, and Royal Letters Patent were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all its degrees except those of divinity should be recognized in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions. Affiliated to the University are two



Colleges—Trinity and Ormond—connected with the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church respectively. The number of students attending lectures at the University during 1885 was 444. From the date of the opening of the University to the end of 1885, the total number of students who matriculated was 2,241, and 774 direct degrees were conferred during the same period.

The system of primary public instruction which was commenced on 1st January, 1873, is strictly secular. With certain exceptions, it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15, and it is free for the ordinary course of instruction. In 1886 there were 1,864 State schools, with a total enrolment of 230,576 scholars, instructed by about 4,200 teachers. The average attendance was about 121,000. In 1885–6 the amount expended in public instruction was 586,124. There is no local control over the schools, and the teachers are paid partly by a fixed salary, and partly by results.

The private schools are entirely under the control of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. These now receive no State assistance, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. There were in 1886 665 private schools in Victoria, with 1,645 teachers, and an attendance of 35,000 scholars. Of these schools, the Roman Catholic denomination had 182, with 527 teachers and 20,300 scholars.

Australian Federal Council.

Victoria has taken a leading part in promoting the Federation of the Australasian Colonies, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the passing of the "Federal Council Act of Australasia" (48 & 49 Vict., cap. 60). This Act creates a Council of two members from each Colony, except in the case of Crown Colonies, which have only one member each, with power to Her Majesty to increase the number of representatives from any Colony by Order in Council. This Council has power to legislate with regard to the relations of the Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, service of civil and criminal process out of the jurisdiction of the issuing Court, the enforcement of judgments beyond the limits of the Colony where they have been passed, and generally on any matters referred to it by Order in Council on the request of the Colonial Legislatures. The Legislatures of any two Colonies may also refer to it for legislation questions of defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and joint stock companies; but legislation of the Council on such matters is not to take effect in any Colony until adopted by its legislature. It has also power to decide on any questions affecting the mutual relations of any two Colonies referred to it by consent. The Council is to meet at least once in every two years. The first meeting took place at Hobart, on 26th January, 1886, when representatives were present from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Western Australia. Measures were passed extending the operation of warrants and judgments of the Courts of the different Colonies throughout the territories of all those represented, and various important questions were discussed, including the defence of King George's Sound and Torres Straits.

The Council met for its second session on 16th Jan., 1888, and adjourned on the 19th.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 42 members elected for fourteen Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 86 members returned by 55 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years, so that the tenure of seats is six years. The Governor has no power to dissolve the Council. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property of an annual value of 100*l*. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 25*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is under ordinary circumstances three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 800*l*. a year "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." Members of seven years' standing are allowed free passes for life over Government Railways. The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

Municipal Government.

A very complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipalities are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second shires. The whole extend over 86,391 square miles, comprising nearly the whole area of the Colony. Each district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the Members of which are elected by the ratepayers. Rates may be levied on all land within a municipality except that used for public purposes, for such amount between 6*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound (the common rate is 1*s*.), as may be decided upon by the Municipal Council. In 1886 there were 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 125 shires. The number of ratepayers was 251,057, the annual value of the rateable property was assessed at 9,621,135*l*., representing a value in fee simple of 125,878,748*l*.; the total income (including 371,554*l*. received from Government) was 1,230,737*l*., and the expenditure was 1,268,954*l*.

The harbour of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, created by Act in 1887. The revenue of the Trust in 1886 was 149,479*l.*, and its expenditure 271,611*l.* The debt of the Trust at the end of 1885 amounted to 750,000*l.* and the debts of the various municipalities to 1,229,203*l.*: an aggregate local indebtedness of 1,979,203*l.*

Defences.

The land forces at the end of 1886 comprised an establishment of 3,885 men of all arms, of whom 186 were officers. 265 were wanting to complete.

The fleet, which has an establishment of 514 men, comprises the armoured turret-ship "Cerberus," the wooden frigate "Nelson," the gunboats "Victoria" and "Albert," the torpedo boats "Childers" (first class), "Nepean," and "Lonsdale" (second class), the torpedo launches "Commissioner," "Customs No. 1," and "Gordon," the Harbour Trust dredges "Batman," "Fawkner," "Gannet," and the steam patrol boats "Lion" and "Spray," and the steel Customs steamer, "Lady Loch."

Import Duties. (Acts 769, 791, 882, and 918).

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

	£	s.	d.
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0	3	0
Stationery, manufactured, including account books, printed cheques, bill-heads, and other printed or ruled paper, blotting pads, sketch blocks, manifold writers, albums, and all kinds of jewel, dressing, and writing cases (excepting pens, penholders, pencils, pencil-cases, and slates), 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Musical instruments (including second hand), being pianofortes, organs, and all parts thereof, and harmoniums, including pianoforte actions made up (except action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
*Pipes, smoking, wooden, per gross	0	12	0
" " " " clay, meerschaum, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Fireworks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Clocks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Watches, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Dynamite, per lb.	0	0	4
Fuze, per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0	0	1½
Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes, not otherwise specified, per lb.	0	0	5
Lithofractor, per lb.	0	0	4
Powder, blasting, per lb.	0	0	1
" " sporting (except fine powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each), per lb.	0	0	3
Shot, per lb.	0	0	1
Agricultural implements,† 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boilers (land and marine), brushware (except artists' brushes), machinery not otherwise enumerated (except machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufac-			

* See also under "Woodenware."

† See also Metals, also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
ture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, sewing and printing machines and presses, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire-cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Axles:—			
Common dray, with linchpins, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Common nut and others not enumerated—			
Up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm	0	3	0
Above 1½ inch, ditto, per arm	0	4	6
Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm	0	4	6
Above 1½ inch, per arm	0	7	0
Other patent axles, with brass caps, per arm	0	10	0
Carriages (including second-hand) and carts:—			
All carts and waggons without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Tilburys, dog carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	10	0	0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, and single or double-seated waggons, and four-wheeled buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	15	0	0
Hansom safety cabs, single and double-seated waggons, waggones, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each	20	0	0
Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers, each	40	0	0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, and other carriages not otherwise enumerated, each	50	0	0
Saddle-trees, riding, per doz.	1	0	0
" " harness, per doz.	0	10	0
Saddles and harness and whips of any description, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bricks, fire, per 1,000	1	0	0
Doors, wooden, each	0	5	0
Window sashes, per pair	0	2	0
Furniture, including second-hand furniture,† 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Springs, sofa, chair, and other furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
Acid, acetic, per pint or lb.	0	0	3
" " muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, per cwt.	0	5	0
Alkali, soda, crystals, per ton	2	0	0
Blacking, 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Drugs:—			
Acid, carboic, per gallon	0	0	6
" " pure, per lb.	0	0	6
" " oxalic, per lb.	0	0	2
" " picric, per lb.	0	0	3
Aloes, per cwt.	0	12	0
Ammonia, per lb.	0	0	2
Cannabis indica, per lb.	0	0	1
Chlorodyne, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Cocculus indicus, per cwt.	0	1	6
Faba amara, per cwt.	0	1	6
Gelatine, per lb.	0	0	6

* See also under "Woodenware."

† See also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
Glycerine—pure, per lb.	0	0	3
" crude, per lb.	0	0	1
Grains of paradise or guinea grains, per cwt.	0	2	0
Morphia, per oz.	0	1	6
Nitrate of silver, per oz.	0	0	6
Nux vomica, per cwt.	0	1	6
Potassium, bromide of, per lb.	0	0	8
" iodide of, per lb.	0	0	10
Quassia, per ton	2	0	0
Strychnine, per oz.	0	1	0
Ink—printing, coloured, per lb.	0	0	6
Matches and vests:—			
Wooden matches—			
For every gross of boxes containing in each box—			
100 matches or under	0	0	6
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches	0	1	0
Wax vests—			
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box—			
100 vests or under	0	1	3
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests	0	2	6
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes con- taining in each box—			
100 vests or under	0	1	0
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests	0	2	0
Medicines, including chlorodyne, patent or called patent, not containing spirits, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively, per lb.	1	0	0
Paints ground in oil, per ton	2	0	0
" mixed ready for use, per ton	4	0	0
Seidlitz powders, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Spirits, methylated, per liquid gallon	0	1	0
Washing and baking powders, 20 per cent. ad valorem			

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Carpeting and druggeting, 20 per cent. ad valorem	
Dress piece goods, containing wool, 7½ per cent. ad valorem.	
Woollen blankets or blanketing, rugs and rugging, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Woollen piece goods, being vestings, trouserings, coatings, and shirtings, containing wool; broadcloths, witneys, naps, and flannels, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Silks:—	
All manufactures containing silk (except pongees, hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dress- ing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks and other material for covering fur- niture), 20 per cent. ad valorem	
Silks in the piece known as pongees, 10 per cent. ad valorem	
Tents and tarpaulins, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
Articles of apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except hosiery), 25 per cent. ad valorem.	

Articles of apparel, woollen, 30 per cent. ad valorem.	£	s.	d.
Articles of artificial human hair manu- factured, viz.: head dresses, hair plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, chignons, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bonnets (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed), 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boots and shoes—present English sizes to be the standard (except children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.:			
Men's No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	1	13	0
Youths', Nos. 2-5, per dozen pairs	1	1	0
Boys', Nos. 7-1, per dozen pairs	0	17	6
Women's, No. 3 and upwards	0	19	6
Girls', Nos. 11-2, per dozen pairs	0	16	0
" Nos. 7-10, per dozen pairs	0	11	6
Children's—Nos. 4-6 and slippers, per dozen pairs	0	6	0
Women's "lasting" and "stuff" boots, per dozen pairs	0	13	0
Goloshes of all kinds, per dozen pairs	0	4	0
Slippers—men's, women's, and chil- dren's, from No. 7 and upwards	0	9	0
Fripping and ruffling, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Gloves, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Hats, as under, that is to say:—			
Hats (except straw, chip, willow, tape, and braid, untrimmed), not other- wise enumerated, 25 per cent. ad valorem.			
Boys', youths', and men's, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified), per dozen	1	10	0
Dress hats per dozen	2	8	0
Boys' and youths' felt hats, in sizes up to and including 6½ per dozen	0	8	0
Men's felt hats and women's un- trimmed felt of any size, and pith hats per dozen	0	15	0
Cap ^s 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Hosiery (except of cotton, linen, and elastic stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified), 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Plaittings of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Ruchings, 25 per cent. ad valorem,			
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:—			
Parasols and sunshades (plain) up to 18½ inches in length of ribs, includ- ing covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not otherwise specified, each	0	0	6
Umbrellas over 18½ inches, fancy parasols or sunshades under 18½ inches in length of ribs, including covers made up wholly or in part of cotton, woollen, or other material not otherwise specified, each	6	1	0
Umbrellas over 18½ inches in length of ribs of silk or silk mixtures, and parasols and sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including covers made up wholly or in part, each.	0	2	6

* Hosiery means stockings, socks, and other machine
or hand knit covering for the feet or legs, and no other
articles.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bags and sacks—corn, flour, bran and chaff			free	*Nuts (except cocoanuts), per lb.	0	0	2
Bags and sacks—woolpacks per dozen	0	3	0	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
" —all other (except gunnies and sugar mats), per dozen	0	0	6	Onions, per ton	1	0	0
Cordage, viz.:				Paddy, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Coir rope, per cwt.	0	5	0	Potatoes, per ton	0	10	0
Hempen and other cordage (except of galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), including all housing and seizing lines and spun yarn, per cwt.	0	11	8	Sugar, the produce of sugar cane, per cwt.	0	3	0
White lines and other descriptions of cordage not otherwise specified (except coir yarn), per cwt.	1	8	0	" the produce of sugar cane, bonded and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse, per cwt.	0	2	0
Felt hoods, pullover hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, per dozen	0	5	0	Sugar, the produce of beet root and all other sugar, per cwt.	0	6	0
Jute piece goods:—				Sugar candy, per lb.	0	0	2
Not exceeding 3 feet in width, per yard	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables—dried, or preserved, per pint or lb.	0	0	2
Exceeding 3 feet in width, per yard	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vegetables, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, per cwt.	0	5	0
Mats, 25 per cent. ad valorem				Vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	2
Matting of all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem				Aerated or mineral waters, 10 per cent. ad valorem†			
Oilcloths and other floor cloths, 20 per cent. ad valorem				Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry, for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles†	0	0	9
Twine (except sewing or seaming of hemp, cotton, or flax) per lb.	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry, in wood or in bottles, containing an imperial quart or pint respectively, per gallon†	0	0	9
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				Coffee, per lb.	0	0	3
Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Honey, Meats and fish—preserved, not salted, dried, or preserved in brine, Meats, potted, per lb.	0	0	2	Chicory, per lb.	0	0	3
Provisions,—including vegetables—salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated), per cwt.	0	5	0	Cider and perry (see Ale).			
Almonds, per lb.	0	0	2	Cocoa and chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	2	Hops, per lb.	0	0	6
Biscuits, per lb.	0	0	2	Mustard, per lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery, comfits, succades, sweetmeats, per lb.	0	0	2	Oilmen's stores (except essential oils and essences not containing alcohol), packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Flour—corn or maize, per lb.	0	0	2	Ditto, not otherwise enumerated (except isinglass uncut), 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Fruit—green (except olives), per bushel	0	0	9	Pickles, quarts, per dozen†	0	2	9
Fruits and vegetables—Dried or preserved, per pint or lb.	0	0	2	" pints,†	0	1	9
Fruits boiled, per pint or lb.	0	0	2	" $\frac{1}{2}$ -pints and smaller sizes, per dozen†	0	1	0
Grain and pulse—barley, pearl and Scotch, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0	Perfumery, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Grain and pulse—maize, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0	Salt (except rock salt), per ton	1	0	0
" malt, per bushel	0	3	0	Spices, ground, per lb.	0	0	2
" rice* per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	Spirits or strong waters, proof, per gallon†	0	12	0
" undressed, imported into any warehouse and dressed therein, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0	Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin), per gallon*	0	12	0
" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0	Spirits—methylated (see page 245).			
" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0	" perfumed, per gallon	1	4	0
Jams, per lb. or pint	0	0	2	Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Jellies, per lb. or pint	0	0	2	Tobacco (except sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on landing or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):—			
Macaroni, per lb.	0	0	2	Manufactured, per lb.	0	3	0
Maizeana, per lb.	0	0	2				
Molasses (except unrefined molasses), per cwt.	0	3	0				

* See also Exemption List.

† Exclusive of duty on bottles.

‡ Or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

	£	s.	d.
Unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Cigars, per lb.	0	6	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	8	0
Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic or raspberry, per gallon	0	0	6
Wine—sparkling, per gallon*	0	8	0
„ other, per gallon*	0	6	0
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.			
Candles, per lb.	0	0	2
Combs, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Glue, per lb.	0	0	2
Grease—Antifriction, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
Hair, curled, per lb.	0	0	2
Leather—			
Calf and kid, 7½ per cent. ad valorem			
Patent and coloured fancy leathers, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
All other leathers (<i>except</i> crust or rough-tanned hog-skins, calf and goat, and shumach-tanned sheep), 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Cut into shapes, including elastic-side uppers and Wellington legs, clogs, and pattens, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Leatherware, or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including whips of any description, and trunks and portmantaus, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Stearine, per lb.	0	0	2
Soap—perfumed and toilet, per lb.	0	0	4
„ other, per lb.	0	0	2
Blue, per lb.	0	0	2
Corks, cut, per lb.	0	0	4
Paper, note, letter, writing, fancy, and blotting, with cut edges, per lb.	0	0	2
Paper, uncut, blotting, and other papers (<i>except</i> printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, paper-hangings, cardboard, and millboard) per cwt.	0	4	0
Paper bags, per cwt.	0	10	0
Paper and cardboard boxes (not containing goods ordinarily imported therein), 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Seeds, canary, 10 per cent. ad valorem,			
Starch, per lb.	0	0	2
Timber, flooring boards, weather boards, and lining boards, dressed or planed, per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
Timber, mouldings, 3 inches and under, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal feet	0	4	0
Timber, mouldings, over 3 inches, including architraves, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal feet	0	7	0
Timber, skirtings, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal feet	0	7	0
Timber, laths, per 1,000	0	5	0
Ditto, doors, 1½ inches and under, each	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto, over 1½ inches and under 1½ inches, each	0	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1½ inches and over, each	0	10	0
Ditto, dressed pickets, per 100	0	6	6
All other timber under 7 inches × 2½ inches, not otherwise enumerated			

* Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. 825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

	£	s.	d.
(<i>excepting</i> kauri, cedar, and black-wood, undressed timber, and American white pine, Californian red wood, and sugar pine, 1 inch and over, undressed sycamore, oak, ash, whitewood, and hickory, which shall be free), per 100 superficial feet	0	2	6
Varnish, including lithographic, per gallon	0	2	0
Wickerware, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Woodenware, including bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames, turnery, (<i>except</i> billiard balls in the rough), staves, shaped or dressed, and casks, and finished timber not otherwise enumerated (<i>except</i> artists' materials, engravers' boxwood, shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, gilt mouldings, and beadings used in the manufacture of picture frames of wood or other materials, but not ornamental composition mouldings in the white not gilt), 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Oil and paste—furniture, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Oils—animal and vegetable, other than black, cocoanut, cod, or palm,* per gallon	0	0	6
„ mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., colza and olive, in bulk, per gallon	0	0	6
„ including castor or cod liver when refined or for medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart, quarts per dozen	0	2	0
Ditto, pints per dozen	0	1	0
Ditto, ¾-pints and smaller sizes, per dozen	0	0	6

Class V.—Minerals and Metals.

Coal and charcoal, ground,* 20 per cent. ad valorem.			
Bottles, glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aerated or mineral waters, per dozen	0	0	6
Bottles containing pickles, per dozen	0	0	3
Brownware and tiles, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
China-ware and porcelain (<i>except</i> photographic and telegraphic materials), per cubic foot	0	2	6
Earthenware (<i>except</i> photographic and telegraphic materials), per cubic foot	0	1	4
Glassware (<i>except</i> locket, brooch, and watch glasses, and optical, surgical and scientific instruments, and photographic and telegraphic materials):—			
Glass bottles for aerated waters and medicines, per cubic foot	0	0	6
Chimneys, shades, and globes, and all other glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground, per cubic foot	0	1	0
Glass shades and globes, and other glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground, per cubic foot	0	2	6

* See also Exemption List.

	£	s.	d.
Marble and stone—wrought (<i>except</i> slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes), 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Gold leaf, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
„ plate of, per oz. troy	0	8	0
Jewellery (<i>except</i> cameos and precious stones unset), viz. :—			
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, per dwt. troy . .	0	4	0
All other jewellery of gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, not otherwise specified, per dwt. troy	0	8	0
Chains of gold, unfinished (<i>except</i> machine-made chains for fringes), per dwt. troy	0	1	0
All other jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Silver leaf, 10 per cent. ad valorem			
„ plate of, per oz. troy	0	2	0
Copperware, not otherwise enumerated, 25 per cent. ad valorem			
Lead—sheet and piping, per cwt. . . .	0	2	6
Metals, manufactures of (<i>excepting</i> steel cranks and tires in the rough, and patent roller bushes for block making : Metal ware, plated and mixed (<i>except</i> door handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and plated hames, 20 per cent. ad valorem			
Nails—iron, except for trunks and grindery, per cwt.	0	3	0
„ horseshoe, per cwt.	0	12	0
Pipes, cast iron, flanged, spigot, and faucet, knees and elbows, the ton . .	2	0	0
Types—brass, typeholders, ornamental rolls and line fillets, for bookbinders, 10 per cent. ad valorem			

Class VI.—Live Animals.

Cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months, except working bullocks in teams, each	0	5	0
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and fillies not in saddle or harness, each	0	5	0
Sheep, whether rams, ewes, wethers, or lambs, each	0	0	6
Pigs, each	0	2	0

Exemptions.

Works of art; all surgical instruments or appliances; agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders; machine made wire netting (galvanized), cream separators, gunnies, and sugar mats, plants; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve; all minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of saddlery; ships' fittings; furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up

to 50*l.* in value, and which is not imported for sale; all minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, boots and shoes, hats, umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades; olives, fresh; rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein; spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of soap, provided the mixing is performed in the presence of an officer of Customs; charcoal, (animal), ground; candle nuts; oil, black; oil, coconut; oil, cod; oil, palm; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated; all packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported; goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government; passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage.

Export Duty. £ s. d.

Scrap iron, rate of duty, per ton 3 0 0

Excise.

Spirits distilled in Victoria:—

From malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine, per gallon	0	8	0
From sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle, or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale, per gallon . .	0	10	0
Tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption, per lb.	0	1	0

The total Customs and Excise Revenue in 1886 was 2,392,022*l.*

Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	Superintendent	30 Sept., 1839
Ditto	Lieutenant-Governor	15 July, 1851
John Vesey Fitzgerald	Administering the Govt.	8 May, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	Lieutenant-Governor	22 June, 1854
Ditto	Governor	22 May, 1855
Major - General Edward Macarthur	Administering the Govt.	1 Jan., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	Governor	26 Dec., 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	Governor	11 Sept., 1863
Brig.-Gen. George Jackson Carey, C.B.	Administering the Govt.	7 May, 1866
The Right Hon. Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. (Vist. Canterbury, 1869)	Governor	15 Aug., 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administering the Govt.	3 Mar., 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	31 Mar., 1873
Ditto	Governor	30 July, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Knt.	Administrator	3 Jan., 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	11 Jan., 1875
The Most Hon. The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	Administrator	27 Feb., 1879
Ditto	Governor	29 April, 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	18 April, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor	15 July, 1884

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assump- tion of Office.	Date of Reti- rement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855...	11 Mar., 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11 Mar., 1857...	29 April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857...	10 Mar., 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10 Mar., 1858...	27 Oct., 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27 Oct., 1859...	26 Nov., 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26 Nov., 1860...	14 Nov., 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14 Nov., 1861...	27 June, 1863
8. James McCulloch ...	27 June, 1863...	6 May, 1868
9. Charles Sladen ...	6 May, 1868...	11 July, 1868
10. James McCulloch ...	11 July, 1868...	20 Sept., 1869
11. John Alexander Mac Pherson	20 Sept., 1869...	9 April, 1870
12. James McCulloch ...	9 April, 1870...	19 June, 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871...	10 June, 1872
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872...	31 July, 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874...	7 Aug., 1875
16. Graham Berry ...	7 Aug., 1875...	20 Oct., 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875...	21 May, 1877
18. Graham Berry ...	21 May, 1877...	5 Mar., 1880
19. James Service ...	5 Mar., 1880...	3 Aug., 1880
20. Graham Berry ...	3 Aug., 1880...	9 July, 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	9 July, 1881...	8 Mar., 1883
22. James Service ...	8 Mar., 1883...	18 Feb., 1886
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18 Feb., 1886...	Still in Office

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1887.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1845	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,328
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,522
April 3, 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346
Dec. 31, 1886 (estimated)	531,452	471,591	1,003,043
June 30, 1887	540,954	478,152	1,019,106

Year ended 30 June.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expendi- ture. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	4,504,413	4,634,349	1,727,193	1,874,985
1878	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,754,289	1,913,427
1879	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,810,394	1,946,282
1880	5,186,011	5,108,642	2,071,429	2,179,899
1881	5,592,362	5,145,764	2,254,687	2,411,902
1882	5,611,253	5,651,885	2,455,894	2,690,884
1883	5,984,687	5,715,293	2,593,863	2,964,331
1884	6,290,361	6,140,356	2,750,311	3,151,587
1885	6,481,021	6,518,540	2,856,453	3,260,158
1886	6,733,867	6,665,863	3,268,103	3,735,387

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1877	8,300,411	6,381,279	1,680,614	16,362,304
1878	7,389,239	7,080,161	1,692,480	16,161,880
1879	5,069,405	7,598,262	1,367,871	15,035,538
1880	5,892,834	7,342,488	1,321,572	14,556,894
1881	7,518,095	7,364,566	1,835,860	16,718,521
1882	8,980,420	7,644,131	2,123,530	18,748,081
1883	8,710,290	7,015,563	2,017,993	17,743,846
1884	9,149,076	7,834,057	2,154,032	19,201,633
1885	8,946,816	6,804,586	2,293,202	18,044,604
1886	8,851,801	7,236,122	2,442,652	18,530,575

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1887	6,574,848	8,428,173	154,666	15,157,687
1878	6,458,484	8,390,771	76,452	14,925,707
1879	5,901,851	6,305,777	247,042	12,454,170
1880	9,249,873	6,533,153	171,533	16,954,559
1881	7,784,025	7,797,735	670,343	16,252,103
1882	7,763,065	7,755,372	675,142	16,193,579
1883	7,371,491	7,916,386	1,110,986	16,398,863
1884	7,745,415	6,864,257	1,440,793	16,050,465
1885	8,159,135	6,479,357	913,266	15,551,758
1886	6,566,118	4,549,984	679,219	11,795,321

Public Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1887,
33,119,164*l.*

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., 10,000*l.*
Lieut.-Governor, Sir Wm. Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, G. Seymour Fort.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain J. W. Traill and Lieut. C. Keith Falconer.
Clerk, T. Brisbane.

Cabinet.

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways and Mines, The Hon. Duncan Gillies.
Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Water Supply, The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
Attorney-General, The Hon. Henry John Wrixon.
Minister of Justice, The Hon. Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, The Hon. William Froggatt Walker.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. Frederick Thomas Derham.
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. John Lamont Dow.
Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. Charles Henry Pearson.
Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. John Nimmo.
Minister of Defence, The Hon. Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Portfolios without Office, The Hon. Matthew Henry Davies, The Hon. James Bell, M.L.C.
Clerk to the Executive Council, R. Wadsworth, Esq., 900*l.*

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."

Legislative Council.

Forty-two Members, fourteen Provinces, 121,376 Electors.
President, The Hon. Sir James MacBain, Knt., 1,200*l.*
Chairman of Committees, The Hon. Frank Stanley Dobson, LL.D., 600*l.*

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name.	Retires.	Constituencies.	Members.
Gippsland	6,796	McCulloch, Wm....	1890	Ararat	McLellan, The Hon. W.
		Dougharty, John		Avoca	Bourchier, G. E.
		George	1888		Langdon, T.
		Pearson, William	1892		Murphy, E.
Melbourne	15,015	Lorimer, James ...	1890	Ballarat East . . .	Russell, J.
		Hearn, William Ed-			Jones, C. E.
		ward, Q.C., LL.D.	1888		Smith, The Hon. Lieut.-
		Ham, Cornelius J.	1892	Ballarat West . . .	Col. W. C.
Nelson	4,623	Williamson, James	1888		Vale, R. T.
		Dowling, Thomas	1892	Barwon	Levien, The Hon. J. F.
		Simpson, Walter		Belfast	Madden, J. J.
		Peacock	1888	Benambra	Wright, P.
Northern	7,382	Sterry, David		Boroondara	Walker, The Hon. W. F.
		Chaplin	1892	Bourke East	Harper, R.
		Winter William, J.	1890	Bourke Boroughs East	Pearson, The Hon. C. H.
		Fitzgerald, Nicholas		Bourke South	Keys, J.
North Central...	5,297	Stanbridge, William	1890	Bourke West	Deakin, The Hon. A.
		Edward	1892	Brighton	Staughton, S. T.
		Zeal, Wm. Austin	1888	Carlton	Bent, The Hon. T.
		Brown, Frederick	1892		Gardiner, J.
North-Eastern	8,196	Hanna, Patrick ...	1888	Castlemaine	Patterson, The Hon. J. B.
		Wallace, John Al-			Gordon, W. J. S.
		ston	1890	Collingwood	Feild, W. G.
		Bell, James	1888		Langridge, The Hon. G. D.
North-Western	10,002	Coutts, David	1892		Anderson, W.
		Young, George ...	1890	Creswick	Cooper, T.
		Beaney, Jas. Geo.			Wheeler, J. H.
		M.D., F.R.C.S.	1890	Dalhousie	Duffy, The Hon. J. G.
North Yarra ...	11,168	Roberts, William		Delatite	Graves, The Hon. J. H.
		Henry	1892	Dundas	Officer, C. M.
		MacBain, Sir James	1888	Emerald Hill	Gaunson, The Hon. D.
		Sargood, Lieut.-			Nimmo, The Hon. J.
South Yarra ...	14,458	Col. Frederick		Evelyn	Cameron, E. H.
		Thomas, C.M.G.	1890	Fitzroy	Reid, The Hon. R. D.
		Fraser, Simon	1892	Footscray	Tucker, The Hon. A. L.
		Clarke, Sir William			Clark, W. McG.
Southern	8,590	John, Bart.	1888	Geelong	Andrews, C.
		Melville, Donald...	1892		Donaghy, J.
		Henty, Thomas ...	1890		Munro, The Hon. J.
		Balfour, James ...	1890	Gippsland North . .	Harris, A.
South-Eastern	8,421	Dobson, Frank			McLean, A.
		Stanley, LL.D.	1888	Gippsland South . .	Groom, A. C.
		Buchanan, James	1892	Grant	Lalor, The Hon. P.
		Jenner, Corbet			Rees, J.
South-Western	6,224	Joshua	1888	Grenville	Davies, D. M.
		Connor, Joseph			Young, A.
		Henry	1890	Kara Kara	Dow, The Hon. J. L.
		Ormond, Francis	1892	Kilmore and Anglesey	Hunt, T.
Wellington	7,461	Ham, David	1886	Kyneton Boroughs .	Young, The Hon. C.
		Cuthbert, Henry...	1890		Brown, J. T.
		Gore, Henry	1892	Mandurang	Higgett, J. M.
		Cumming, Thomas			McColl, J. H.
Western	6,325	Forrist	1890	Maldon	McIntyre, J.
		Ross, William	1888	Maryborough & Talbot	Fink, B. J.
		Thornley, Nathan	1892		Outtrim, A. R.
				Melbourne East . . .	Coppin, G. S.
					Zox, E. L.
				Melbourne North . .	Laurens, J.
					Rose, J. M. (M.B.)
				Melbourne West . . .	Carter, G. D.
					Peirce, J. W.
					Graham, G.
				Moir	Hall, G. W.
				Mornington	Smith, The Hon. L. L.
				Normanby	Shiels, W.
				Ovens	Ferguson, J.
					Tuthill, F. H.
				Polwarth & S. Gren-	Forrest, C. L.
				ville	Wrixon, The Hon. H. J.
				Portland	Bosisto, J. (C.M.G.)
				Richmond	Smith, C.
				Ripon and Hampden .	Uren, W. H.

Legislative Assembly.

Thirteenth Parliament, elected 5th March, 1886.
First Session opened 16th March, 1886; pro-
rogued 16th December, 1886. Second Session
opened 7th June, 1887.

Eighty-six Members, returned by fifty-five Dis-
tricts, containing 224,378 Electors, including
36,078 non-ratepayers.

Speaker, The Hon. 1,500*l*.

Chairman of Committees, Thomas Cooper, 800*l*.

Constituencies.	Members.
Rodney	{ Gillies, The Hon. D. Shackell, J.
Sandhurst	{ Burrowes, The Hon. R. Bailes, A. S.
Sandridge	{ Quick, J. (LL.D.)
Stawell	{ Derham, The Hon. F. T. Woods, The Hon. J.
St. Kilda	{ Davies, The Hon. M. H. Harris, J.
Villiers & Heytesbury	{ Anderson, W. Toohey, J.
Warrnambool	{ Murray, J.
Williamstown	{ Clark, The Hon. A. T.
Wimmera	{ Baker, R. Madden, The Hon. W.

Legislative Council:—

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments,
John Barker, 1,000*l.*
Clerk Assistant, C. L. Comyns, 600*l.*

Legislative Assembly:—

Clerk of the Assembly, G. H. Jenkins, 1,000*l.*
Clerk Assistant, Edward Carlile, 840*l.*
Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Palmer, 450*l.*

Parliamentary Library:—

Librarian, J. Farrell, 566*l.*

Government Shorthand Writer, G. Bell, 610*l.*
Assistant do. H. E. Wade, 583*l.*

Premier's Department.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. Duncan Gillies, 2,000*l.*

Secretary, Premier's Department (also Private Secretary), E. J. Thomas, 700*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. Sewell, 600*l.*

Public Service Board.

Chairman, J. M. Templeton, 1,500*l.*

Members, M. H. Irving and T. Couchman, 1,500*l.* each.

Secretary, H. T. Gomm, 550*l.*

Chief Secretary's Division.

Chief Secretary, The Hon. Alfred Deakin, 2,000*l.*

Under-Secretary, T. R. Wilson, 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. Moors, 690*l.*

Friendly Societies:—

Registrar and Certifying Barrister, J. B. Gregory, 400*l.*

Statistical Department.

Government Statist, H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., 800*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. A. Hendren, 600*l.*

Actuary for Friendly Societies, E. F. Owen, A.I.A., 485*l.*

Police.

Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. Robertson, 550*l.*

Penal Department

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, W. G. Brett, 900*l.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Stone, 583*l.*

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, P. Dwyer, 471*l.*

Medical.

Government Medical Officer, A. Shields, 850*l.*

President Central Board of Health, A. P. Akehurst, 850*l.*

Secretary, J. W. Colville, 485*l.*

Hospitals for the Insane.

Inspector of Asylums and Superintendent of Tarra Bend, T. T. Dick, 1,000*l.*

Medical Superintendent, Kew, J. V. McCreery, 750*l.*

Ditto, Ararat, W. Armstrong, 600*l.*

Ditto, Beechworth, F. P. Deshon, 600*l.*

Ditto, Sunbury, W. L. Watkins, 600*l.*

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

Secretary, G. Guillaume, 600*l.*

Inspectors, J. Evans, 600*l.*

Melbourne Public Library.

Librarian, T. F. Bride, 750*l.*

Industrial Museum.

Superintendent, J. C. Newbery, 350*l.* (with fees).

National Museum.

Director and Palæontologist, acting also as Zoologist, F. McCoy, C.M.G., F.R.S., 300*l.* (also *University Professor,* 1,200*l.*)

Observatory.

Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., &c., 750*l.* (with quarters).

Chief Assistant, E. J. White, 600*l.* (with quarters).

Government Botanist.

Government Botanist, Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 800*l.*

Commissioners of Audit.

Commissioners, T. W. Jackson, and J. W. Fosbery, 1,000*l.* each.

Senior Clerk, E. C. Symonds, 600*l.*

Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

General Inspector and Secretary, A. M. A. Page, 500*l.*

Their Honours the Judges.

Chief Justice, G. Higinbotham, 3,500*l.*

Puisne Judges.

H. Williams, 3,000*l.*

E. D. Holroyd, 3,000*l.*

G. B. Kerferd, 3,000*l.*

G. H. F. Webb, 3,000*l.*

Thomas & Beckett, 3,000*l.*

Division of the Crown Law Officers.

Attorney-General, The Hon. H. J. Wrixon, 1,600*l.*

Minister of Justice, The Hon. H. Cuthbert, 1,400*l.*

Secretary to the Law Department, B. C. Harrimar, 1,000*l.*

Parliamentary Draughtsman, J. A. Gurnier, 670*l.*

Prosecutors for the Queen.

Melbourne, J. T. T. Smith, 1,000*l.*

At Courts of Assize:—

C. A. Smyth, 600*l.*

Robert Walsh, 600*l.*

At Courts of General Sessions:—

W. S. Garnett, 600*l.*

W. E. Johnston, 600*l.*

F. L. Smyth, 600*l.*

Crown Solicitor, R. A. Sutherland, 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk for Criminal Business, J. J. Normoyle, 610l.

Ditto Civil Business, J. F. Poole, 566l.

Prothonotary, W. F. Firebrace, 800l.

Master in Equity and Lunacy.

Master, T. P. Webb, 1,100l.

Chief Clerk, W. R. Stephen.

Court of Insolvency.

Judge, H. Molesworth, 1,500l.

Chief Clerk, C. P. Williams, 540l.

Judicature.

Chief Clerk, H. P. Walker, 1,200l.

The Sheriff.

Sheriff, Melbourne, R. Rode, 1,000l.

Deputy Sheriff, &c., G. Lynch, 600l.

Sheriff, Southern and Western Bailiwicks, W. H. Anderson, 800l.

Sheriff, Midland and Northern Bailiwicks, L. Ellis, 800l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, R. Gibbs, 840l.

Dep. Registrar-General and Assistant Registrar of Titles, H. Krone, 610l.

Ditto, ditto, J. Goode, 592l.

Ditto, ditto, H. C. A. Harrison, 600l.

Registrar of Copyrights and Clerk of Patents, J. Hicks, 610l.

Office of Titles.

Commissioner of Titles, E. De Verdon, 1,800l.

Examiners of Titles, E. Sandford, 800l.

E. G. Snowden, 700l.

H. R. Fuge, 700l.

C. L. Perry, 630l.

M. A'Beckett, 600l.

D. C. Rees, 583l.

W. H., Hebb, 500l.

Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions:—

T. S. Cope, 1,800l.

Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G.

F. Quinlan

A. W. Chomley

G. Worthington

} 1,500l. each.

Clerk of the Peace, Melbourne, G. F. Bartrop, 610l.

Police Magistrates, Coroners, and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria.

Metropolitan, F. Call, 910l.

J. A. Panton, 860l.

Country Districts, 650l. each, with forage and travelling allowances:—

J. H. Alley.

C. W. Carr.

W. H. Foster.

T. D. S. Heron.

A. W. Howitt.

C. Shuter.

J. G. Taylor.

J. C. Thomson.

J. S. Cooper.

A. Wyatt.

F. A. Hare.

C. H. Nicolson.

G. D. McCormick.

F. K. Orme.

G. L. Hutchinson.

R. Strikland.

H. C. Staveley.

J. J. O'Meara.

G. W. Campbell.

Coroners.

All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed

Melbourne, S. C. Candler, 650l.

R. Youl, 600l.

Treasurer's Division.

Treasurer, The Hon. D. Gillies, 2,000l.

Under Treasurer, R. Gudemann, 1,000l.

Accountant to the Treasury, H. F. Eaton 625l.

Chief Clerk, S. C. Barrows, 600l.

Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, J. Hall, 690l.

Government Printer.

Government Printer, R. S. Brain, 610l.

Superintendent (vacant).

Division of the Defences.

Minister of Defence, The Hon. Sir J. Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., 1,500l.

Secretary, Major-General M. F. Downes, C.M.G., 925l.

Paymaster, J. A. Thompson, 390l.

Military Forces.

Commandant, Colonel T. R. Disney, R.A., 1,000l.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg, 800l.

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, 700l.

Ditto, ditto, Major Fellows, 700l.

Commanding Engineer, Major Rhodes, 700l.

Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Price, 600l.

Adjutant, Lieutenant J. C. Hoad, 250l.

Naval Forces.

Commandant, Captain A. B. Thomas, R.N., 800l.

Commander, R. M. Collins, 440l.

Lieutenant, The Hon. P. Hely Hutchinson, R.N., 400l.

Ditto, T. B. Gough, 350l.

Cadet Corps.

Major, W. H. Snee, 800l. (with pension).

Staff Officer, Lieutenant D. C. Henry, 250l.

Crown Lands and Survey Division.

President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. J. L. Dow, 1,400l.

Surveyor-General, A. Black, 900l.

Chief Draughtsman and Surveyor, W. K. Andrews, 533l.

District Surveyors:—

M. Callanan

T. Nixon

T. W. Pinniger

S. K. Vickery, 550l.

H. Lavery, 550l.

T. Thompson, 448l.

Secretary for Lands, A. Morrah, 900l.

Chief Clerk, N. Wimbles, 600l.

Accountant, J. W. Skene, 485l.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Dow (paid as Minister of Lands).

Secretary of ditto, D. Martin, 585l.

Chief Inspector of Stock, E. M. Curr, 750l.

Land Tax Commission.

Chairman (vacant).
Commissioners, His Honor Judge Casey, C.M.G., and
 A. Black (Surveyor-General).
Registrar, A. Morrah (paid as Secretary for Lands).
Chief Clerk, J. Macpherson, 566l.

Public Works Division.

Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. John
 Nimmo, 1,400l.
Secretary, C. Le Cren, 900l.
Accountant, T. F. Morkham, 500l.
Inspector-General of Public Works, &c., W. H.
 Steel, 1,000l.
Architects, H. R. Bastow, 690l., and P. Kerr, 600l.
Superintending Inspector of Works, Wm. Finlay, 600l.

Melbourne Water Supply Branch.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. Le Cren. (See "Public
 Works.")
Accountant, F. B. Force, 600l.
Chief Engineer, W. H. Steel. (See "Public Works.")
Superintending Engineer, W. Davidson, 710l.

Mining Division.

Minister of Mines, Hon. D. Gillies, paid as Treas-
 urer.
*Secretary for Mines, Chief Inspector of Mines, Chief
 Mining Surveyor, and Secretary for Water Supply*,
 C. W. Langtree, 900l.
Chief Clerk, G. Lane, 600l.
Accountant, R. C. Carr (paid as Accountant to Vic-
 torian Water Supply).

Victorian Water Supply.

Minister of Water Supply, Hon. Alfred Deakin (paid
 as Chief Secretary).
Accountant, ditto, R. C. Carr, 435l.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs Division.

Commissioner, The Hon. W. F. Walker, 1,400l.
Secretary, A. W. Musgrove, 900l.
Inspector of Accounts, H. J. Leplastrier, 690l.
Landing Surveyor, J. Macfarlane, 690l.

Port and Harbours' Department.

Engineer for Harbours and Navigation, A. Wilson,
 840l.
Secretary Steam Navigation Board, J. G. McKie,
 466l.

Distilleries and Excise.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Breweries and Excise,
 H. T. Hammond, 650l.

Mercantile Marine.

Superintendent, R. D. Espinasse, 405l.

Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Secretary, G. A. Mouritz, 900l.
Harbour Master, K. Fullarton, 800l.
Resident Engineer, J. Brady, 850l.

Postmaster General's Division.

Postmaster-General, The Hon. F. T. Derham, 1,400l.
*Deputy Postmaster-General and Secretary, also
 General Superintendent of Telegraphs*, J. Sim-
 bert, 1,000l.
Inspectors, G. S. Caldwell, 583l.; G. Smibert, 520l.;
 F. Green, 485l.; C. M. Mapleton, 412l., and F.
 L. Outtrim, 375l.
Comptroller of Stamps, J. H. Gibbs, 610l.
Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk,

Telegraph Manager, T. R. James, 750l.
*Comptroller of Savings Banks and Money Order
 Branch*, W. Galbraith, 800l.
Superintendent Mail Branch, T. E. Slack, 583l.
Examiner (Money Order and Savings Banks), J.
 Longcroft, 566l.
Accountant, W. Morkham, 550l.
Sub-Accountant, A. Cumming, 390l.
Inspector of Dead Letters, T. F. Clerke, 485l.

Education Division.

Minister of Education, The Hon. C. H. Pearson,
 1,400l.
Secretary, G. W. Brown, M.A., Cantab., 1,000l.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Handfield, 650l.
Accountant, J. Bagge, 600l.

Inspection Branch.

Inspector-General, J. Main, 825l.
Assistant ditto, T. Brodribb, M.A., London, 700l.
Senior Inspector, R. Craig, 610l.
Inspectors, C. Tynan, M.A., 561l.
 A. C. Curlew, 561l.
 S. J. Swindley, 561l.
 J. Holland, 561l.
 W. M. Gamble, 561l.
 A. Stewart, 516l.
 R. Cox, 516l.
 H. Sheiton, 500l.
 S. Summons, Melb., 460l.
 R. Philp, Dublin, 456l.
 J. Dennant, 456l.
 R. F. Russell, 412l.
 T. R. Hepburn, Melb., 412l.
 S. Ware, 412l.
 F. H. Rennick, 380l.
 J. Robertson, 380l.
 C. H. Campbell, 370l.
 F. C. Eddy, 370l.
 H. F. Rix, 370l.
 J. E. Laing, 340l.
 P. Carmichael, 340l.
 A. Jackson, 340l.
 W. Hamilton, 310l.

Training Institution.

Superintendent and Principal of the Training College,
 C. A. Topp, M.A., 675l.
Vice-Principal, T. Hurly, 445l.
Second Lecturer, A. Deane, 310l.
Junior Lecturer, J. L. Robertson, B.A., Melb.,
 250l.

Railways Division.

Minister of Railways, The Hon. D. Gillies (paid as
 Premier and Treasurer).
Commissioners, R. Speight (Chairman), 3,000l.; and
 W. H. Greene and R. Ford, 1,500l. each.
Secretary, P. P. Labretouche, 1,000l.
Chief Clerk, G. W. Lilly, 750l.
Accountant, G. T. A. Lavater (acting as Secretary to
 the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition), 900l.
Sub-Accountant, R. G. Kent, 850l.
General Traffic Manager, J. Anderson, 1,400l.
Assistant General Traffic Manager, R. H. Francis,
 775l.

Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief, R. Watson, 1,500l.
Engineer for Existing Lines, J. Lunt, 1,200l.
Chief Assistant to Engineer for Existing Lines, F.
 Rennick, 800l.

Chief Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, G. C. Darbyshire, 1,100*l*.

Locomotive Superintendent, S. Miris, 1,200*l*.

London Agency.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom (Office, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.), Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l*.
Secretary, J. Cachel Hoey, 750*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

Argentine Republic, Consul, R. C. Fink.
Austro-Hungarian, Consul, C. A. Pinschof.
Belgium, Consul-General for all the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji, G. Beckx, Consul, J. Renard.
Chile, Consul-General, T. P. Fallon.
Columbia, United States of, Consul-General, T. P. Fallon; Acting-Consul, A. Marks.
Denmark, Consul-General, Capt. F. C. Rowan, Vice-Consul, F. W. Were. Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher, M.L.C.
France, Consul, M. L. A. Dejardin. Vice-Consul, Paul Louis Philibert Maistre.
German Empire, Consul-General, Dr. G. T. Travers. Consul, W. A. Brahe.
Hawaii, Consul-General, E. O. Smith, Sydney. Consul, G. N. Oakley.
Hungary, Consul, C. Pinschof.
Italy, Consul for all the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, M. Giovanni Branchi. Vice-Consul, O. A. Spencer.
Japan, Consul-General, A. Marks.
Liberia, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, Fiji, New Guinea, and Islands adjacent thereto, R. L. Littou.
Netherlands, Consul-General for all the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania, Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel.
Peru, Consul Pfaff. Vice-Consul (*ad interim*), Dr. J. P. Ryan.
Peruvian Consul-General in the Polynesian Islands, Don Manuel José Palacios.
Portugal, Consul, T. Jaques Martin.
Russia, Consul, Jas. Danyon.
San Salvador, Consul-General, Senor E. Bonnard.
Spain, Vice-Consul, W. Strachan.
Sweden and Norway, Acting Consul and Vice-Consul, A. B. Were, with jurisdiction over Tasmania. Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.
Swiss Confederation, G. de Pury. Acting Consul, W. Briggs.
San Salvador, Consul, Senor Enrique Bonnard.
United States, Consul-General for all the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, and New Zealand, Col. James M. Morgan. Vice Consul, G. K. Smyth.
Venezuela, Consul, S. M. Gibbs.

The establishment of the Colony consists of a Governor-in-Chief, and a Chief Justice. The seat of government is Freetown, Sierra Leone. There is one Court of Appeal for the whole Colony. There is, however, no common legislature, treasury, or tariff, and the administrations of the two Settlements are quite separate.

Governors-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements.

1865 Col. Blackall.
1868 Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872 John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. (acting).
1873 Robert W. Keate.
1873 George Berkeley, C.M.G.
1874 C. H. Kortright.
1877 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
1881 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
1884 Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l*. (of which 1,000*l*. is personal), and 500*l*. allowances.

Chief Justice, William Hollingworth Quayle Jones, 1,200*l*.

The following officers act also for the Gold Coast and Lagos:—

Bishop of the Diocese of Sierra Leone, The Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., 300*l*. from West Africa Settlements, 200*l*. from Gold Coast and Lagos, and 400*l*. from the Colonial Bishops Fund.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. Sunter, M.A., 300*l*. from West Africa Settlements, and 400*l*. from Gold Coast and Lagos.

Assistant ditto, M. J. Marke, 160*l*.

SIERRA LEONE.

Situation and Area.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, and bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The peninsula is 26 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 300 square miles. The Settlement now includes the whole of the coast southward to the Mannah River, which forms the Liberian boundary, and northward to the Scarries district, as well as the island of Sherboro, the Isles de Los, and the Banana, Turtle, Leopard, Plantain, Yellaboi, Cor-teemo, Tasso, Macaulay, and other islets.

The extreme length of the Settlement is over 130 miles, and its area about 3,000 square miles.

History.

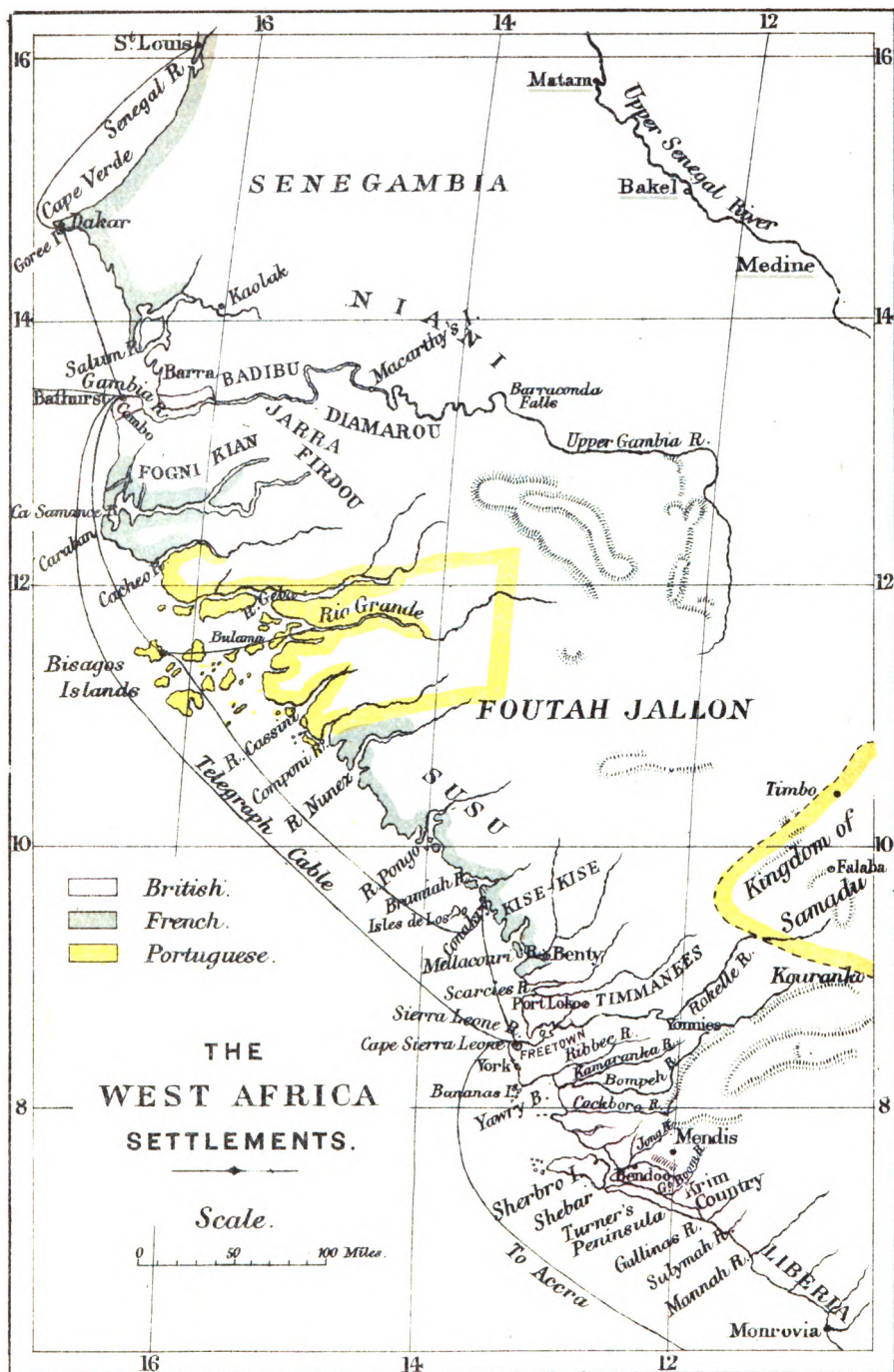
The oldest settlement is that of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, which was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company," for the purpose of establishing a settlement for freed negro slaves. In 1800 a grant of the peninsula was made to the Company by Letters Patent, and a Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws. In 1807, on the abolition of the slave trade, the colony was transferred back to the Crown. In 1821, on the abolition of the African Company (see under Gold Coast), the whole of the British possessions in West Africa were united into the Colony of the West Africa Settlements. The Gold Coast was, however, soon abandoned to

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.

(SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.)

See Map.

The Colony of the West Africa Settlements was formed in 1866, by the union of the Settlements of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos. The latter two Settlements were excluded in 1874, and formed into a separate government, now subdivided.



Harrison & Sons, Ltd. & Martins Lane, W.C.

the merchants, and the Gambia was made a separate Colony in 1843. These were not reunited to the Colony until 1865.

In 1862 two large tracts of country called British Quiah and Sherbro were handed over by treaty to the Colony. In 1879 further territory was acquired in the Scarries River to the north of the peninsula. In 1884 the seaboard of the Sulymah and Gallinas Chiefs as far as the Mannah River was also annexed.

Constitution.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

In 1865, it was decided that a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa should be established, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone. This change was effected by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1886.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos, under the Government-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further Charter was then issued, dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent have since been issued, dated 17th June, 1885, providing for the continuance of the Government on the same lines, with some minor differences. There is an executive council at Sierra Leone, and the power of pardon and suspension is given to the Governor-in-Chief.

General Description.

The capital, Freetown, lies about 4 miles up the Sierra Leone River at the foot of a chain of hills rising 1,700 feet. It contains 21,000 inhabitants, and possesses the best harbour in West Africa. It is an important coaling station and commercial entrepôt. It has been selected as a second class Imperial coaling station, and important defence works have been erected to protect the harbour. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 27 vessels registered, of 853 tons.

The Colony contains many different races of inhabitants, including a large number of Mahomedan negroes. Treaties of friendship have long existed with the native chiefs beyond British territory as far inland as Foutah, and annual stipends are paid to many of them in return for their protection of commerce and the internal roads.

Industry.

Most of the inhabitants are engaged in trade in the products of the interior, the principal exports being palm oil and kernels, beni seed, ground nuts, cola nuts, indiarubber, copal, hides, and ginger. Agriculture is much neglected, and there are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths, boat-building, and mat-making. The natives of Sierra Leone are to be found engaged as traders on the Niger and in all the commercial centres of the West Coast. The imports are chiefly

spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, furniture, and hardware.

Currency and Banking.

Besides British currency, gold doubloons, eagles, and the coins of the Latin union are current and legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, and no note circulation. No private banks exist, but a Government Savings Bank was established in 1882, and had in 1886 8,142l. deposited, belonging to 386 depositors.

Education.

A system of Government grants and inspection was established in 1882. The schools, 61 in number, with 6,917 scholars, are all denominational, and charge fees. Education is not compulsory. The Church Missionary Society has a successful secondary school and training college at Fourah Bay affiliated to Durham University.

Tarif.

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon	0	0	6
Do. in bottles, quarts, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. do. pints, do.	0	0	6
Cigars, cigarettes, and all manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0
Cartridges, rifle ball, per 100	0	5	0
Gunpowder, per barrel of 100 lbs.	0	6	0
Guns, tradé flintlock, each	0	2	6
" percussion, each	0	4	0
" rifle muzzle loader, each	0	5	0
" breech loading, single or double barrelled, each	0	10	0
Guns, breech-loading rifle, each	1	0	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	0	6
Spirits, per gallon	0	2	0
Wine, except claret, per gallon	0	1	6
Claret, per gallon	0	0	6
Kerosine oil, per gallon.	0	0	6

Export Duties.

Ground nuts in shells, per cwt.	0	0	3
" decorticated, per cwt.	0	0	2
Palm kernels, per cwt.	0	0	2
Benni seed, per cwt.	0	0	2
Cola nuts, per cwt.	0	5	0
Palm oil, per imperial gallon.	0	0	1
Gum copal, per cwt.	0	2	0
Hides, each	0	0	2

Wharfage Duty.

On all imports not paying a specific duty (except implements and some building materials), per ton 0 10 0

A new tariff comes into force from 1st January, 1888, under which all export duties and tonnage dues are abolished, the import duty on tobacco is reduced to 4d. per lb., and the following new import duties are imposed; lumber, 8s. per 100 ft.; oils, not kerosine, 6d. per gall.; hardware, 3s. per cwt.; salt, 3s. per ton; raw sugar 5s. per cwt.; ditto, refined 10s. per cwt.; claret 1s. per gall. (instead of 6d.); and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all other goods imported.

Means of Communication.

Steamers leave Liverpool for Madeira and Freetown every Saturday, and the average length of passage is 7 days to Madeira, and 8 or 9 days from Madeira to Freetown.

Telegraphic communication with Europe was established in 1886, there being now three cables,

direct to Bathurst, Conakry, and Accra respectively.

There are no railways or internal telegraphs. Horses do not thrive, and there is but little wheel traffic and few roads fit for it. Internal communication is mainly kept up by the network of rivers and lagoons.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, Newspapers. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
Europe and United States	4	1
India, China, &c.	5	1
Australasia and South Africa	9	2

} per 4 oz.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	£	£	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	56,320	52,248	231,238	285,376
1878	63,125	53,256	268,311	330,055
1879	71,877	57,802	331,593	380,773
1880	72,558	68,123	341,189	401,283
1881	65,415	66,859	278,154	325,800
1882	62,485	59,737	419,241	502,420
1883	62,413	73,216	330,006	387,292
1884	73,096	82,259	337,517	382,325
1885	64,751	67,917	379,465	434,163
1886	58,407	58,982	389,258	436,070

Public Debt.

Harbour Work Debentures	1871	£25,000
Redeemable in 1896-8	1873	25,000
Due to Imperial Government on account of 38,000 <i>l.</i> advanced in 1877 in aid of the Local Revenue	1884	8,000
		£58,000

Accumulated Sinking Fund, 19,683*l.*

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	302,237	—	66,205	368,442
1878	382,599	—	82,960	465,469
1879	280,877	—	99,510	380,387
1880	321,529	—	123,829	445,358
1881	260,530	—	87,871	348,401
1882	272,495	—	93,678	366,173
1883	301,934	—	90,994	392,928
1884	329,773	—	82,902	412,675
1885	229,422	—	76,887	306,309
1886	186,750	—	78,116	264,866

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	103,565	—	284,965	388,530
1878	128,934	—	262,712	391,646
1879	65,215	—	325,866	391,081
1880	103,644	—	272,341	375,985
1881	125,321	—	240,541	365,862
1882	189,121	—	230,896	420,017
1883	168,666	—	273,707	442,373
1884	156,730	—	220,325	377,055
1885	122,093	—	204,844	326,937
1886	111,335	—	214,017	325,352

Climate.

The climate of Sierra Leone is unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former commencing in May, and lasting till October. The beginning and ending of the wet season are the most sickly periods of the year.

The rain-fall during the past four years has averaged over 162 inches in Freetown.

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1871 and 1881.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fmales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	76	81	18,455	18,327	18,531	18,558	37,089
1881	237	34	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345	60,546
1886			Estimate		...	...	75,000

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of four companies of a West India Regiment, are stationed at Sierra Leone. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Executive Council.

President, the Governor-in-Chief.
The Chief Justice.
The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding the Forces.
The Queen's Advocate.

Legislative Council.

1. President, The Governor.
2. The Chief Justice.
3. The Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
4. The Officer Commanding the Forces.
5. The Queen's Advocate.
6. Syble Boyle,
7. Samuel Lewis,
8. T. J. Sawyerr,
Clerk of Legislative Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 100*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of W. Africa Settlements, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.* (of which 1,000*l.* is personal), and 500*l.* allowances.

Aide-de-Camp (vacant), 150*l.*

Governor's Clerk, J. W. Lewis, 160*l.*

Secretariat and Treasury.

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, T. Risely Griffiths, 800*l.* (and quarters).
Assistant Colonial Secretaries and Treasurers, Major A. M. Festing, A. N. Daniel, and C. B. Mitford, 400*l.* each.

Clerks, Secretariat Branch.

Enoch Faulkner, 150*l.*; J. E. Dawson, 100*l.*; J. C. E. Parkes, 100*l.*

Clerks, Treasury Branch.

M. A. Potts, 240*l.*; B. M. Brown, 150*l.*; J. J. Wellington, 100*l.*
Clerk to Savings Bank, J. H. Spaine, 90*l.*

Aborigines Branch.

Government Interpreter (vacant), 350*l.*
Arabic Writer, Mohammed Sanusi, 60*l.*
Clerk, 54*l.* 15*s.*

Harbour Master and Boat Establishment.

Harbour Master, A. B. Hanson (deputy), 100*l*.
Clerk to ditto, J. H. Kelson, 40*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, S. H. John, 100*l*.
Journeyman, G. T. Parker, 40*l*.
Compositor, J. C. Gilpin, 30*l*.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Surveyor, Commissioner of Roads, and Superintendent of Public Works, vacant, 500*l*.
Clerk to Surveyor, W. B. Campbell, 150*l*.
Inspectors of Works and Roads, W. E. Inniss, 150*l*;
 G. B. Craig, 140*l*.
*Extra Clerk at 50*l**, B. A. Wright.
Storekeeper, J. A. Fitzjohn, 54*l*. 15*s*.

Customs Department, Freetown.

Collector of Customs, M. V. D. Stuart, 500*l*., and fees, averaging 400*l*.

In-door Officers—

Chief Clerk, J. F. Brown, 300*l*.
Clerk, J. W. Cole, 200*l*.
Ditto, J. S. Front, 100*l*.

Out-door Officers—

Landing Surveyor, A. B. Hanson, 300*l*.
Landing Waiter, C. W. Edwin, 150*l*.
Ditto, F. J. Davies, 75*l*.
Ditto, N. J. Spain, 75*l*., and H. N. Carrol, 50*l*.
Warehouseman, L. F. Campbell, 50*l*.
Petroleum Warehouse Keeper, 60*l*.

Post Office, at Freetown.

Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent, J. H. Spaine, 200*l*.
1st Clerk and Accountant, Isaac S. Johnson, 90*l*.
2nd „, J. B. Sawyer, 60*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General of W. Africa Settlements (vacant).
Clerk to ditto, G. W. Cole, 150*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, W. H. Quayle Jones, 1,200*l*.
Clerk to ditto, S. T. Nicol, 75*l*.
Queen's Advocate, J. K. Donaldson, 750*l*.
Clerk to ditto, W. A. Valantin, 75*l*.
Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Daniel Carrol, 250*l*.
Registrar-General, J. K. Donaldson.
Clerks to ditto, F. A. Jones, 80*l*.; R. M. Shepherd, 60*l*.; W. S. Saunders, 50*l*.
Sheriff and Provost-Marshal, Daniel Carrol, 400*l*.
Coroner, Freetown, E. Adolphus, 60*l*.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Assistant Chaplain, Rev. J. E. Taylor, 150*l*. and fees.
Organist, V. King, 40*l*.
Clerk, E. W. Cole, 25*l*.

Board of Education.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, President.
His Honour the Chief Justice.
The Honourable the Colonial Commanding the Troops.
 „ „ *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.*
 „ „ *Queen's Advocate.*
 Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L.
 Rev. Thomas Truscott.
 Rev. J. Claudius May, F.R.G.S.
 Rev. O. Moore.
Clerk to Board, Jacob W. Lewis.

Educational Establishment.

Head Master, Government Practising School, T. S. Wilson, 100*l*.
Master (vacant), 50*l*.
Schoolmistress, Mary A. Macauley, 30*l*.
Ditto, I. Steinwehr, 24*l*.

Medical Establishment, Freetown.

Colonial Surgeon, D. P. Ross, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S., 500*l*., travelling allowance, 91*l*. 5*s*.
Assistant ditto, Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S., 250*l*., and house allowance, 45*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; M. L. Jarrett, M.R.C.S., 250*l*.
Medical Clerk and Storekeeper, D. Thomas Cole, 120*l*. and quarters.
Compounder, N. Browne, 70*l*. and quarters.
Keeper, Lunatic Asylum, Kissy, W. Macauley, 60*l*.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Health, A. Revington, 200*l*.
Clerk to ditto, T. M. Cole, 50*l*.

Police Establishment.

Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus, 500*l*.
Clerk of Police, M. Quin, 150*l*.
Assistant Clerk, O. J. Robinson, 36*l*.
Bailiff, W. G. Isaacs, 40*l*.
Assistant ditto, T. N. Cole, 36*l*.
Inspector-General of Police, Captain F. C. Halkett, 400*l*., and travelling allowance, 91*l*. 5*s*.
Inspector, A. Revington, 50*l*.

Gaol Establishment, Freetown.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol, Robert Wade, 250*l*., and quarters.
Under Gaoler, S. J. Thomas, 100*l*., and quarters.
Matron, Elizabeth Taylor, 50*l*.
Under ditto, Martha Clarke, 30*l*.

*Rural Districts.**1st Eastern.*

Manager, E. Adolphus, travelling allowance, 45*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Coroner, The Coroner for Freetown, 20*l*.
Registrar, Rev. G. J. Macauley, fees.

2nd Eastern.

Manager, W. M. Huggins (acting), 350*l*., and travelling allowance, 91*l*. 5*s*. and quarters.
Clerk, M. J. W. Rocks, 30*l*.
Coroner, The Manager, 20*l*.
Medical Dresser at Waterloo, G. L. Davies, 50*l*.
Ditto at Hastings, N. Dundas, 36*l*.
Registrar, M. J. W. Rocks, fees.

Western District.

Manager, J. M. Metzger, 250*l*., and rent 40*l*.
Clerk, J. B. McCormack, 30*l*.
Coroner, the Manager, 20*l*.
Medical Dresser at Kent, W. Coleman, 40*l*.

Mountain District.

Manager, E. Adolphus, travelling allowance, 45*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Coroner, the Coroner for Freetown, 20*l*.
Medical Dresser at Regent, W. Harding, 36*l*.
Registrar, Rev. N. J. Cole, fees.

Sherbro.

Civil Commandant, C. H. H. Moseley, 500*l*., and 50*l*. lodging allowance.
Clerks to Commandant, W. H. Hughes, 100*l*.; S. W. Adams, 50*l*.

Sub-Treasurer and Collector of Customs, G. H. Garrett, 800*l.*, fees, and house rent.
Tide Waiters, J. N. Crown, S. G. Cole, J. O. Turner, at 50*l.* each.
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. D. Macaulay, 150*l.*
Postmaster, H. R. Williams, 100*l.*
Bailiff, F. B. Bucknor, 86*l.*
Coroner, the Commandant, 20*l.*
Gaoler, J. A. Dennis, 73*l.*

Isles de Los.

Sub-Collector of Customs, Officer in charge, N. J. Lawrence, 75*l.*
Schoolmaster, F. J. Smart, 86*l.*, and rent, 7*l.* 4*s.*

Kikontek (mouth of the Scarcies River).

Officer in Charge, J. A. Cline, 50*l.*, and allowances, 54*l.* 15*s.*

Sulymah.

Examining Officer (vacant), 150*l.*
Assistant ditto, Z. E. T. Williams, 75*l.*

Lovanah.

Assistant Examining Officer, J. A. Songo Davies, 75*l.*

Manoh Salijah.

Assistant Examining Officers, L. J. E. Roques, 75*l.*
 O. J. Thomas, 75*l.*

Back Papelle.

Officer in Charge, U. J. Lawrence, 75*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

France, Victor Bareste, Vice-Consul.
Germany, Ernst Vohsen.
Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, L. Bicaise.
Portugal, Philip Lemberg.
United States, Judson A. Lewis.
Julien M. Burnett, Vice-Consul.
Liberia, Moses S. Boyle.

THE GAMBIA.

Situation and Area.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 13° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a-half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek, now crossed by a pile bridge. A large portion of the island is a swamp, that level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Settlement on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 180 miles distant from the latter. This island forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river, the whole of the latter being British waters. The total area of the Settlement is about 69 square miles.

History.

The Gambia was discovered in the voyages of the early Portuguese navigators, but no settlement was made there.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in Exeter to trade in the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the trade. It was not successful, and another established two years later experienced a like want of success. In 1664 a fort was built on the Island, now known as Fort James.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, it appears that the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade (1807) till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary by British merchants from Senegal.

The right of trade was abandoned to England by France in the treaty of 1783, with the exception of a French factory which was subsequently established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. These two exceptional rights were exchanged in 1857.

From 1807 the settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821, till in 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of West Africa Settlements, and continues to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874, by letters patent of the 17th June, 1885.

McCarthy's Island was purchased in 1823; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826 and 1832; St. Mary's Island was ceded in 1827; and British Combo was granted by the King of Combo in various cessions in 1840, 1850, and 1855.

Industry.

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, corn, palm kernels, indiarubber, cola nuts, wax, and native "pagns" or country cloths. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into these native cloths called pagns, the manufacture of vegetable oils, boat building, and some brick making, there are no manufacturing industries worth the name in the country.

A considerable trade is done, from Bathurst as an entrepôt, with the French settlements and the adjoining coast districts, in cotton goods, spirits, rice, cola nuts, and hardware. Most of the exports go to France, and the bulk of the imports come from England. The tonnage of shipping entered in 1885 was 81,683 tons. Bathurst is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 120 vessels registered, of 2,066 tons. The ground nut is the staple product of the Settlement. It is planted in June, and reaped in November, and largely exported to the South of Europe for the extraction of oil. The industry began in 1845, reached its climax in 1858, and has since declined, owing to the competition of other oil materials.

Relations with the Interior.

The Administrator of the Gambia exercises no jurisdiction over the population surrounding the

British settlements, but friendly relations are cultivated with the native tribes, with whom much trade is done. Stipends are paid and frequent presents made to the more influential chiefs, in return for their services in preserving peace and keeping the roads open.

In the early part of the year 1881 an expedition (The Upper Gambia Expedition), under the command of Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator of the Gambia, set out from the settlement for the purpose of examining the upper river, with a view of ascertaining its capabilities as a highway for trade between the coast and the interior, and also with the object of reaching Timbo, the capital of the extensive Futa Jallon country, and from thence returning to the coast at Sierra Leone.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is that of the Latin Union; there is no Colonial coinage and no note issue. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st Dec. 1887, but there are no private banks.

Education.

The schools, which are wholly in the hands of the several denominations, receive grants in aid. There is one Anglican school (free), 8 Mohammedan, 3 Wesleyan, and 2 Roman Catholic, with about 1,800 scholars in all. Education is not compulsory, and fees are charged.

Means of Communication.

The Liverpool mail steamers call every three weeks, and there is also regular communication *via* Dakar with Bordeaux. Four telegraph cables place Bathurst in communication with Europe and West Africa. There are no railways, internal telegraphs or metalled roads, but horses will live, and the river forms an unrivalled highway for 300 miles. The postage of letters to Europe, United States, and West Africa, is 4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. There is no internal post.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is fairly healthy during the dry season. The mean temperature is 75°, the annual range being from 63° to 94°. The rainfall is about 44 inches, the rainy season being from June to October, and the cool Harmattan from November to February.

The inhabitants are most of the negro race, the chief tribes being the Jollofs, Mandingoes, and Jollohs. There are about 25 Europeans in the colony, out of a population, in 1881, of 14,150. The town of Bathurst contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

Import Duties.

(Ordinance 10 of 1883).

	£	s.	d.
Upon all spirits or strong waters, except brandy, not being sweetened or mixed, per proof gallon	0	1	6
Upon all liqueurs, absinthe, cordial, or sweetened spirits, or sweetened strong waters, or spirit mixed with sweetened waters, per imperial gallon	0	2	0
Upon brandies without reference to strength, per imperial gallon	0	3	0
Upon tobacco unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	3
Upon tobacco manufactured and cigars, per lb.	0	2	0

	£	s.
Upon wines without reference to strength, except claret in bulk, per imperial gallon	0	1 0
Upon claret in bulk, per imperial gallon	0	0 9
Upon malt-liquors, per imperial gallon	0	0 9
Upon colah nuts, per pound	0	0 1
Upon sugar, per pound	0	0 1
Upon gunpowder, per pound	0	0 1
Upon breech-loading guns and rifles	1	0 0
Upon other fire-arms	0	4 0
Upon kerosine oil, per imperial gallon	0	0 8
Upon salt per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, net weight	0	5 0

There is further charged and paid an export duty at the rate of six shillings and eightpence per ton of 2,240 lbs. net weight, on groundnuts exported from the settlement. The total revenue from Customs in 1885 was 15,670l.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	19,254	18,728	79,228	121,614
1878	26,546	18,376	79,040	145,882
1879	28,505	20,674	133,567	171,510
1880	23,341	18,361	112,508	160,496
1881	24,088	19,840	87,317	134,821
1882	26,625	19,721	91,027	160,159
1883	28,952	23,878	98,557	161,849
1884	24,958	29,482	91,146	150,791
1885	20,258	26,595	122,328	164,442
1886	14,233	23,353	108,377	136,296

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	43,987	17,029	32,072	93,088
1878	89,967	30,106	44,869	164,942
1879	91,611	27,199	71,357	190,167
1880	102,955	28,455	60,170	191,580
1881	57,333	80,539	54,717	142,589
1882	97,786	20,650	55,454	173,890
1883	93,997	37,841	86,100	217,938
1884	89,172	47,085	76,865	212,122
1885	35,490	26,758	35,437	97,685
1886	30,272	15,614	23,357	69,243

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1877	18,580	1,700	104,772	125,052
1878	15,082	2,090	187,129	204,301
1879	16,522	857	189,985	207,364
1880	7,565	34	131,384	138,983
1881	12,425	1,770	126,228	140,423
1882	35,522	—	219,189	254,711
1883	46,233	1,399	160,488	208,120
1884	18,753	3,195	177,534	199,482
1885	9,556	4,663	105,166	119,385
1886	18,673	3,401	57,442	79,516

Administrators.

1843 H. P. Seagram.
1843 E. Norcott.
1844 C. FitzGerald.
1847 R. G. McDonnell.
1852 A. E. Kennedy.
1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.

1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
 1878 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
 1875 Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
 1884 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.
 1886 J. S. Hay, C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, President.
 The Treasurer.
 The Collector of Customs. } *Ex-officio Members.*
 The Chief Magistrate. }
Unofficial Members, James Topp, J. D. Richards,
 S. J. Foster, and H. H. Lee.
 Clerk to Legislative Council, W. Higginson.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, J. S. Hay, C.M.G., 1,300*l.*
 Government Secretary and Superintendent of Police,
 W. Higginson, 400*l.*
 Governor's Clerk, Robt. H. Syrett, 160*l.* (of which
 10*l.* is personal).
 Arabic Writer and General Interpreter, M. A.
 Savage, 50*l.*

Government Printing Office.

Government Printer, J. T. Coker, 75*l.*
 Assistant ditto, C. W. Thomas, 24*l.*

Treasury and Post Office.

Treasurer, and Postmaster, Gilbert T. Carter, 700*l.*
 (of which 100*l.* is personal, 1*s.* per diem and fees
 as Postmaster; average, 12*l.*).
 First Clerk, S. D. A. Coker, 150*l.*
 Assistant Clerk, A. J. Nicol, 65*l.*
 Sorter and Copyist, S. C. King, 36*l.*

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, C. G. Blackburn, 450*l.*, and fees.
 Clerk, S. J. Auber, 120*l.*
 Tide Surveyor and Quarantine Officer, J. Dougan,
 200*l.*
 Landing Waiter and Locker, W. J. Davis, 90*l.*
 2nd ditto, J. N. C. Wilhelm, 50*l.*

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, J. H.
 Brady, 500*l.*, and allowance for forage, 2*s.* 8*d.* a
 day, and quarters, or in lieu rent at 60*l.* per
 annum.
 Foreman of Works, G. J. Joiner, 72*l.*
 Storekeeper and Clerk, T. J. Carew, 50*l.* (of which
 10*l.* is personal).
 Messenger and Copyist, M. Taylor, 30*l.*

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, Thomas H. Spilsbury 400*l.*, and
 2*s.* 3*d.* per day forage allowance.
 Dispenser, George Spilsbury, 100*l.*, and residence.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Magistrate, J. B. Maxwell, 600*l.*, and fees.
 Clerk of Courts, W. C. Cates, 150*l.*
 Assistant Clerk of Courts, J. A. Martin, 50*l.*
 Coroner, Hon. James Topp, fees only.
 Deputy Coroner, R. H. Syrett, fees only.
 Sheriff, Hon. James Topp, 150*l.* per ann.
 Gaoler, Sergeant Sherrington, 100*l.*

Managers of Districts.

McCarthy's Island, E. A. M. Smith, 250*l.*, residence,
 and forage allowance of 2*s.* 3*d.* per diem.
 British Combo, J. H. Finden, 100*l.*, and forage
 allowance of 2*s.* 3*d.* per diem.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Clerk and Organist, C. B. D. Nicol, 20*l.*
 Keeper of Cemetery, M. B. Mason, 25*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, J. Topp, Vice-Consul.
 United States, H. C. Goddard, Vice-Consul.
 France, E. Pellegrin, Consular-Agent.
 Spain and Portugal, A. Dubois, Consul.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

Western Australia comprises more than one-
 third of the Australian continent, namely, all that
 portion west of the 129th degree of E. longitude.
 The total area is 1,060,000 square miles. The city
 of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57' S., long.
 115° 52' E.

History.

In 1826 the Government of New South Wales
 sent a detachment of soldiers to King George's
 Sound to form a settlement. In 1828 Captain
 (afterwards Sir James) Stirling, R.N., in H.M.S.
 "Success," surveyed the coast from King George's
 Sound to the Swan River, and on the 1st of June,
 1829, founded the colony of Western Australia,
 and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was
 appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early
 settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations
 were pursued by a small population with varying
 success until, in 1850, the colony was in a lan-
 guishing condition, and the inhabitants petitioned
 it might be made a penal settlement. This was
 done, and up to 1868, 9,718 convicts were sent
 out. Since then no more have been sent, and the
 number in confinement has been lessening, until on
 the 30th June, 1886, only forty imperial prisoners
 remained. The imperial convict establishment was
 transferred to the Colonial Government on the
 31st March, 1886. During the last five years the
 Colony has greatly progressed in every way, and it
 now contains an energetic people, rapidly increasing
 in number, with flourishing and expanding indus-
 tries.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution is what is called "Representa-
 tive." The Government is administered by a
 Governor appointed by the Crown, and assisted by
 an Executive Council composed of the principal
 officers of the Government, and under the Royal
 Instructions, power is given to the Governor also
 to appoint two unofficial members to the Executive
 Council. There is a Legislative Council consisting
 of the members of the Executive Council, with the
 exception of the Colonial Treasurer, 5 nominees of
 the Governor, and 17 elected members. This
 Council is presided over by a Speaker.

The franchise for electors is 100*l.* freehold, or
 householders of 10*l.* annual value, or lessees of
 Crown lands to the same amount annual rent. The
 qualification for members is the possession of
 1,000*l.* freehold beyond encumbrances.

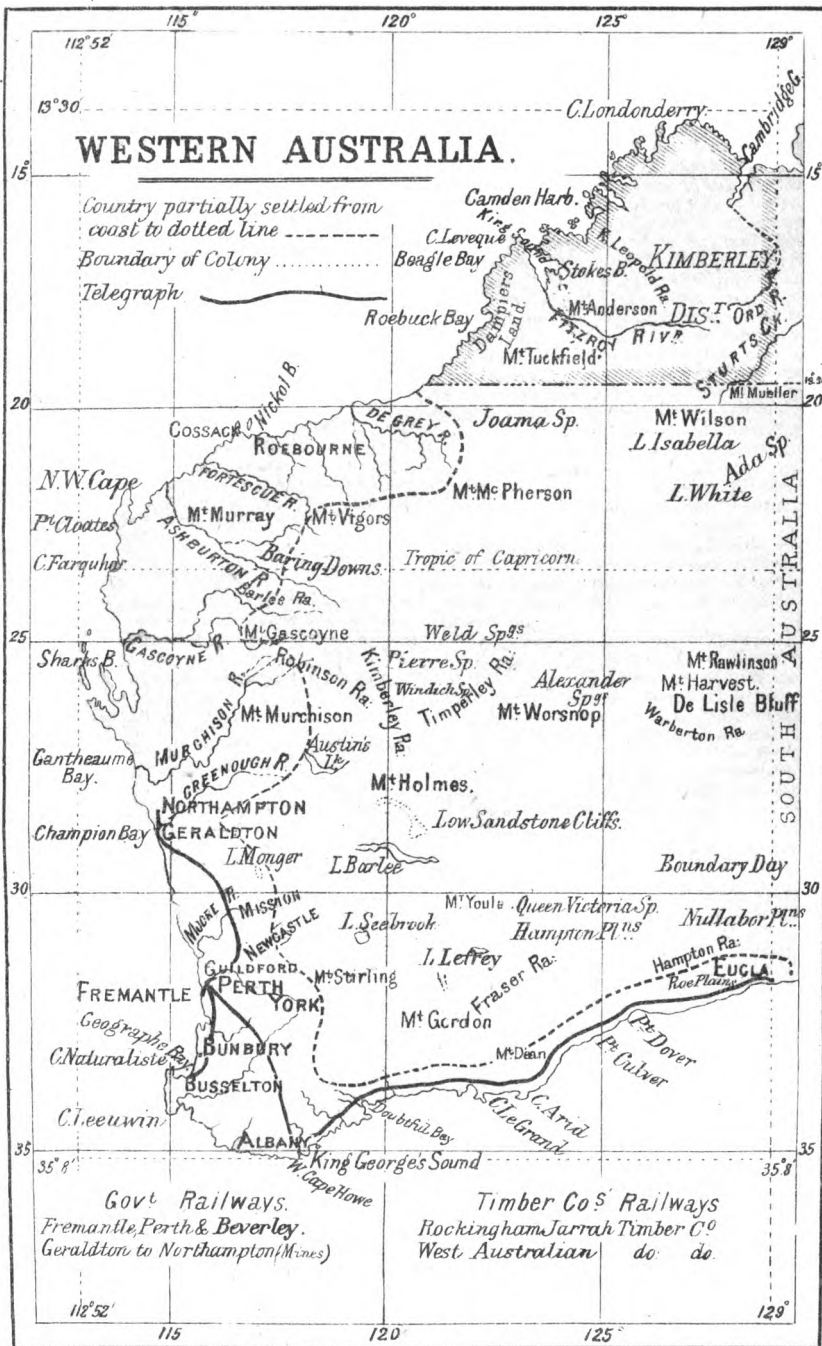
There are 14 electoral districts, Perth, Fremantle,
 and the North District, return two members each,
 and the remaining districts one member each.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Country partially settled from coast to dotted line -----

Boundary of Colony.

Telegraph



Govt Railways.
Fremantle, Perth & Beverley.
Geraldton to Northampton (Mines)

Timber Co's Railways
Rockingham Jarrah Timber Co
West Australian | do do

Local Government.

Under Act 40 Vict., No. 13, as amended by 42 Vict., No. 16, municipal councils are allowed to levy general rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound in any one year upon the rateable value of all house and land property, and also to borrow money for the construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates to pay the interest thereon. All license fees, tolls, and dues, &c., under the Municipal Institutions Act are appropriated by the Council of the municipality. The following ten municipalities have been proclaimed: Perth, Fremantle, Albany, Geraldton, Bunbury, Russelton, Guildford, York, Newcastle, and Northam. The municipal councils consist of a mayor and councillors, the mayor being elected annually, while the councillors are elected for a term of three years by the ratepayers. Under Act 40 Vict., No. 5, the local roads boards and municipal councils have power to issue licenses to carts and carriages within their respective districts and municipalities. 15,410*l.* was granted in 1886 to district roads boards (of which there are thirty), and municipal councils for the repair and upkeep of main and minor roads and bridges throughout the Colony. Perth and Fremantle, the only councils for which figures are available, had together in 1886 a revenue of 10,120*l.*, and an expenditure 9,912*l.* Their debt at the end of 1886 was 30,000*l.*

Population.

The total population of the Colony is as yet only 39,584 souls, excluding the aboriginal natives. These numbers, however, as stated are rapidly being augmented, both by immigrants in the south, and by the influx of gold-diggers in the north.

Crown Lands.

Of the total area of the Colony, 2,895 square miles only have been alienated from the Crown, while 201,904 square miles are leased for pastoral purposes. No less than 855,208 square miles are still unoccupied and in great part unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line of the colony, a length of 3,000 miles, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, three hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley and Eucla districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied.

North of Champion Bay, the rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes, but Geraldton is the centre of a fertile and flourishing agricultural district. In the south-west corner of the colony are situated the older settlements; indeed, it is only recently that colonisation has pushed to the north and east. In the neighbourhood of York, Newcastle, and the other centres of the southern part of the colony, there is a considerable extent of farms and cultivation. The total cultivated area is about 86,000 acres, and, beyond this, the traveller's way lies for the most part through forests, varied by open sand plains covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for its "bush flowers."

Industry.

The principal industry, as in the case of the other Australian colonies, is wool-growing. Sheep

(of which there are 1,809,000) are depastured in all parts of the colony. The northern districts are particularly favourable for stock of all kinds, and they are free from the "poison plant," which has proved such a hindrance to stock-farming in the south. As far north as Geraldton, the climate, and the tracts of good soil, are well adapted for nearly all English garden and orchard produce and cereals; and the vine, orange, fig, and other fruits of the south of Europe flourish luxuriantly. A considerable quantity of wine is also made.

A great part of the forests of the south is heavy timber country. West Australian "Jarrah" wood is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for railway sleepers, piles for bridges, and harbour works, &c. There is a large and increasing export of this timber, and the forests are worked by several companies enjoying concessions from the Government. Some of these companies have constructed lines of railway of their own, as much as 20 miles in length, and carry on their operations on a considerable scale. But there is scope for a far larger industry. Sandalwood is still abundant, and is exported to Singapore and China. A species of Eucalyptus in the southern forests, known as the "Karri," attains a gigantic size and height (sometimes nearly 300 feet), and wide tracts of these great trees are now being worked, and their timber is reported to be equal to "Jarrah."

At Sharks Bay and on the north-west coast, a fleet of about 100 schooners and cutters are employed on the pearling banks. The export of pearls and pearl shell amounts to about 25,000*l.* per annum.

Lead and copper mines are worked in the Champion Bay district. The former are most productive, but the industry has been affected by the decline in the price of the ore. Some rich lodes of copper have been lately opened. Gold has been discovered in the Kimberley District, and several thousand diggers have been attracted to the fields, which were proclaimed and a warden appointed in June, 1886. The goldfields are 370 miles from the town of Derby in King's Sound, and about 220 miles from the town of Wyndham in Cambridge Gulf. The fields promise to be rich and extensive.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

The following banks have establishments in the colony: The Western Australian Bank, National Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Limited, and the Bank of New South Wales.

The total amount of their deposits on the 30th June, 1887, was 947,030*l.*, and their note circulation 56,734*l.*

A Government Post Office saving bank at Perth, with branch offices, was established in 1863, and the deposits on the 1st July, 1887, amounted to 31,617*l.*

Education.

Government schools exist all over the colony, and are governed by district boards working under a central board. Compulsory clauses exist in the Act and are enforced.

Assisted schools by different denominations are also subsidised by the State. The amount expended on education for 1886 was 10,462*l.* A high school is also subsidised by the State. There is a high school for girls under the direction of the Anglican Bishop, and another conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

In January, 1887, there were 78 Government schools in the colony, with 3,169 scholars, and 16 assisted schools, with 1,339, scholars; total 4,508.

Means of Communication.

The colony possesses at present two lines of Government railways; a line (110 miles) connecting the chief port, Fremantle, with the capital, Perth, and with Guildford or York and Beverley; and a line (34 miles) from Geraldton to Northampton, in the Champion Bay Mining district, and 17 miles between Geraldton and Greenough. In addition to these, large schemes for the construction of several hundred miles of railways on the land grant method have been initiated and are in progress, as well as several branch and short lines amounting in all to about 62 miles. The total length open is 151 miles, and the receipts in 1886 were 37,652*l.*, and the working expenses 35,439*l.* The total cost of construction has been 704,003*l.* Of electric telegraph at the end of 1886 there were 2,388 miles of poles, and 500 more miles in course of erection between Roebourne and Derby, besides which about 500 miles are about to be erected between Derby and Wyndham (Cambridge Gulf). The number of telegrams forwarded during 1886 was 165,613, and the revenue received 7,424*l.* There is telegraph communication with the world, *via* South Australia. Postal arrangements embrace the whole of the settled portion of the colony, both by inland services and by steamers on the coast.

There is a fortnightly mail by the P. and O. Company's contract mail steamers to and from the United Kingdom, with a mail to and from the other Australian colonies by them, and local steamers once a week or oftener. The rates of postage are:

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.	News- papers.
Within a town	1 <i>d.</i>	Free
Australasia	2 <i>d.</i>	Free
Europe, United States	6 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>
Eastern Colonies	2 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i>

Fremantle is a port of registry, with a tonnage of 7,285 on 31st December, 1886.

Defence.

In August, 1887, the Volunteer force of the colony consisted of 590 of all ranks. Of this number 80 belong to the Artillery, and the remainder to the various rifle corps. King George's Sound, on the south coast, is to be strongly fortified as a coaling station at the joint expense of the Australian governments and the War Office.

Aborigines.

The native population is not large, and in the more settled districts it is fast disappearing. They are very useful to the pioneer settlers, as shepherds, stock-riders, and general station hands, and settlement is very much assisted by their aid. In the northern districts they are largely utilised as pearl-shell divers. As a general rule they are not hostile, though very troublesome when they take to sheep-stealing. Owing to their innate liking for a roving vagrant life, it has not been found possible to do much for them, except to teach them to be useful.

Climate.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot towards the north, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The death-rate is extremely low. A hot wind, for a few hours now

and then in the summer months, is the only disagreeable feature. The winter rains are neither bleak nor excessive.

Import Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Bacon, hams, and tongues, per lb.	0	0	3
Beer, cider, and perry, per gallon	0	1	0
Blasting powder, per lb.	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bran and pollard, per ton	0	10	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, per lb.	0	0	1
Cement, per barrel	0	2	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	3
Cigars and snuff, per lb.	0	5	0
Cocoa, chocolate, chicory, coffee, roast or ground, per lb.	0	0	3
Coffee, raw, per lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery, per lb.	0	0	4
Corn, per bushel (40 lbs.)	0	0	4
Flour per ton (2,000 lbs.)	1	0	0
Fruit, dried, not including dates, per lb.	0	0	3
Galvanized iron, corrugated sheet, per ton	2	0	0
Ginger, per lb.	0	0	3
Gunny, bran, and ore bags, per doz.	0	0	6
Hay and chaff, per ton	0	12	6
Hops, per lb.	0	0	4
Iron wire for fencing, standards, &c., per cwt.	0	1	0
Iron, hoop, per cwt.	0	1	0
Iron gates, hurdles, and staples, and bars for fencing, per cwt.	0	1	0
Lead, sheet, pig, and piping, per cwt.	0	2	6
Malt, per bushel	0	2	0
Oatmeal, per ton	1	10	0
Oil, fish and vegetable, except salad in bottles, per gallon	0	0	6
Oils, mineral and turpentine; and methy- lated spirit and other spirits rendered unfit for human consumption, per gallon	0	0	6
Onions, per ton	0	10	0
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	3
Potatoes, per ton	0	10	0
Rice, per cwt.	0	2	0
Sacks, corn and flour, per doz.	0	1	0
Sago, per lb.	0	0	1
Salt, except rock, per ton	1	0	0
Shot, per cwt.	0	5	0
Soap, not toilet, per cwt.	0	2	6
Soda, crystal, per ton	2	0	0
Spices, per lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery per gallon	0	15	0
Spirits of wine, rectified, not being for medicinal purposes, per gallon	1	0	0
Sporting powder, per lb.	0	0	4
Sugar, molasses, and treacle, per cwt.	0	4	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Tobacco for sheepwash, per lb.	0	0	3
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	6
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0	6	0
Wine, except sparkling, per gallon	0	4	0
Wool bales, each	0	0	4

On the undermentioned goods a duty of 10 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Alkali, anchors, boats, bottles, stone and glass; imported empty bricks, fire; casks, empty, chains, cables, copper, sheet, copper rod, cordage, dynamite

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Walter J. Sendall, Esq., C.M.G., 2,500*l*.
Aide-de-Camp, Commander R. Jukes Hughes, Retired R.N.
Private Secretary, M. H. de la Poer Beresford.
Chief Clerk, E. D. Laborde.

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justices, J. F. Gresham, G. Trafford, and J. W. Carrington.

Lunatic Asylum (St. George's, Grenada).

✓ *Resident Surgeon*, P. F. McLeod, M.D.

GRENADA.

Situation and Area.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76,538 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1881, of 42,403 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population of 5,154 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and Lake Antoine are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. The chief productions of Grenada are cocoa, spices, and sugar, and those of Carriacou are cotton, ground provisions and live stock. St. George's is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 50 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 938 tons.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was named Ascension. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the Colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. In 1787 St. George's was made a free port.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and this was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation.

Constitution.

There was formerly a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 26 elected members, and regulated by an Act of 1854.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, in lieu of the Legislative Council. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

The constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l*. a-year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vic., c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council has been established by the Queen, consisting of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, under which Grenada was made the head-quarters of the group.

Education.

There are two Government elementary schools, and 23 aided schools. The latter are under the local management of the ministers of the different religious sects. Building grants and annual grants in aid are made by the Government on the result of inspections. The central administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor, half the members being Roman Catholic. In 1886 the average attendance was 1,570 children. Fees are charged in all schools, and attendance is not compulsory. There is a grammar school partly supported from public funds, but no other provision for higher or technical education.

Import Tariff.

Ordinances Nos. 8, July, 1881, and 18 and 20, 1887.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
" not tallow, per lb.	0	0	2
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	2
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	4	0
" other kinds, per barrel	0	2	0
Fish, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Salmon, pickled or preserved, per lb.	0	0	1
Mackerel and other descriptions, per barrel	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	6
Grain, viz.:—Corn, oats, maize, beans and peas, per bushel	0	0	6
Barley, per 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Live stock—			
Asses, each	0	6	0
Cows, bulls, and oxen, each	0	12	0
Calves, each	0	6	0
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Goats, each	0	1	0
Horses, each	1	5	0
Mules, each	0	12	6
Sheep, swine, and hogs, each	0	2	0
Meat, dried or preserved, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Meal—corn, oil and oat, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Malt, cider, and perry per gallon	0	0	6
„ in bottles per dozen quarts	0	1	0
Matches, per gross	0	2	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	0	3
Oils, viz.:—			
Olive, sperm, lard, per gallon	0	1	0
Kerosine, per gallon	0	0	2½
All other kinds, per gallon	0	0	9
Opium, per lb.	0	10	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Spirits, gin or rum, per proof gallon	0	5	0
„ others, per proof gallon	0	6	0
Sweetened spirits, bitters, liqueurs, and cordials, the liquid gallon	0	5	0
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0
Tobacco and snuff, per lb.	0	0	6
Long cigars, per lb.	0	1	0
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	0	4	0
Wood, per 1,000 feet superficial	0	10	0
Staves, per 1,000	0	6	0
Shooks and packs, per bundle	0	0	6
Shingles, per 1,000	0	0	3
Wines, all, 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			

Under Ordinance Nos. 13 of 1886, and 20
of 1887.

Articles of any sort not above specifically men-
tioned, and not contained in the list of exemptions
from duty given in Ordinance No. 8 of 1881, shall
pay a duty of 10% per cent. *ad valorem*.

Table of Exemptions.

Under Ordinances No. 8, dated 25th July, 1881,
and 11 of 1882.

Coal, coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and
vegetable, manures, straw, ice, fresh fish, printed
books and papers, plants of all kinds, works of
art not imported for sale, tombstones, old fur-
niture, being personal effects of passengers arriving,
any articles for the use of Her Majesty's Service
or for the use of the Government of Grenada, and
any articles imported for the use of the Governor

Export Duties.

(Suspended during 1887, by Ordinance 15
of 1886.)

Ordinances 4 of 1878, and 4 of 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Molasses, per puncheon (100 gals)	0	4	0
Rum	0	4	0
Cocoa, per bag (160 lbs.)	0	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Spices, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Sugar, per hogshead (not exceeding 1,800 lbs.)	0	4	0
„ per tierce (not exceeding 1,000 lbs.)	0	2	0
„ per barrel (not exceeding 250 lbs.)	0	0	6

Total Customs Revenue in 1886, 21,574*l*.

*List of Governors, and Lieut.-Governors, who have
administered the Government of Grenada, since the
cession of the Colony in 1763.*

- 1764 Brig.-General Robert Melville, Capt.-General
and Commander-in-Chief in and over the
Southern Caribbee Islands of Grenada,
Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.
- 1768 Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen., Lieut.-Governor
of St. Vincent.
- 1771 Brig.-General W. Leybourne, Governor.
- 1775 William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago
- 1776 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B.,
Governor.
- 1784 Lieut.-General Edward Matthew, Governor.
- 1789 Samuel Williams, Esq., President.
- 1793 Ninian Home, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1796 Alexander Houstoun, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1797 Col. Chas. Green, Governor.
- 1802 George Vere Hobart, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1803 Major-General W. D. McLean Clephane,
Lieut.-Governor.
- 1805 Brig.-General F. Maitland, Governor.
- 1808 A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
- 1810 Major-General F. Maitland, Governor.
- 1810 A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
- 1812 Colonel R. Ainslie, Vice-Governor.
- 1813 Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor.
- 1816 Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor.
- 1817 Andrew Houstoun, Esq., President.
- 1821 Major-General Phineas Riall.
- 1821 George Paterson, Esq., President.
- 1826 Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor.
- 1831 Felix Palmer, Esq., President.
- 1833 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.,
Lieut.-Governor.
- 1835 Major-General J. H. Mair, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1836 Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1846 Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-
Governor.
- 1871 Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator.
- 1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-
Governor.
- 1874 Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator.
- 1875 C. C. Graham, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-
Governor.
- 1878 Thomas Kerr, Esq., Administrator.
- 1879 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-
Governor.
- 1881 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1881 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-
Governor.
- 1882 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1882 Roger T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.,
Administrator.
- 1883 } Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., Adminis-
1884 } trator.
- 1885 Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor-in-Chief.
- 1886 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
- 1887 H. R. Pipon Schooles, Administrator.

Population, Dec. 31, 1886, 47,364.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	29,084	29,581	138,296	163,263
1878	34,078	27,405	128,448	155,240
1879	36,034	36,645	122,169	128,497
1880	36,088	38,060	136,613	144,745
1881	37,176	39,396	169,297	175,305
1882	45,101	43,663	202,382	207,778
1883	43,883	46,976	226,992	232,340
1884	51,488	45,260	252,010	258,508
1885	41,894	44,103	245,418	250,327
1886	42,634	44,395	292,759	298,838

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	60,201	47,994	19,009	127,204
1878	57,432	55,041	18,215	130,688
1879	84,186	56,379	15,967	156,532
1880	67,334	55,931	15,354	138,619
1881	80,043	39,003	12,939	131,985
1882	79,424	37,276	19,674	136,374
1883	69,391	47,472	18,402	135,265
1884	73,844	55,112	24,465	153,421
1885	63,324	56,141	18,639	138,105
1886	58,553	49,043	17,742	120,338

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	122,821	16,043	7,042	145,906
1878	130,776	14,484	8,948	149,208
1879	137,842	7,887	3,697	149,426
1880	152,544	13,977	5,206	171,727
1881	180,604	11,647	2,028	194,279
1882	163,792	17,133	3,296	184,221
1883	155,737	11,836	25,951	193,524
1884	194,952	8,088	10,078	213,118
1885	158,901	9,866	9,953	178,720
1886	159,805	10,940	9,946	180,691

*Public Debt, 13,278*l*.*

Executive Council.

The Officer administering the Government.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

C. M. Browne.

W. H. Hyndman Jones.

Legislative Council.

The Officer administering the Government.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

The Colonial Surgeon.

The Director of Public Works.

The Auditor.

W. H. Hyndman Jones.

E. W. Drayton.

Unofficial Members, F. Batt, C. M. Browne, G. W. Williamson, F. Harford, W. S. Comissiong, Q.C., J. Patterson, and D. Alexander, Esquires.

*Clerk of the Councils, Marcus de la Poer Beresford, 150*l*.*

Civil Establishment.

*Governor-in-Chief, Windward Islands, Walter J. Sendall, Esq., C.M.G., 2,500*l*.*

Private Secretary, M. H. De la Poer Beresford.

*Chief Clerk in the Governor's Office, E. D. Laborde, 200*l*.*

*Second Clerk, W. W. Rattray, 100*l*.*

*Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Captain Irwin C. Maling, 550*l*.*

*Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, C. H. Collymore, 220*l*., and fees as District Registrar.*

*Treasurer and Manager of Savings Bank, F. M. Chadwick, 500*l*. and fees.*

*Auditor, J. Semper, 300*l*., and 50*l*. for Savings Bank.*

*Chief Clerk, A. Comissiong, 100*l*.*

*Second Clerk, H. A. Martin, 50*l*.*

*Chief Clerk, Treasury, E. J. McEwen, 280*l*.*

*Second ditto, B. J. G. Munro, 200*l*.*

Revenue Officers:—

*St. George's, J. G. Wells, 150*l*. (provisional).*

*E. H. Moore, 150*l*.*

*St. Andrew's, W. E. Haynes, 220*l*.*

*H. H. Joudou-Bell, 120*l*., and 30*l*. (provisional).*

*St. Patrick's, A. Webster, 200*l*.*

*St. John's and St. Mark's, S. W. M. Roche, 120*l*. and 30*l*.*

*Carriacou, H. B. Isaacs, 200*l*. and boat.*

*Warehouse Keeper, St. George's, Loftus H. Otway, 100*l*. (provisional).*

*Harbour Master and Revenue Officer, St. George's, T. L. Smith, 150*l*. and boat allowance.*

*Postmaster, John Griffith, 250*l*.*

*Director of Public Works, C. Messervy, 650*l*., and 100*l*. allowance.*

*Road Surveyors, R. G. Graves, 150*l*., and 50*l*. allowance; D. Ferguson, 200*l*., and 30*l*. allowance.*

*Clerk, A. E. Roche, 60*l*.*

Medical Officers:—

*Colonial Surgeon, P. Orgias, M.D., 400*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.*

*Parish of St. George, and Asylum, P. F. McLeod, M.D., 400*l*., and quarters.*

*St. John and St. Mark, G. L. Latour, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 300*l*.*

*St. David, E. F. Hatton, M.B., M.R.C.S., 300*l*.*

*St. Andrew, William Lang, M.D., 300*l*.*

*St. Patrick, J. H. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S., Eng., 300*l*.*

House Surgeon, Colony Hospital W. Boyd, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

*Carriacou, Leonard Archer, M.B., C.M., Edin., 300*l*.*

*Protector of Immigrants, R. Jukes Hughes, (Commandor, retired, R.N.) acting, 150*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.*

*Gaoler, J. M. Lash, acting, 200*l*.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Gresham, 800*l*.*

*Attorney-General, and Admiralty Advocate, H. R. Pipon Schooles, 400*l*., and private practice.*

*Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Marshal in Vice-Admiralty, Edward W. Drayton, 350*l*., and allowance 50*l*.*

*Chief Clerk ditto, J. A. Harbin, 150*l*.*

*Second ditto, G. A. Jackson, 80*l*.*

*Third ditto, W. J. McKenzie, 50*l*.*

*Police Magistrates and Coroners: Southern District, W. H. Hyndman Jones, 400*l*., and 125*l*. allowances.*

*Northern District, S. E. Roche, 300*l*., and 25*l*. allowance.*

*Eastern District, J. P. G. Munro, 300*l*., and 50*l*. allowance.*

Western District, L. B. Otway, 800L, and 50L allowance.

Inspector of Police and Sanitary Inspector, R. T. Wright, 800L, and 50L allowance.

Inspector of Schools and Secretary to Education Board, E. W. Begrie, 350L, allowance 50L.

Librarian, Joseph Roberts, 50L.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church.

Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados (Dr. Bree)
Rector, Rev. G. A. Gentle, 264L. } paid by Govern-
Curate, Rev. G. W. Branch, 200L. } ment.

Roman Catholic Church, The Very Rev. Canon Petretto.

Wesleyan, Rev. J. C. Johnson.

ST. LUCIA.

Situation and Area.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is one hundred and fifty miles, and its area 158,620 acres. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 900 houses, and a population of about 4,555 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 2,286 souls.

History.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to M.M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600L to M.M. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population now amounts to 41,000. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufriere, the ordinary characteristics of the Carribean Cordillera. Castries, the chief town, is an excellent harbour, probably the best in the whole

of the West Indies. It is now the second naval station of the Empire in these parts, and will doubtless become of great commercial importance as a port of call when the Panama Canal is completed. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 11 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 501 tons. It has been chosen as the chief coaling station for the fleet in the West Indies, and is being strongly fortified.

Constitution.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council composed as the Queen may direct. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands, and by three magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., the late Administrator of the Government, and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., the late Chief Justice, became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances.

Industry.

Sugar, cocoa, and spices are produced. There is a central sugar "Usine" with the best machinery, in which the Colonial Government has an interest.

Immigration from the East was resumed in April, 1878, and there is at present in the Colony an Indian population of about 2,400.

Import Tariff.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter, in wood, per gallon	0	0	6
" " in bottles, per dozen.	0	1	3
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4
Biscuits and bread, fancy, per 100 lbs.	0	4	0
" " common, per barrel	0	2	0
Brandy, per gallon proof	0	7	0
Bricks, per 1,000	0	7	6
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
" other kinds, per lb.	0	0	2
Cattle and cows, other than oxen, each	0	5	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1
Cigars and snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
Cigarettes, per lb.	0	1	6
Cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn, per bushel	0	0	6
Cornmeal per barrel	0	2	0
Currents, figs, and raisins, per lb.	0	0	1
Fish, salted and dried, per cwt.	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Fish, pickled salmon, per cwt.	0	5	0
" herrings, mackerel, shad, or other pickled fish, per cwt.	0	2	6
Flour, per barrel	0	4	2
Gin, rum, whiskey, and other spirits (except brandy), per gallon proof	0	6	0
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	3
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Hair, per lb.	0	0	2
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	2	0	0
Indigo, per lb.	0	0	6
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1½
Lemonade, soda water, and ginger ale, per dozen	0	0	9
Lime, building, per barrel	0	0	6
Meat salted and cured, hams, tongues, and bacon, per lb.	0	0	2
Ditto, other pork and beef, per lb.	0	0	1
Nails, of iron, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Nuts, almonds, per lb.	0	0	1
" ground, per bushel	0	0	6
Oats and bran, per bushel	0	0	4
Oil cake and meal, per 100 lbs.	0	0	9
" kerosine, per gallon	0	0	2½
" lard, naphtha, olive, sperm, engine, linseed, and other oils, per gallon	0	0	6
Peas, per bushel	0	0	4
Pepper, per lb.	0	0	2
Pine, pitch, per 1,000	0	16	0
" white and spruce, per 1,000	0	10	0
Pitch, rosin, and tar, per barrel	0	2	6
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Salt, common and table, per barrel	0	0	9
Sheep, each	0	3	0
Shingles, pine, per 1,000	0	3	0
" Cypress, per 1,000	0	4	0
" Wallaba, per 1,000	0	5	0
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Sugar, usine or muscovado, per lb.	0	0	1
" refined, per lb.	0	0	2
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	10
Turpentine, spirits, per gallon.	0	0	6
Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb.	0	0	1
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	3

Wines, cordials, liqueurs, arms and ammunition, clocks and watches, confectionery, furniture, hulks, and materials of vessels, perfumery, fancy soap and powder, silver plate and plated ware, preserved meats, preserved fruits, jewellery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated above, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Bullion, coin and diamonds, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, poultry, straw, ice, mules, oxen and asses, manure, woodhoops and truss hoops, staves and shooks, empty casks, mills, steam engines, stills, sugar pans, furnace bars, ploughs, sewing machines, grubbers and carts, vacuum pans, the apparatus for boiling cane juice called "triple effect" or "double effect," animal charcoal, centrifugal machines, filters for containing animal charcoal, coals, temper lime, cane (shoots of), galvanized iron troughs or of wire-rope, rails and other articles required for the construction of tramways on estates, and all other articles imported exclusively for the production or manufacture of sugar, cocoa, or other produce of St. Lucia. Packages in which goods

are imported, except new trunks, articles for the use of the officer administering the Government for the time being, live stock intended for consumption, specimens of natural history, seeds, bulbs and roots of flowering plants or shrubs, printed books, military clothing, supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, articles of clothing and appointments imported for the use of the militia, wines and other liquors for the use of military and naval messes, and all articles imported for the public service.

Export Duty. £ s. d.

Sugar, per 100 lbs. 0 0 4

Excise Duty.

Rum, and other spirits, per gallon (25 strength) 0 2 10
And 1½d. for every degree over 25.

The total excise revenue collected in 1886 was 11,122.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1877	23,286	28,053	26,017	84,414
1878	28,297	34,756	55,630	93,242
1879	31,873	32,090	282,416	823,567
1880	32,431	31,918	190,034	232,828
1881	32,291	32,652	177,171	206,644
1882	38,952	34,772	356,251	403,299
1883	43,026	36,652	372,463	438,688
1884	46,118	39,693	356,931	421,990
1885	38,493	43,738	375,645	431,073
1886	39,823	44,114	392,640	435,428

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	39,633	34,396	36,559	110,588
1878	40,302	28,780	39,182	108,264
1879	43,258	21,587	45,628	110,473
1880	44,852	25,549	56,966	127,362
1881	42,693	21,884	59,254	123,831
1882	55,793	17,751	59,957	133,501
1883	80,715	14,419	96,057	191,191
1884	64,935	11,850	70,176	146,460
1885	41,857	12,392	39,460	93,739
1886	63,642	14,671	48,971	122,284

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1877	153,115	3,879	21,740	178,734
1878	131,652	2,905	17,607	151,464
1879	186,236	2,183	22,476	210,895
1880	172,139	1,516	21,038	194,695
1881	150,618	1,334	16,031	168,478
1882	199,780	1,348	21,591	222,719
1883	158,963	2,057	32,803	213,823
1884	32,449	1,976	111,441	145,866
1885	64,560	1,984	54,717	121,261
1886	28,980	17,662	58,565	105,207

Population.

Census . . 1881, 38,551
Approximate 1886, 41,791.

Public Debt, 1886, 33,600.

Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
W. Low.
Clerk (vacant), (acting, J. B. Cropper).

Legislative Council.

(Official).

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
W. Low, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.
Alexander Clavier, *Prothonotary, &c.*
Thomas H. Dix, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.

(Unofficial).

Alexander Lloyd, Frank Peter.
Charles Chastanet, James Macfarlane.
Emmanuel Du Boulay.
Clerk (vacant), (acting J. B. Cropper).

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Edward Laborde, C.M.G., 800l.
Chief Clerk, Government Office (vacant), 230l. (acting, J. B. Cropper.)
2nd Clerk, T. F. Meagher, 100l.

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.
Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, D. G. Garraway, 400l.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Mitchell, 150l.
2nd Clerk and Checking Officer of Invoices, C. H. Hunter, 100l.
3rd Clerk, Lionel Devaux, 75l.
Chief Landing Waiter and Revenue Officer, E. W. Lord, 150l.
2nd ditto, E. L. Richardson, 125l.
3rd ditto, and Keeper of Spirit Warehouse, A. La Corbiniere, 115l.
Landing Waiters and Revenue Officers, C. F. Gilkes, H. Pasea, E. Evelyn, H. G. Walcott, A. W. W. Palmer (acting), 100l. each, and horse hire.

Audit Department.

Auditor, C. Falconer Anton, 300l.
Clerk to ditto, G. P. Cropper, 75l.

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Officer in charge of Revenue Boats, A. G. Peter (provisional), 120l.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, F. St. A. Reece, 150l.

Public Works and Survey Departments.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, H. Reeve, 800l., and 50l. travelling allowance, and 50l. office expenses.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, J. Worrell Carrington, D.C.L., 700l.
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson, 400l.
Prothonotary, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Sheriff, Registrar of Civil Status and Government Interpreter, A. Clavier, 410l.
Clerk to ditto, E. J. Auguste, 100l.
Assistant, ditto, Alex. Myers, 50l.
Stipendiary Magistrates:—
1st District, W. Low, 400l.
2nd ditto Thomas H. Dix, 350l.
3rd ditto John W. Elliot, 350l.

Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts :—

- 1st District, H. Clavier, 150*l*.
 Assistant Clerk, Anthony Glace, 50*l*.
 2nd District, A. F. Palmer 100*l*.
 3rd ditto E. S. Blanchard, 100*l*. (provisional).
 Colonial Trustee, L. Mallet Paret, 150*l*.

Medical.

- Colonial Surgeon, Chas. Dennehy, 400*l*.
 Colonial Assistant Surgeons, H. Norton, O. Galgey, S. F. Proctor, Victor Tabone, and W. Williams, 250*l*. each.

Police and Gaols.

- Inspector of Police, Captain W. P. Roche, 250*l*. and 100*l*. allowance.
 Keeper of Royal Gaol, A. A. Archer, 125*l*., and rations.

Immigration.

- Protector of Immigrants, Robert P. Cropper, M.A. 300*l*., and 100*l*. travelling allowance.
 Assistant ditto, and Clerk, James B. Cropper, 100*l*.
 Acting Clerk, W. G. Quinlan.
 Immigration Medical Officers, Charles Dennehy, 100*l*., Herbert Norton, O. Galgey, S. F. Proctor, Victor Tabone, and J. W. Williams, 60*l*. each.

Ecclesiastical.

- Minister of Trinity Church, Rev. J. Bascom, 200*l*.
 Minister of Grace Church, Rev. R. J. Clarke, 200*l*.

Roman Catholic Clergy.

- Vicaire Foraine and Curé of Castries, Rev. L. Tapon, 200*l*., and fees.
 Anse La Raye, Rev. A. Souchon, 100*l*., ditto.

Foreign Consuls.

- France, Charles Chastanet.
 German Empire, Hon. J. S. Moffat.
 United States of America, William Peter.
 Norway and Sweden, William Peter.
 Venezuela, Francois Lousteau.

ST. VINCENT.

Situation and Area.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land, of which only about 13,000 acres is in cultivation. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland.

General Description.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long,

running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of 5,593 souls. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1886, 31 vessels, of 768 tons.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Souffrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded mountain traverses it from north to south, sending off spurs on each side. The highest peak is Morno à Garou, 4,000 feet high. The streams are small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Kingston river.

Industry.

Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and excellent arrow-root are produced. A large proportion of the cultivated land is owned by one firm, and the negroes "squat" upon the unsurveyed and unoccupied Crown lands. The forests produce excellent woods.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. The Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered on it. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I. made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l*.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the Island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals.

By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the Zebra sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Rattam, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. There are about 2,000 of these immigrants at present located on different plantations in the island.

Constitution.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor, and composed of three members, one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three ex-officio, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.

But this Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. By an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, the Legislative Council now consists of four official and four nominated unofficial members.

The several courts of the colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the colony is the sole Judge of this Court.

Import Tariff.

Imports Tariff Ordinance, 22nd October, 1881, and Ordinance 10 of 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, per barrel	0	1	0
Bricks, tiles, and slates, per 1,000.	0	8	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	1
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
" all other, per 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	1
Corn and grain, per bushel	0	0	3
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cattle, horses, per head	2	0	0
" mules, "	1	10	0
Flour, wheaten, per barrel	0	4	0
" meal not wheaten, per barrel	0	2	0
Fish, smoked, dried or salted, per 100 lb.	0	1	0
" pickled, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0	1	0
Lard, per lb.	0	3	0½
Meat, beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel not exceeding 200 lb.	0	12	6
Meat, preserved in tins, per lb.	0	0	1½
" dried or smoked, say hams, bacon, dried beef, &c., per lb.	0	0	1
Metals, copper or composition, per lb.	0	0	1
" iron, galvanised, per lb.	0	0	0½
" not galvanised, per lb.	0	0	0½
" lead, per lb.	0	0	1
Matches, per gross of boxes not exceeding 100 in each box.	0	0	6
Malt liquors in wood, per hogshead	0	15	0
" " in bottles, per dozen reputed quarts	0	1	0
Oil, kerosine, per gallon.	0	0	1
" all other, "	0	0	6
" meal or oil cake, per puncheon not exceeding 750 lbs.	0	6	3
Paints and paint stuffs, per 100 lbs.	0	2	6
Cordage, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Rice, per lb.	0	0	0½
Shingles, cedar and pine, per 1000	0	2	0
" all other kinds, "	0	4	0
Shooks and packs, per bundle not exceeding 35 staves	0	0	6
Soap, per lb.	0	0	0½
Spirits, brandy, per proof gallon	0	6	0
" other spirits	0	5	0
" liqueurs, cordials and bitters, per gallon	0	6	0
Staves and heading, per 1000 pieces	0	12	6
Sugar, Muscovado, per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
" crystallised, "	0	3	0
" refined, "	0	4	0
Salt, coarse, per barrel	0	0	3
" fine, per sack of 4 bushels	0	0	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured per lb.	0	0	6
" cigars and cigarettes of all kinds, per lb.	0	3	0
" all other manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	0	0	6
Tallow, mill and cart grease, per lb.	0	0	0½
Wood, spruce and white pine, per 1,000 feet	0	6	3
Wood, all other kinds, per 1,000 feet.	0	12	6
" hoops, per 1,000 feet	0	6	3
Wines, per 100l. of value	25	0	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6

All and every sort and description of goods, wares, and merchandise not above enumerated and not exempted, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Exemptions.

Asses, swine, goats, sheep, dogs, horned cattle, cocoa, building lime. Naval Stores, viz.: tar, pitch, resin, and crude turpentine, bullion, coin, and diamonds; ice, fresh meats, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and poultry; machinery intended to be worked by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse powers; stills and apparatus thereto belonging, and sugar taiches and clarifiers; manures; specimens, illustrative of natural history; seeds, bulbs, and roots of flowering plants, and shrubs; pictures, music, manuscripts, and printed books and papers (not including unused account books or printed forms or labels or paper hangings); baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus of passengers; supplies imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army and Navy; all articles imported solely for building, repairs, or use of or in any church or other edifice set apart for Christian public worship; all imported by or for the Officer Administering the Government of this Colony for his own use.

Export Duties (suspended during 1887 by Ordinance 9 of 1887).

	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshead, 38 in. truss and upwards	5	4
" " 34 to 38 in. truss.	4	8
" " under 34 in. and not exceeding 672 lbs.	3	8
" per cask, 336 lbs. to 672 lbs.	1	10
" " under 336 lbs.	0	11
Rum, per puncheon of 52 gallons and over	2	8
" " under 52 gallons	1	4
Molasses, per puncheon, 90 gallons and over.	2	0
" per cask under 90 "	1	4
Arrowroot, per 200 lbs.	1	4
Cotton, per cwt.	0	8
Cocoa, per cwt.	0	8

The total customs revenue in 1885 was 15,350l.

List of Officers who have Administered the Government of St. Vincent since its Cession to Great Britain, in 1763.

Brigadier-General Robert Melville	
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Southern Caribbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago.	8 Oct. 1765
Brigadier-General William Leyborne	2 Mar. 1775

From 1776 to 1833 St. Vincent was a separate Government under its own Governor.

Valentine Morris	1776
James Seton	2 April 1783
William Bentinck	2 Mar. 1798
Henry William Bentinck	1802
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	1806
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	14 Nov. 1808
Right Honourable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.	10 Jan. 1831

From 1833 St. Vincent was included in the Windward Islands.

Sir George Tyler, Captain R.N. (Lieut.-Governor)	4 May 1833
Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Kt.	3 Jan. 1842
Sir John Campbell, Bart.	15 Oct. 1845
Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1853
Edw. John Eyre	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861

Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	3 June 1871
Edward Laborde (Administrator)	2 July 1872
Augustus F. Gore (Administrator)	2 May 1874
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	26 Oct. 1874
E. Laborde (Administrator)	28 May 1878
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	27 Mar. 1879
Augustus F. Gore, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	10 July 1880

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1877	27,859	28,754	36,579	42,031
1878	28,843	34,790	37,800	41,127
1879	32,203	30,653	37,959	44,478
1880	32,034	32,890	112,362	118,433
1881	30,637	31,044	118,163	122,343
1882	31,565	30,758	133,043	137,225
1883	34,509	32,962	166,996	172,989
1884	34,068	33,389	150,103	160,384
1885	23,857	20,844	171,866	184,056
1886	30,567	31,316	339,363	346,650

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	64,745	74,695	8,758	148,198
1878	68,048	74,834	5,027	147,909
1879	80,501	64,170	14,761	159,433
1880	70,825	66,724	13,401	150,950
1881	62,050	51,869	15,106	129,025
1882	80,648	55,955	15,730	152,333
1883	76,200	57,463	14,622	148,285
1884	62,888	45,569	14,169	122,626
1885	46,964	41,722	12,347	101,033
1886	47,214	35,475	8,496	91,185

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1877	143,772	16,856	14,752	175,380
1878	144,390	13,358	3,809	161,557
1879	146,648	9,534	4,152	160,334
1880	140,038	10,387	8,521	158,946
1881	123,825	14,621	3,129	141,575
1882	130,871	14,751	6,908	152,530
1883	98,143	10,677	57,933	166,753
1884	66,209	6,620	43,946	116,775
1885	50,601	8,579	71,162	130,342
1886	21,789	8,534	40,153	70,476

*Public Debt, 1,520l.**Population, Census 1881.*

European.	African.	Asiatic.	Caribs.	Mixed.
2,693	28,393	2,190	192	7,080

Total 40,548 (1871, 35,688).

Estimate, 1886, 42,000.

Executive Council.

The Administrator and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Captain G. C. Denton, Chief of Police.
William E. Hughes.
Henry A. Hazell.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator and Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 P. Van Heyningen.
 William E. Hughes.
 Henry A. Hazell.
 Geo. Smith.
 C. J. Simmons.
 Clerk, C. Fitzroy Clements.

Civil Establishment.

Officer Administering the Government, Colonial Secretary, and Registrar-General of Births, &c. (vacant).
Chief Clerk. C. F. Clements, 200*l*.
2nd Clerk, T. B. C. Musgrave, 100*l*.
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Managing the Savings Bank, F. B. Griffith, 500*l*. and fees.
Clerk, G. F. Grant, 100*l*.
Treasury Accountant, George Anton, 160*l*.
Chief Landing Waiter, Geo. W. Browne, 175*l*.
2nd ditto (vacant), 90*l*.
3rd ditto, A. Thompson, 80*l*. (provisional).
Chief of the Excise and Chief of Police, Capt. George C. Denton, 450*l*., and allowances, 140*l*.
Auditor, E. H. Musson, 300*l*.
Protector of Immigrants, N. W. Foster, 30*l*.
Postmaster, P. F. Huggins, 150*l*.
Harbour Master, R. P. Linley. Fees, 100*l*. in 1886, and 65*l*. for boat expenses.
Inspector of Schools, F. H. Watkins (provisional), 50*l*. and 35*l*. for horse keep.
Colonial Engineer, David S. Osment, 300*l*., with 100*l*. allowances, and 20*l*. as keeper of cemetery.
Clerk, H. S. Osment, 50*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, G. Trafford, 800*l*.
Attorney-General, J. C. Choppin, 400*l*.
Provost Marshal, C. J. McLeod, 250*l*.
Colonial Registrar and Secretary of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, E. C. Lewis (acting), 250*l*., and 50*l*. for clerical assistance.
Police Magistrates, Kingstown District, G. Van Heyningen, 400*l*.
Clerk, C. Browne 60*l*.
Leeward District, J. J. A. Hughes, 310*l*.
Windward District, H. E. Lynch, 330*l*.
Grenadines, J. V. Young, M.D., 100*l*., and 50*l*. for travelling expenses.
Gaoler, Robt. Barrow (quarters), 120*l*.

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 300*l*.
Dist. No. 1, Geo. Finlay, 240*l*.
 " 2, M. O'Carroll, 240*l*.
 " 3, J. V. Young, M.D., 240*l*.
 " 4, J. Kirkpatrick, 240*l*.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Church of England:—
Rector, Rev. H. W. Laborde, M.A. (Archdeacon).
Wesleyan Minister, Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Chairman of the District.
Roman Catholic, Rev. M. Farrelles.

Foreign Consul.

United States of America, W. E. Hughes.

TOBAGO.

History.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1682, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641, James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1677 they themselves were compelled to evacuate the island by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefroy and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803, by Commander Hood and General Greenfield; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

It is about to be united in one Colony with Trinidad under Act 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44.

Situation and Area.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. 11° 9', W. long. 60° 12'; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. The distance between Tobago and Toco, a port of Trinidad by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N., in 1865, is 18½ miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 26 miles long and 7½ at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles, or

73,313 acres, of which about 10,000 acres is under cultivation. About 15,000 acres of land are un-owned, and will shortly be re-vested in the Crown.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

General Description.

Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoanuts, and live stock form the principal articles of export. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there were only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1805 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported. In 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs. of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town has a population of about 1,870. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1886, 2 vessels, of together 90 tons. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada. There were formerly two Legislative Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Elective Legislative Assembly. The Council was composed of seven members, appointed by the Queen.

The Assembly consisted of 16 members, elected by the registered voters of the seven parishes into which the island is divided, and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth.

After various changes a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

Import Tariff (with 20 per cent. additional—Ordinance 11 of 1885).

The Imports Tariff Ordinance, 1881.

	£	s.	d.
Almonds, currants, raisins, and other dried fruit, per 100 lbs.	0	15	0
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs.	0	9	0
Bread and biscuits, per barral	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	1
„ all other kinds, per lb.	0	0	2
Coffee and cocoa, per lb.	0	0	1½
Fish, dried, salted or smoked, per quintal	0	1	3
„ pickled (except salmon) per barrel	0	2	6
„ salmon, pickled or cured, per lb.	0	0	1
Flour, wheaten, per barrel not exceeding 196 lbs.	0	5	0
Flour, all other kinds, per barrel	0	2	0
Grain, viz.: corn, oats, maize, beans and peas, per bushel	0	0	5
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried or pickled tongues, and sausages per lb.	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
Lard, per lb.	0	0	1
Live Stock—			
Horses, mares, geldings, each	1	10	0
Mules, each	1	0	0
Asses, „	0	5	0
Bulls, cows, oxen, each	0	15	0
Sheep, each	0	3	0
Goats and swine, each	0	2	6
Dogs, each	0	5	0
Lime, building, per bushel	0	0	1
Malt liquors, cider, and perry, per hogshead	1	0	0
Malt liquors, cider and perry, in bottle per dozen reputed quart bottles	0	1	0
Matches, friction, in boxes not exceeding 100 matches in each, per gross boxes	0	2	0
Oils, olive, sperm, lard, and spirits of turpentine, per gallon	0	1	0
„ all other kinds per gallon	0	0	6
Rice, per 100lbs.	0	2	0
Salt, per bushel	0	0	2
Shingles, per 1,000	0	3	0
Shooks, hogshead or puncheon, per bundle, not exceeding 35 staves, each	0	0	6
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
Spirits, per proof gallon	0	7	0
Spirits, sweetened, bitters, cordials, falernum, and liquors, per gallon	0	8	0
Staves, per 1,000	0	12	0
Sugar, per lb.	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured per lb.	0	0	7
„ manufactured (except cigars) per lb.	0	1	0
„ cigars and cigarettes, per 100l. value	25	0	0
Wines, in wood, per gallon	0	2	0
„ in bottle, except sparkling wines, per dozen reputed quart bottles	0	4	0
„ champagne, and other sparkling wines, per dozen reputed quart bottles	0	8	0
Woods, mahogany, cedar and other hard woods per 1,000 superficial feet, 1 inch thick	0	16	0
„ pitch and white pine, and other kinds, per 1,000 superficial feet 1 inch thick	0	12	0
„ bermuda cedar posts, each	0	1	6
Woodhoops, per 1,000	0	6	0
Woodhoops, truss, per set	0	3	0
Packages, such as hogsheads, puncheons, trunks, canisters, trummels, per 100l. value	7	10	0
All and every description and sort of goods, wares, and merchandize not above enumerated, per 100l. value	7	10	0

Exemptions.

Bullion, coin, and diamonds, ice, fresh fish, fruit, vegetables, and meats, manures, printed books and papers (not including unused account books or printed forms or labels or paper hangings), plants of all kinds, passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus, tombstones, all articles for the use of Her Majesty's service or for the Governor or Government of Tobago.

There are no export duties. The total Customs revenue in 1886 was 3,990l.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total
1881	8,694	9,357	18,051
1886	estimate,		18,000

Public debt, 1887, 1,000*l*.*Revenue and Expenditure.*

	£	£
1877	13,310	13,373
1878	14,306	14,596
1879	11,501	11,726
1880	14,003	13,514
1881	16,830	14,844
1882	13,661	13,748
1883	14,175	14,223
1884	11,370	13,481
1885	10,825	12,031
1886	8,813	9,529

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£	
1837	88,685	145,579	
1877	58,750	68,989	
1878	41,406	67,004	
1879	37,359	70,455	
1880	45,138	77,615	
1881	59,582	83,583	
1882	46,927	48,245	
1883	47,001	48,036	
1884	33,656	41,618	
1885	30,758	38,436	
	U.K.	Colonies.	Elsewhere.
	£	£	£
Imports, 1886	11,655	8,827	17
Exports, 1886	8,553	9,791	547
			20,499
			18,891

List of Governors of Tobago.

1764	Lieut.-Governor Browne.	1828	Governor Major-Gen. Blackwell.
1768	Governor-General Melville.	1828	Governor Sir Lionel Smith.
1770	Governor Stewart.	1833	Lieut.-Governor Maj.-Gen. Darling.
1771	" Leybourne.		
1771	Lieut.-Governor Major Young.	1845	Lieut.-Governor L. Graeme.
	Lieut.-Governor Ferguson.	1850	Lieut.-Governor Graeme.
1784	Governor Dillon.	1851	Lieut.-Governor Ricketts.
1794	" Ricketts.		D. R. Ross.
1795	" Lindsay.	1852	Lieut.-Governor D. Daly.
1796	" Delancy.		
1800	" Masters.	1854	Lieut.-Governor Shortland.
1802	" Salubie.		
1803	" Buthir.	1856	Lieut.-Governor J. V. Drysdale.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Pictou.	1864	Lieut.-Governor C. H. Kortright.
1803	Lieut.-Governor McDonald.	1872	H. T. Ussher, C.M.G.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Johnstone.	1875	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.
1804	Governor Halkett.	1877	Augustus Fred. Gore, C.M.G.
1806	" Balfour.		
1807	" Sir Wm. Young.	1880	Edward Laborde, C.M.G., Administrator.
1816	President Campbell.	1883	John W. Carrington, D.C.L. Adm.
1816	Governor S. F. P. Robinson.	1885	Loraine G. Hay, Adm.
1819	President Cumine.		
1820	President Robley		
1823	" Nichol.	1885	R. B. Llewelyn, Adm.
1826	President Brasnell.		
1827	" Piggott.		

Executive Council.

The Administrator,
The Attorney-General,
The Treasurer,
John McKillop.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator,
The Attorney General,
The Treasurer,
The Colonial Surgeon,
Edward Keens,
Ebenezer Henderson,
John McKillop,

} Official Members.
} Unofficial Members.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Acting Treasurer, Robert B. Llewelyn, 600*l*.
Confidential Clerk and Clerk of the Councils, H. H. Sealy, 150*l*.
1st Revenue Officer, A. L. Marshall, 130*l*.
2nd ditto, J. A. P. Bowhill, 90*l*.
Clerk, Q. H. Spicer, 60*l*.
Postmaster, A. L. Marshall, 20*l*.

Police and Gaol.

Inspector of Police and Inland Revenue, T. Newton Browne, 250*l*., and 50*l*. allowances.
Gaoler, Sergeant Adam Tait, 75*l*., and quarters.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, J. P. Tulloch, 50*l*.
District Medical Officers, W. A. Purser, L.R.C.S.I., J. P. Tulloch, M.B., M.A., and E. G. Blanc, M.B.C.M., each 150*l*.

Ministers of Religion

Canon E. A. Turpin, S.C.C., Anglican Church.
" S. T. Thaeler, } Moravian Mission.
" H. Ward, }
" G. Irvine, } Wesleyan Mission.
" S. Thompson, }

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, J. W. Carrington, D.C.L., 350*l*. (is also Chief Justice of St. Lucia)
Attorney-General (vacant), 250*l*. (S. J. Fraser, acting).

Police Magistrates and Coroners.

Leeward District, S. J. Fraser, 400*l*.
Windward District, T. Newton Browne, temporarily acting.

*No Foreign Consuls.***ZULULAND.***Situation and Area.*

Zululand is the territory lying to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the River Tugela. It is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the north and north-west by the "New Republic," and on the north by Tongaland. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, with about two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetuyayo in 1883, and it was formally declared British territory in May, 1887. Its area is 8,900 square miles (the Reserve having been 2,567, Eastern Zululand 5,653, and St. Lucia Lake 680 square miles). The "New Republic" comprises 2,854 square miles, and is an independent state.

History.

The Zulus are a warlike tribe of Kaffirs who seem under Chaka to have pressed southwards in the beginning of the century, and to have become consolidated into a powerful and well organised kingdom. Chaka was murdered and succeeded by Dingaan in 1828, and came into conflict with the emigrant Dutch, by whom he was deposed in 1839, in favour of his brother Panda. In the latter years of King Panda Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons. This state of things appeared to be of such evil consequence to the general peace, that is the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquility to the country. The son chosen as heir, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Cetywayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. Cetywayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Cetywayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two powers took place. Cetywayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new government. The Zulu war party, with the prime minister at their head, wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone and Cetywayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being however by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported in June, 1878, in favour of the claims of the Zulu king, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift, and at the same time these representatives were put in possession of the demands on other subjects, called in the history of the war "the ultimatum."

The ultimatum demanded from Cetywayo the surrender of several Zulus accused of crimes in Natal and a fine of 600 cattle from Cetywayo.

Besides these demands in respect of outrages, other requirements were made on Cetywayo in respect of the government of his country. These were that he should receive a British Resident; that he should allow missionaries to live securely in his country; that he should abolish his military system by which every man was a soldier belonging to one or other of the king's regiments, and liable to be called up to military service at the word of the king; that he should not go to war without the consent of his National Council and the British

Resident; that he should observe his coronation promises against unjust killing, and that he should abolish the laws restricting marriage among his subjects.

Twenty days were given to him to comply with the first class of demands, and thirty days to comply with the second. The longer of these periods having elapsed, and the king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane. In the first an impi of 18,000 Zulus attacked the camp of the Rorke's Drift column, which was defended by about half the column, the other half having proceeded with the general to what was intended to be the next camping ground. The camp transport ammunition and artillery were taken, and about 1,000 Europeans slain. On the same night part of the Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, which was held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in command, Lieut. (now Major) Chard, R.E., V.C., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the engagement of Inyezane, Colonel Pearson, in command of the Lower Tugela column, defeated the enemy and occupied the hill mission station of Eshowe, where he proceeded to entrench himself.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. But even in this part British arms were not free from disaster at the Intombi River, and in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but on the following day the whole Zulu army, numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a defeat, which from their own testimony they seem to have regarded as the severest chastisement which they received in the course of the war.

At the beginning of April reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Eshowe. His lordship defeated the enemy at Ginginhlova on the 3rd of April, and the same day relieved the garrison of Eshowe, which place was then abandoned.

No general engagement was fought after this until the 4th of July, when the main army advancing upon Wood's original line of march from Utrecht, fought the battle of Ulundi, when the military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces. Cetywayo fled to the bush, with a few followers. The Zulu army never again assembled in force. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Cetywayo himself was captured. The dynasty of Chaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him; a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

The main defect in this arrangement was the want of a recognised and paramount authority;

and difficulties were soon experienced in its working. Some of the appointed chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise the authority of those placed over them. A large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Cetywayo, more than one deputation visiting the Natal Government to make known their wishes on the subject. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement, with a view to its being placed on a stable footing. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over a part of his former kingdom, subject to certain conditions, and to constitute the remainder of Zululand an independent native territory. The whole country north of the Umlatoosi River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolesey, was allowed to retain, was restored to Cetywayo, and the territory between the Umlatoosi and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner. It was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Cetywayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was re-installed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January, 1883, in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable and more intractable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the Reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, a defeated exile, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death the Usutus finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers from the Transvaal and elsewhere, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on Usibepu, who was driven to take refuge in the Reserve. As a reward for this service the Boers received a grant of land, in which they have established a Republic.

Finding that the Zulu people were unable to form any orderly administration of the remaining territory, Her Majesty's Government then decided, with the general assent of the Zulus, to declare their country to be British territory, which was done in May, 1887.

On the 18th Dec., 1884, the British flag had been hoisted at St. Lucia Bay, which was ceded to the English Government by Panda in 1843.

The Zulu Native Reserve was administered by a resident commissioner, immediately responsible to H.M.'s special commissioner for Zulu affairs; and order was maintained by a force of mounted native police. This organisation has now been extended over the whole territory.

Law and Constitution.

The Territory is at present administered through a Resident-Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the direct supervision of Sir A. E. Havelock as Governor, who exercises the power of legislating by proclamation; and native law will remain in force as between natives, and the tribal authority

of the chiefs will not be interfered with. Natal law has been proclaimed as having force, as far as applicable, in Zululand, except in certain circumstances for which special laws and regulations are provided. No taxes were collected outside the former Reserve Territory during 1887, but the usual hut-tax of fourteen shillings per annum will henceforth be levied throughout Zululand.

Trade and Industry.

The pursuits of the Zulus are mainly agricultural, crops of maize (mealies), and other cereals being raised round their kraals. Their individual wealth consists in cattle, of which they possess large numbers. They avoid the sea, and have no fishing. Trade is carried on by a few trading settlers, and by traders' waggons from Natal, which traverse the country periodically. Oxen and maize are exchanged for cotton goods and hardware. Gold was discovered in December, 1886, at Mfongosi, near the River Tugela, but the diggings have not proved very remunerative.

No customs or transit dues are at present imposed upon goods entering Zululand. The importation of spirituous liquors is prohibited, except under special permit, and the sale of spirits to natives is forbidden.

By special arrangement between the Natal Government and the administration of Zululand, the latter territory is treated as a part of the Colony of Natal, for the purposes of the Natal Transit Dues Law (1886), under which certain articles pass through the Colony in bond for export beyond the borders on payment of a nominal transit duty.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling, but exchange and the payment of taxes and fines is largely carried on by the transfer of so many cattle. There is as yet no Government savings bank or other bank.

Means of Communication.

The absence of any good landing place prevents communication by sea. St. Lucia Bay is nothing but an exposed and surf-bound beach, affording no harbour. Eshowe is in communication with Natal by telegraph, and by a daily post carried by native runners. A waggon road is being made between Eshowe and Rorke's Drift.

Education.

Education is at present left to the various missionary stations, there being four different societies represented.

Population (estimate) 50,000.

Zulu Reserve.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1883	588	5,240
1884	8,388	6,590
1885	11,234	7,816
1886	12,225	10,071

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Natal (Pietermaritzburg).
Secretary of Zululand, Gerald Browne, 1001.
Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate,
Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G., 1,000*l.* (Eshowe).

Secretary and Accountant to Resident Commissioner,
John S. Windham, 300*l.*
Clerk and Inspector to Resident Commissioner,
William S. Windham, 175*l.*
Auditor, T. G. Crowly (Colonial Auditor, Natal),
50*l.*

Assistant Commissioners and Resident Magistrates.

Nqutu District, Major A. C. McKean, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons (acting), 300*l.*
Clerk and Interpreter, M. Oftebro, 125*l.*

Nkandhla District, Andries L. Pretorius, 450*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter, A. Muirhead, 125*l.*

Entonjaneni District, J. L. Knight, 450*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter, A. J. S. Maritz, 100*l.*

Lower Umfolosi District, Arthur J. Shepstone, 450*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter, A. R. Turnbull, 100*l.*

Ndwandwe District, R. H. Addison, 450*l.*

Clerk and Interpreter,

Commandant, Zululand Police, George Mansel, 600*l.*

Sub-Inspectors, J. H. Osborn; Lieutenant C. E. Pierce, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; Maurice J. Hime, 250*l.* each.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

This Appendix gives some account of certain British Possessions and Protectorates which are not governed as Colonies, but are controlled by High Commissioners or are otherwise in a position of dependency to the British Empire.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.*Situation and Area.*

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitong River on the west to the Sibuco River on the east coast, together with all the islands within a distance of three leagues, including those of Balabac and Balemabangan; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of 30,709 square miles, with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20' to 119° 20' E. long., and from 3° 50' to 7° 25' N. lat.

The principal stations of the company are at Sandakan (where are also the headquarters of the administration), and Silam on the east, Kudat on the north, Gaya and Mempakol (in Brunei Bay) on the west. At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin.

General Description.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is found to be well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly tobacco, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, &c. 200,000 acres have already been alienated on 999 years' cultivation leases.

The mineral resources of the country have not yet been fully investigated. Gold has been found in two of the rivers on the east coast; coal, copper, and other minerals have also been met with, but so far have not been worked.

The country is mountainous, although the shore is flat and fringed with mangrove. The highest point yet discovered is Kinabalu, 13,698 feet.

The inhabitants, who are supposed to number about 200,000, are mainly wandering Dyaks, who remove their villages periodically, and live by hunting and plunder, with occasional attempts at planting and trade. There are Malay and Chinese settlements on the coasts, which cultivate the flat areas, and carry on a considerable trade. Sandakan, the chief town, has a population of 5,000.

History.

The state and town of Brunei appear to have been prosperous from a very early age. They were visited by Europeans in 1322, 1503, and 1520, but the first settlement in Borneo was made by the Dutch at Landak and Sudakana in 1608, and soon abandoned. An English settlement was made in

1609, and abandoned 1623. The Dutch factories were re-established in 1747 and 1776, but finally given up in 1790.

A British settlement was formed under the East India Company in 1762 at the island of Balemabangan, which had been ceded by the Sultan of Sulu. This was attacked by pirates in 1775, and the staff was removed to Labuan, a small factory being at the same time established at Brunei. A second attempt in 1803 was made to establish a settlement on the former island, and on its failure, the East India Company gave up its connection with Northern Borneo.

Sir James Brooke, in 1840, established the independent State of Sarawak, which, as well as Brunei, is under the exclusive influence of Great Britain; and Labuan became a British colony in 1846. Some Americans obtained extensive cessions in North Borneo in 1865 from the Sultan of Brunei, but they were never utilised. Finally, in 1877 and 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded the same district to Mr. Alfred Dent, who transferred it to the British North Borneo Company, and some further cessions have since been added to the Company's territory.

Climate.

The climate, though tropical, is equable; the temperature varies from 70° to 93°, but there is usually a light breeze. The annual rainfall is about 120 inches, chiefly from November to February.

Industry.

Agriculture is in a primitive state, but certain of the more advanced tribes use the plough. The chief products are sago, rice, pepper, tapioca, sweet potatoes, maize and sugar. Tobacco has been grown with success, but regular plantations of any kind are still rare. The main trade is in the products collected in the jungles.

The exports comprise sago, tobacco, gutta-percha, indiarubber, rattans, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, resin, mother of pearl shells, pepper, &c.

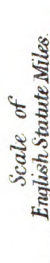
A timber trade has been opened with both Australia and China.

The Company does not itself engage in trade.

The revenue is derived from import duties, stamps, and royalties on the various exports, a poll tax, licences for the sale of opium, spirits, and tobacco; and from the sale and rent of forest lands, suburban lots, and town sites.

Currency and Banking.

The Company has a copper coinage of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 cent pieces, and it issues notes, expressed in dollars, to the extent of \$40,000. American

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ABRITISH NORTH BORNEO. *M.*

dollars and British currency also circulate to some extent. There are no banks, but the Company does banking business when required.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, India, and elsewhere, and *vice versa*.

Constitution.

The territory is administered by a court of directors in London, appointed under the Royal Charter; and a governor, colonial secretary, and residents appointed by them.

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The law of the country is based on the Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Civil Procedure Codes, with an adaptation in special instances of several of the acts in force in the British colonies, and an Emaum's court, for the administration of Mahomedan law. There is a force of 187 armed police under European officers. A European medical officer is attached to each residency.

Means of Communication.

There is frequent communication by steamer with Singapore, and by sailing vessel with Hong Kong, and occasionally visits are made by steamers running between Hong Kong and Australia. There are no railways or telegraphs, and but few roads. Internal communication is mainly by water. The nearest point in telegraphic connection with Europe is Singapore.

Customs Tariff (Proclamation VII of 1885.) Import Duties.

Alcoholic liquors—	\$
Malt liquors, per doz. quarts	0 25
Claret, under \$6 value per doz. quarts	0 50
Spirits and other wines, per doz. quarts	1 0
Gin, per doz. quarts	1 25
„ per 15 square flasks	3 0
Arrack, or Chinese wines, 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Tobacco—	
Chinese, per case of 140 packages	4 0
„ 200	6 0
European, American, or Philippine, per lb.	0 10
Ditto cigars, per 100	0 20
Ditto cigarettes, per 100	0 10
Java, Sumatra, Palembang, or Sulu tobaccos, per catty	0 10
Native, per 10 bilis, either the Java rate at option of Government, or	0 1
Burmah, Ceylon, or Indian cigars, per 50 large or 100 small	0 10
Matches, per 10 boxes of 50 to 70	0 3
On West Coast only:—	
Brass ware, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
Salt, per koyan	10 0
„ per picul	0 25

Export Duties or Royalties.

Gutta percha, indiarubber, beeswax, rattans, camphor, damar, sesik tingiling, and all other jungle produce; bird's nests, pearls, guliga, sisik penyu, palm leaves, mangrove wood, and barks, <i>ad valorem</i> , 10 per cent.	
Paddy and rice, and native tobacco, <i>ad valorem</i> , 2½ per cent.	
Raw sago, and sago flour, per picul	0 5
Blachan, per picul	0 50
Timber, from private lands, per ton of 40 feet	0 50
Ditto, from Government lands	1 0

Timber, deal or sawn planks 0 25
 Old jars, below 20 piculs value, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
 Ditto, value 20 piculs or over \$20, or 1 picul per jar.

The sale of opium is farmed. Importation of or trading in arms or ammunition is prohibited. Licenses are required for the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors, for carrying firearms, for keeping dogs, and for inland trading expeditions.

	Revenue Proper.	Land Sales.	Expense.
1883	\$51,654	\$25,449	\$391,547
1884	\$82,449	\$15,458	\$242,450
1885	\$110,452	\$2,863	\$241,898
1886	\$127,731	\$12,034	\$215,061
1887 (estimate)	\$140,011	\$9,200	\$176,834

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1883	56,315	57,055
1884	54,789	57,161
1885	44,841	53,517
1886	45,426	58,332

IMPORTS.

Year.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1883	413,670	15,249	428,919
1884	450,997	30,416	481,413
1885	593,549	54,769	648,318
1886	794,126	54,989	849,115

EXPORTS.

Year.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1883	142,949	16,178	159,127
1884	221,777	40,981	262,758
1885	357,140	44,500	401,640
1886	469,367	54,357	523,724

Court of Directors.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., *Chairman*.
 Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B., *Vice-Chairman*.
 John Cunliffe, Esq.
 Alfred Dent, Esq.
 Edward Dent, Esq.
 John D. Dowhurst, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone.
 Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.
 Richard B. Martin, Esq.
 Philip A. Myburgh, Esq., Q.C.
Assistant Manager, W. M. Crocker, Esq.
Secretary, Benjamin T. Kindersley, Esq.
 London Office, 4 and 6, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, W. M. Crocker (acting), \$7,200, and \$2,400 mess allowance.
Chief Judicial Officer, W. M. Crocker, \$4,200.
Government Secretary (Native Affairs), L. B. von Donop, \$2,400.
Treasurer-General, Alexander Cook, \$3,300.
Assistant Treasurer and Auditor, J. W. Wilson, \$1,800.
Cashier, H. B. Dunlop, \$1,800.
Resident of the Interior, W. B. Pryer, \$4,200.
West Coast, G. L. Davies, \$3,000.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Walker, \$3,000.
Assistant, „ Dr. J. Marshall Lamb, \$2,220.

Harbour and Postmaster, W. Raffles Flint, \$1,320.
Magistrates, J. E. G. Wheatley, \$1,140, and W. Forbes Mosse, \$840.
Assistant Resident, Dent, D. D. Daly, \$2,400.
 " Alcock, R. M. Little, \$1,800.
 " Darvel Bay, F. G. Callaghan, \$2,400.
Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. R. D. Beeston, late Bengal Staff Corps, \$1,800.
Commissioner of Lands, Henry Walker, \$3,000.
Superintendent of Works, John Robertson, \$1,980.
Cadet, A. R. J. Dunlop, \$1,200.

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The island of Cyprus is situated in the easternmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 30' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 15' and 34° 35' E. longitude. The port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from the harbour of Valletta in Malta.

The island has been now systematically surveyed, and its area is 3,584 square miles. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Mesoria extending between them across the Island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain bordering the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes have been established the summer quarters of the English troops, and the summer residence of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Idalia.

History.

Cyprus was colonized by Phoenicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in the briefest outline. When the Roman Empire came to be divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and remained under the government of lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England invaded the island to chastise the ruler for the ill-treatment of his fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could neither govern it, nor fulfil the terms of the sale, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, ex-King of Jerusalem,

who promised to take upon himself the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when the widow of the last king of the Lusignan dynasty yielded the government of the island to the Republic of Venice, of which she herself was a subject. Venice ruled the island until 1571, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was in the occupation of the Pasha of Egypt, who was at war with the Porte. It may be observed that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571, it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1373 until 1463, when the Lusignan King retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

Climate.

The mean temperature is 66·3°, the extreme range being from 26·5° to 103·0°. The annual rainfall averages about 21 inches, the rainy season being from October to March.

Population.

The population of the several districts ascertained at the census taken in 1881 was as follows:—Nicosia, 56,312; Famagusta, 38,207; Larnaca, 20,766; Limassol, 29,248; Papho, 28,424; Kyrenia, 13,216. The total population was 186,173, of whom the Moslems form about one-fourth, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church. The estimated present population is 200,000.

Towns.

The chief towns of Cyprus are Nicosia, the seat of government, with a population of 11,536, Larnaca, with a population of 7,833, and Limassol, with a population of 6,006. Both the latter places are on the sea, but are merely roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, it has often been proposed to construct a great commercial and naval harbour; but at present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has no more than 658 inhabitants, nearly all Moslems. Varosia, a suburb of Famagusta, has a population of 1,906, nearly all Christians. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Kitima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, in the district of the same name, on the north coast. The latter port has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania.

Industry.

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its mines, but they have not been worked in modern times. One or two concessions have, however, been recently granted to persons desirous of renewing the mining industry. Gypsum and *terra umbra* are exported. The wealth of the island consists mainly in its agricultural produce, chiefly corn, cotton, carobs (locust-beans), linseed, madder, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, wool, hides, and wine. The common wines are for the most part exported to Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and Trieste; but both the common and the richer wines are exported to Austria, Italy, and France, to be used in giving strength and flavour

to the fruit of poor vineyards. Cyprus wine is somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by the tarry flavour it derives from the practice of carrying it to port in tarred skins.

The agricultural prosperity of the island is greatly retarded by want of water, and by locusts. The rainfall is somewhat deficient in the whole, and has not been made the best use of.

The work of locust destruction has been vigorously prosecuted for the last six years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit system." The screens are stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march, and as they are topped with oilcloth, the locusts are unable to get over them, and are gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which they cannot emerge, as they are topped with a zinc lining.

The island has suffered greatly from the extensive destruction of its forests, but what remains of them is reported to be recovering under the better care now bestowed upon them.

Sponge fishing is extensively carried on by Cyprus boats, which take their catch to Smyrna.

The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, tobacco, groceries, rice, alcohol, iron, leather, and petroleum.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency consists of British gold and silver, with Cyprus copper piastres, of which 9 make one shilling.

There are two banks, the Imperial Ottoman, and the Anglo-Egyptian, each having branches or agencies at Larnaca, Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Papho, and Kyrenia.

There is as yet no Government savings bank.

Means of Communication.

There is no railway, or navigable water way in the island, but good roads between all important places are now maintained. There are no Government telegraphs, but the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration work about 195 miles of land line in connection with their cables. The island is in direct telegraphic communication with Alexandria and Latakia (Syria), by means of the cables of the Eastern and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Companies respectively.

There is a fortnightly mail service with Alexandria and Constantinople by the "Austrian Lloyd" and "Messageries Maritimes" steamers. There are also frequent direct steamers to and from Liverpool.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Newspapers.

Within the Island	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per 2 oz.
England . . .	2 "	1 " "

Education.

A general system of grants in aid of efficient schools was established in 1882. The total grant (3,000*l.*) is divided into two portions, one quarter being shared among the Moslem, and three-quarters among the Christian schools. 11,000 children are at school.

No provision is made for higher or technical education.

Leprosy

Prior to the British occupation, provision was made for only seven lepers in the leper asylum or

farm near Nicosia, which was, it is stated, originally founded by a charitable Maronite lady.

The asylum has now been improved and enlarged, and accommodates 60 persons, on an enclosed farm of 200 donums, a portion of which the lepers cultivate. In addition each person receives a small Government allowance.

No leper is ever allowed to quit the farm except the village headman, who purchases every morning the daily necessities for the community.

The census of 1881 returned 78 lepers, or 4 per 10,000 of population, but there are probably a few more in far-outlying villages.

The disease shows itself in two principal forms, the tubercular, and the anæsthetic; of the latter there is a notable sub-group, *elephantiasis mutilans*, in which spontaneous amputation of fingers, toes, and even whole members occurs. In the other form the skin and mucous membranes are the parts chiefly affected, especially the face and head. This form is more common, more dreadful in its effects; and more rapid in its termination, but neither of the two can be called a fatal disease, as their average duration is 10–20 years, and some lepers live to be quite old people.

Leprosy is slightly more common among males than females; the greater proportion of cases come from low-lying villages in the districts of Famagusta and Kyrenia, and cases among Mussulmen are of the greatest rarity. Hereditary infection can be traced in nearly every instance, while malarial taint and improper food appear to be the provoking cause; it is doubtful whether cases ever occur without these two factors. The disease is believed to be slowly decreasing.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Mah-kémé-i-Shéríeh) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.*

* The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of £5,000 a year.

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end."

Government.

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer, styled High Commissioner; a Legislative and an Executive Council were established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers of pardon, appointment, suspension from office, &c., &c., usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. So much of this Order in Council as relates to the Legislative Council has been superseded by another, dated the 30th Nov., 1882, under which the Legislature consists of the High Commissioner, who is usually to preside, six non-elective Members, being office-holders, and twelve elected Members, three to be chosen by the Mahometan and nine by the non-Mahometan inhabitants of the Island. British subjects and foreigners who have resided five years in Cyprus can exercise the franchise, and are eligible for election as well as Ottoman subjects. The qualification for the franchise consists in the payment of any class of the taxes called Verghi. The Council may be dissolved by the High Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and must be dissolved at the end of five years. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

The courts which were in existence at the time of the occupation have been superseded by a new set of courts constituted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 30th November, 1882, which provides for:

(1) A supreme court of criminal and civil appeal, consisting at present of two judges.

(2) Six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of one or more judges of the supreme court, sitting with one or more judges of the district courts.

(3) Six district courts, having criminal jurisdiction up to three years' imprisonment, and unlimited civil jurisdiction; and consisting of a President and two ordinary Members, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

(4) Six Magistrates' courts, consisting of the President of the district court or the two ordinary Members.

(5) Village courts, at present ten in number, in addition to the judges of the district courts, and having jurisdiction in cases of commonage, disputes as to the partition of property, and debt, &c., up to 5*l*.

Actions in the courts are divided into "Ottoman" and "Foreign" actions, according to the nationality of the defendant or defendants, and in

"Foreign" actions the President of the court alone generally exercises jurisdiction; as also in criminal cases against non-Ottomans.

The Mahkéme-i-Shérieh, or Mussulman religious courts, are presided over by Cadis, but their duties are strictly confined to jurisdiction in religious cases affecting the Mahometan population, as contemplated by the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. Verghi Taxes—Consisting of—

(1) A tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands or houses occupied by the owner.

(2) A tax of 4 per cent. on the annual rent of lands or houses let.

(3) A tax of 3 per cent. on trade profits or salaries.

2. Military exemption tax of 2*s*. 6*d*. a head on males.

3. Tithes of the principal products of the island, assessed in money.

4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.

5. An excise on wine, spirits, and tobacco.

6. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.

7. Salt monopoly.

8. Locust tax (temporary) of 1 per cent. on tithes and certain incomes.

9. Import duties according to the following tariff:—

(The Oke = 2·8 lbs. Avoirdupois. 9 Cyprus Piastres = 1*s*.)

*Arms, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

*Ammunition, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Salt, refined, 2 c.p. per oke.

Tobacco:

Leaf (other than "Tumbeki"), 1*s*. for every 2 okes.

†Cigars, 75 per cent. ad valorem, provided that the amount thus charged shall in no case exceed the sum of 14*s*., nor be less than 3*s*. per oke.

†Cigarettes, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

†Chewing tobacco, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

"Tumbeki," or Persian tobacco, 1*s*. 3 c.p. per oke.

†Snuff, 100 per cent. ad valorem.

All other goods, except those admitted free, 8 per cent. on value at port of landing.

Free.

Anchors and chains, boats, coals, casks (empty), and sacks, fresh fish, gold, bullion, and specie, ice, lime, machinery and agricultural implements, pitch and tar, printed books, atlases, maps, resin, sponges taken by licensed boats, timber, hewn or rough sawn, barley, chopped straw, cotton seed, flour, fodder for cattle, oats, wheat, church furniture, drugs and medical appliances, stationery, silkworms' eggs, sawdust, uniforms of public officers, and professional robes of legal and judicial officers in the employment of Her Majesty's Government, bark, leather, and other belting to be used in the driving or working of machinery, vats and staves, or hoops for use in constructing casks or vats, sulphur, various articles for use in the manufacture and examination of wine, fire-arms, imported by Officers of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces for their personal use, and the following:—

(a) All goods imported for the Government of Cyprus to be used in the public service.

(b) All military stores imported by Her Majesty's War Department.

* Value assessed by Customs Officers.

† Duty charged on full value at port of importation.

(c) All goods imported for the use of the High Commissioner.

(d) All articles of military equipment imported by and for the use of any officer of Her Majesty's land forces.

(e) Goods and stores of every description supplied under contract with Her Majesty's War Department for the public use of Her Majesty's land forces.

(f) Personal baggage, viz., wearing apparel, bed and table linen, and bedding.

The importation is prohibited of silver and copper coins, locust eggs, salt, except refined salt for table purposes, and of all vegetables dry or green, except vegetables hermetically sealed in tin cases, and potatoes, all fresh fruits and flowers, and fruit trees coming from French, Turkish, Greek, Austrian, or Italian ports, all hay, grass or straw that is compressed or otherwise from French, Greek or Austrian or Italian ports or any port in Asia Minor, and potatoes from Asia Minor.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. Tithes on certain minor articles have been abolished, and also on grapes; carobs and silk cocoons pay tithe only on exportation. An export duty of 12 per cent. is charged on raisins. All other export duties, and a fishing tax, have been abolished by the British Administration.

Total Customs Revenue in 1886-7, 32,878*l*.

There is a military police force of about 630 men, mostly Moslems.

Archæology.

Cyprus is remarkable for its mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, which have been discovered. A famous collection of Cypriot antiquities, that of General di Cesnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. A local museum was started in 1883 by subscription.

Grant in Aid from Parliament.

1878-79.	£8,000
1880-81.	20,000
1881-82.	78,000
1882-83.	90,000
1883-84.	30,000
1884-85.	15,000
1885-86.	15,000
1886-87.	18,000

Besides the above a sum of 13,085*l*. was drawn in 1879-80 out of a vote of 26,000*l*. exclusively for the support of the "Cyprus Police Augmentation Force," the cost of which was a charge against Imperial funds.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1879-80.	148,360	117,445	—	—
1880-81.	156,095	119,416	150,574	377,137
1881-82.	163,732	157,672	134,854	376,599
1882-83.	189,334	120,635	123,623	396,688
1883-84.	194,051	111,684	108,038	344,526
1884-85.	172,072	112,085	92,247	374,815
1885-86.	172,334	111,301	66,816	382,478
1886-87.	187,044	110,679	85,727	421,847

Sum payable to Turkey, 92,800*l*. a-year.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	—	—	—	—
1878	26,593	4,268	146,795	177,651
1879	47,239	3,251	257,917	308,407
1880	53,417	2,735	216,511	272,663
1881	88,166	2,287	206,415	296,868
1882	95,263	2,229	236,020	333,512
1883-84.	107,281	597	236,305	344,183
1884-85.	93,181	633	210,561	304,375
1885-86.	90,254	1,033	221,630	312,917
1886-87.	101,070	1,043	253,682	355,795

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1877	—	—	—	—
1878	4,934	6,312	146,082	157,328
1879	31,972	1,799	188,447	222,218
1880	25,736	8,553	175,616	209,905
1881	38,893	19,829	207,888	266,610
1882	33,855	9,297	232,977	276,129
1883-84.	45,695	9,561	234,954	290,210
1884-85.	66,877	3,874	216,770	287,521
1885-86.	21,089	8,930	264,796	294,815
1886-87.	59,917	5,840	247,040	312,797

Executive Council.

The Officer for the time being second in Command of the Troops.

Chief Secretary, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.

Queen's Advocate, W. R. Collyer.

Receiver-General, J. A. Swettenham.

Clerk, Major T. J. Chamberlain.

Legislative Council.

President, The High Commissioner.

Non-Elective Members, The Chief Secretary

The Queen's Advocate.

The Receiver-General.

S. Brown, C.E., Government Engineer.

Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G.

Chief Medical Officer.

A. F. G. Law, Director of Survey.

1st Electoral District.—Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Uzengiji Zadé Hussein Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

Eustathios Constantinides.

Pascali Constantinides.

A. Liassides.

2nd Electoral District.—Famagusta and Larnaca.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Mehmed Naim Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

M. N. Rossos.

Richard Mattei, C.M.G.

John D. Karomphylaki.

3rd Electoral District.—Limassol and Papho.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters—

Ahmed Rashid Effendi.

Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters—

George Sava Malikides.

Socrates Nicolas Francoudes.

Demetrios Laniti Nicolaides.

Clerk, G. Smith, 50*l*.

List of Principal Officials.

High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., 4,000l.

Private Secretary, Major T. J. Chamberlaine, 200l.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. Holden, 100l.

Chief Secretary to Government, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G., 1,200l.

Assistant to Chief Secretary, G. Smith, 300l. to 400l.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Bennett, 200l., and 50l. duty pay.

Translator of Turkish Documents, A. Utidjian, 300l.

Translator of Greek Documents, J. Pierides, 200l.

Assistant Translator of Turkish Documents, T. Moldovack, 150l.

Assistant Translator of Greek Documents, D. Karageorgiades, 90l. to 120l.

Queen's Advocate, W. R. Collyer, 750l.

Receiver-General, J. A. Swettenham, 800l.

Auditor, H. C. Nicolle, 500l.

Island Treasurer, F. G. Giossop, 300l. to 360l.

✓ *Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G., 500l.

✓ *District Medical Officers*, G. N. Stephen, and W. Hoad, 250l. each, 4 others, and one Health Officer at Larnaca.

Director of Survey, A. F. G. Law, 600l.

Government Engineer, S. Brown, 800l.

Principal Forest Officer, A. F. G. Law, Director of Survey.

Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Josiah Spencer, 365l.

Postmaster, G. R. Hunter, 380l.

District Commissioners.

Commissioner, Nicosia, Merton King, 450l.

Commissioner, Larnaca, C. D. Cobham, 600l., and a house.

Commissioner, Limassol, Roland L. N. Michell, 600l., and a house.

Commissioner, Famagusta, A. H. Young, 540l., and a house.

Commissioner, Papho, H. L. Thompson, 500l., and 50l. house allowance.

Commissioner, Kyrenia, R. Fisher, 400l., and a house.

Customs.

Chief Collector, W. T. Taylor, 500l.

Collector, Larnaka, Albert Morton, 250l. to 300l.

Police.

Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons, Capt. J. H. Bor, R.M.A., 550l.

Local Commandant, Limassol, Major the Hon E. J. Chetwynd, 305l. 10s., and forage.

Ditto, Larnaca, L. Olive, 365l., and forage.

Local Commandant, Famagusta, (vacant).

Ditto, Kyrenia, Lieut. Col. D. Hammill, C. B., 275l., and forage.

Ditto, Nicosia, C. S. Cade, 305l. 10s., and forage.

Ditto, Papho, Cecil Dudley, 305l. 10s., and forage.

Courts of Justice.

Supreme Court—

Chief Justice, Sir Elliot C. Bovill, Kt., 1,000l.

Puisne Judge, W. J. Smith, 750l.

District Courts—

Larnaca.

President, C. G. Walpole, 600l.

Ordinary Judges, C. Cramby, 200l.

M. Hassan Hilmi, 200l.

Nicosia.

President, M. B. Seager, 550l.

Ordinary Judges, Sophocles Lyssandrides, 216l.

Ahmet Izzet, 216l.

Limassol.

President, J. P. Middleton, 500l.

Ordinary Judges, Demetrio Rossidi, 200l.
Hassan Hakki, 200l.

Famagusta.

President A. V. Lucie Smith, 500l.

Ordinary Judges, C. Papadopoulos, 200l.

Mehemet Ata Bey, 200l.

Papho.

President, W. Reith, 500l.

Ordinary Judges, C. Michaelides, 150l.

Hadji Kuffi, 150l.

Kyrenia.

President, F. G. Templer, 450l.

Ordinary Judges, T. E. Mitzis, 150l.

Hussein Zekiayi, 150l.

Cadis.

Cyprus, Esseid Eboul Khair Effendi, 300l.

Nicosia District and Kyrenia, Esseid Hussein Husni 144i

Famagusta and Larnaca, Ahmed Khouloussi, 120l.

Limassol and Papho, Esseid Abdur Rahman, 120l.

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Mussulman Dignitaries, Esseid Eboul Mehmet Khair Effendi, Chief Cadi of Cyprus, and Esseid Ahmet Assim Effendi, Mufti of Cyprus.

Greek Orthodox Church, His Beatitude Sophronios, Archbishop of Cyprus.

Anglican Church, Rev. Josiah Spencer, B. A., Nicosia.

Church of Scotland, Rev. J. Ferguson, Limassol.

Armenian Church, Very Rev. Ohannes Chahinian.

Latin Church, Very Rev. Riccardo Branco, Vicar-General, Larnaca.

Maronite Church, Rev. Yabouna Yusef Zougbi, Nicosia.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary—

Larnaca, Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Pascotini.

Nicosia, Agent, Joanni Pavlides.

Limassol, Agent, Constantine Francoudi.

France—

Larnaca, Consul, E. Castillon de St. Victor.

Limassol, Agent, George Acamas.

Germany—

Larnaca, Giuseppe Pascotini.

Nicosia, Agent, G. Glykys.

Greece—

Larnaca, Consul-General, A. Ch. Anargyros.

Limassol, Vice-Consul, Jean Caloutzis.

Paphos, Agent, Theodoros Macridi.

Italy—

Larnaca, Consul, Cav. Enrico Chicco.

Nicosia, Agent, G. Glykys.

Limassol, Agent, Socrates Francoudi.

Netherlands—

Limassol, Agent, Constantine Francoudi.

Sweden and Norway—

Larnaca, Charles F. Watkins.

Denmark—

Larnaca, Charles F. Watkins.

NEW GUINEA.*Situation and Area.*

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if we exclude Australia, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0' and 12° 0' S.

lat., and between 130° 50' and 154° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 234,768 square miles.

The island is now divided between Holland, Germany, and this country; the areas claimed by Great Britain being about 88,000 square miles.

Description.

The northern coast of the island is generally hilly, and the mountains stretch away from it inland, rising in some cases to a height of 17,000 or 18,000 feet. The south coast also, to the east of Torres Straits, presents similar features, and a great mountain range appears to stretch across the island approximately along the 4th parallel of latitude. To the west of Torres Straits the south coast is low and swampy, no hills being visible. Over a great part of the island dense forests appear to prevail, clothing the mountains to a height of several thousand feet with timber of enormous height, covered and matted together with a dense undergrowth of brushwood, ferns, and lycopodiums. The coco palm grows everywhere, and the sago palm abounds on the south coast, and its produce forms a considerable part of the exports of the island. Figs are also common, and ginger, cardamum, betel, pineapple, nutmeg, cotton, and other smaller growths are found.

The bulk of the population is of the pure Papuan type, of a sooty brown colour, medium height, and general appearance somewhat negroid. At various points of the coast however the intermixture of of Polynesian and Malayan blood has modified the native Papuan physically and mentally, and the coast tribes as a rule are superior in resources and civilization to those of the interior. Some of the tribes in the north-west, in the Arafak mountains and elsewhere, are very degraded, and with barely the rudiments of social organization; and cannibalism and head-hunting are practised here and there throughout the island.

History.

The island was first discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrea, and was occasionally touched at by the early navigators, but no settlement was made until the Dutch annexed some parts of the western coast in the 18th century, as adjuncts to their Batavian Colony. In 1798 the East India Company formally annexed the island, and formed a small post at Geelooing Bay. This was however soon abandoned, and nothing was done in the matter until recent years.

The whole island to the west of 141° E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore, to whom the tribes along the coast have been accustomed to pay tribute. The acquisition of the remainder of the island by this country has long been advocated by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany in the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the establishment of a penal settlement by the former in New Caledonia, created considerable alarm lest a country lying so near the shores of Australia should pass into the possession of a foreign power. The Government of Queensland determined to formally annex the country, and this was accordingly done by Mr. Chester, the magistrate of Thursday Island, on the 4th of April, 1883. This proceeding was not adopted or ratified by the Imperial Government, and consequently fell to the ground; but the Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in Nov. and Dec.,

1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertaking to recommend to their respective legislatures to provide for defraying, in proportion to population, a part of the cost of maintaining the protectorate. Upon this the Imperial Government decided that if one or more of the colonies would guarantee 15,000*l.* a year they would appoint a high commissioner for the south-eastern part of New Guinea, and take steps for establishing his jurisdiction. The various colonies readily agreed to contribute their quota of the sum required, and on the 6th November, 1884, Commodore Erskine, in H.M.S. "Nelson," hoisted the British flag at Port Moresby, and proclaimed a protectorate over the south coast from 141° E. long. and the adjacent islands, the principal being the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups. The northern boundary was finally fixed by arrangement with Germany as commencing at a point near Mitre Rock, on the N.E. coast on the 8th par. of lat., following this parallel to the 147th meridian, thence in a straight line to where the 6th parallel cuts the 144th meridian, thence to where the 5th parallel cuts the 141st meridian.

General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the British Protectorate, and proceeded to New Guinea in 1885, but succumbed shortly after to malarial fever. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland. At the Colonial Conference the Colonies of Queensland, N.S. Wales and Victoria undertook to guarantee 15,000*l.* a year for the cost of administering the territory, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Sovereignty would be declared over it, and on the passing of the necessary Colonial legislation this will be done.

Industry.

Persons desirous of exploring the country or trading must apply for permits. Vessels trading to New Guinea must proceed to Port Moresby or Samarai, the only ports of entry. No firearms, explosives, or spirituous liquors may be imported, and no settlement or acquisition of land is allowed. The white population numbers about 50, principally engaged in connection with the "Bêche de mer" fishery. The native population has been estimated vaguely at 2,000,000, but is not probably over 150,000.

Special Commissioner for New Guinea, John Douglas, C.M.G., 2,500*l.*

Assistant Commissioner, Anthony Musgrave, 700*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, Hugh Romilly, C.M.G., 200*l.* (and 500*l.* from Western Pacific High Commission).

NIGER PROTECTORATE.

The British Protectorate over the entire basin of the Lower Niger, including the Benin and Cross Rivers, was formally assumed in July, 1884, when regular treaties of protection were concluded by Consul Hewett with all the principal Chiefs. It extends along the coast of Africa from the Benin River (where it joins the boundary of Lagos) to the mouth of the Rio del Rey at 9° east longitude. Inland the Protectorate includes the whole basins of the Lower Niger and Binué up to and beyond the Bousa rapids on the former, and Jin on the

latter, in about 10° north latitude. The settlement of the Baptist Missionary Society at Victoria, Amboises (or Ambas) Bay was formally British territory, having been formally annexed in July, 1884. It was however ceded to the German Empire, which has acquired by purchase the rights of the Baptist Missionary Society, the transfer of sovereignty taking place on the 29th March, 1887.

The whole of these vast districts are under the general supervision of the British Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, but on the 10th of July, 1886, a Royal Charter was granted to the Royal Niger Company (formerly the National African Company, Limited), by which extensive powers of administration were conferred upon them in the territories over which they have treaty rights, including a belt of 30 miles on each bank of the Niger and Binué. The operations of the Company extend as far inland as Gando and Sokatoo, with the Sultans of which countries treaties have been concluded. The Company's operations on the sea coast are mainly confined to Akassa, the Nún entrance to the Niger. The British Consular jurisdiction is chiefly exercised in the river mouths between the Benin, Brass, and the Old Calabar Rivers.

Means of Communication.

There are telegraph stations at Brass and Bouny, in cable communication with Lagos, and thus with Europe. Regular steamers arrive and depart from Liverpool and the South-West Coast of Africa every three weeks. Communication in the Niger Basin is mainly by the steamers of the Royal Niger Company.

Industry.

An enormous trade, wholly in the hands of English firms, is done in the Protectorate, mainly with this country, Germany, and France. There are extensive depôts in all the river mouths of the delta, from which palm oil and kernels, with some ebony, are exported. The internal trade of the Niger and Binué is almost entirely done by the Royal Niger Company, whose chief depôt is Akassa. Besides the articles already mentioned, ivory, india-rubber, shea butter and beni-seed are exported by the Company, which has over 150 "factories."

The imports consist of cotton goods, spirits, hardware, guns, gunpowder, salt, silks, and coral. The steamers of the Company navigate the Niger up to the rapids of Boussa, 460 miles from the sea, and for 450 miles of the course of the Binué, which falls into the Niger at Igbege, 290 miles from the sea. No statistics as to the amount of trade are available.

Customs Tariff of the Royal Niger Company (payable at Akassa and Lokoja):—

Import Duties (Akassa).

	s.	d.
Spirits, per imperial gallon	2	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	6
Salt, per cwt.	1	0
War material (arms, powder, &c.), 100 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>		
All other merchandise, except coal, 2 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>		

In addition, similar duties are payable at Lokoja (except that the *ad val.* duty is 10 per cent.), so that the total dues on imports above Lokoja are double the above.

Export Duties (Akassa).

	s.	d.
Palm kernels, per cwt.	0	2
Palm oil and shea butter, per gallon	0	1
Ivory, per lb.	1	0

All other native produce, 20 per cent. *ad val.*

There are no customs duties at the other ports on the coast.

Administration.

No interference in the domestic government of the native chiefs is contemplated, but disputes are settled and much indirect influence is exercised by the British Consuls under the general direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Civil and criminal jurisdiction over British subjects is exercised in the Consular Courts (under the West Africa Order in Council, 1885), subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast Colony. Within the territories of the Royal Niger Company civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by the officers of that Company under the powers given by the Charter. The judicial system is at present being organised by Sir James Marshall, C.M.G.

British Consular Establishment.

Consul, Edward Hyde Hewett, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Duke Town, Old Calabar, 1,200*l.*, and 720*l.* allowance, with residence.

Vice-Consul, Hy. Hamilton Johnston, F.R.G.S., &c. (also Vice-Consul for the German Protectorate of the Cameroons), Mondolé Island, Victoria, Amboises Bay, 500*l.*, and 200*l.* allowances, with residence.

Royal Niger Company.

Chief Depôt, Akassa, Niger Delta.
London Office, 34-40, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
Capital, 97,675 Shares of 10*l.* each.
Chairman, The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, P.C., G.C.B.

Deputy Chairman, Sir G. D. Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.

Chief Local Officers of the Company, Messrs. David Mackintosh, Sergeant, Flint, and Wallace.

Foreign Consuls.

Germany, Baron von Soden, Consul-General, Cameroon River; H. H. Johnston, F.R.G.S. (Vice-Consul).

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these Islands.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the Colonies of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilised power, and includes British New Guinea, the Louisiade Archi-

pelago, the Southern Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Tongan or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, and the various small groups of Melanesia. The Protectorate established by Her Majesty's Government over part of New Guinea and adjacent islands is administered by a Special Commissioner, but for judicial purposes it remains under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court, is by virtue of his office a judicial commissioner, and where the attendance of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, the High Commissioner may appoint a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of her Majesty.

The High Commissioners' Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all her Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have jurisdiction civil and criminal analogous to that of Stipendiary Magistrates and Judges of County Courts with certain limited powers in respect of probate and letters of administration.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and in order to deal with cases occurring where there is no resident Deputy Commissioner, certain officers in command of her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station have been appointed Deputy Commissioners.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

Establishment.

High Commissioner, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Fielding Clarke, 300*l*.
(in addition to salary as Chief Justice of Fiji).

Registrar, J. Langford, 50*l*. (in addition to Fiji salary).

Secretary to High Commission and Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Collet, 400*l*.

Deputy Commissioner in Tonga, R. B. Leefe, acting, 440*l*. and quarters.

Deputy Commissioner in Samoa, J. Wilson, acting, 100*l*. and 450*l*. as Consul.

Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific, H. H. Romilly, C.M.G., 500*l*. (in addition to 200*l*. from New Guinea).

Besides the peninsula a strip of territory stretching about three miles inland belongs to England, the whole area being about seventy square miles. The town of Aden is situated on the side of a rocky promontory, and is very strongly fortified. It is a most important coaling station, and also an entrepôt for the trade with Arabia. The imports in 1888 amounted to 2,014,580*l*., and the exports to 1,444,890*l*. The exports consist of coffee, dyes, feathers, gums, spices, &c. The settlement is subject to the government of Bombay, being presided over by a president, who is also commander of the troops in the garrison. (For further information see publications relating to India).

PERIM, an island situated at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a dependency of Aden, and in consideration of an undertaking not to cede to any other Power than Great Britain. SOCOTRA, an island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, and lying in the direct route to India, has been since 1876 under the government of Aden, which pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Keshin, to whom it belongs. The area of the island is about 3,000 square miles, and its population about 4,000, of Arab descent. It was formally annexed in October, 1886.

ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, lying in the South Atlantic, lat. 7° 57' S. and long. 14° 21' W., is under the supervision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who maintain a small naval station there. It is frequented by whalers engaged in the antarctic fishing, and is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught annually. The mail steamers from the Cape call there once a month. It is a barren, rocky peak, of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point.

Captain, Richard H. Napier, R.N.

PONDOLAND.

Pondoland has been under protection since 1844, when Sir Peregrine Maitland entered into a treaty with Faku, then paramount chief. In 1878 Sir Bartle Frere, as High Commissioner, intervened in the affairs of Pondoland, deposing Umqikela from the position of paramount chief, and placing half the tribe under the independent rule of Nquliso. He renewed the declaration of protectorate, and annexed the St. John's River Mouth, which has since been incorporated with the Cape Colony. The existence of the British protectorate over Pondoland was in 1885 notified anew in the Cape Gazette. Umqikela in 1887 granted a road through his territory to the Cape Government, from which he received a stipend of 200*l*. per annum until his death in the latter part of that year. (See further as to Pondoland under "Cape Colony," *ante*, Part II.)

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan d'Acunha and Gough Island are the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn, with the exception of three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The popula-

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OTHER MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS.

ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, on the Arabian coast.

tion has since increased to about a hundred, and remains practically stationary, as the younger and more ambitious settlers migrate in batches to the Cape. The inhabitants practically enjoy their possessions in common, and there is no strong drink on the island, and no crime. It was at one time proposed to give them laws and a regular government, but this was found unnecessary for the above reasons, and they remain under the moral rule of their oldest inhabitant, Governor Green, successor to Governor Glass, Corporal in the Royal Artillery, and founder of the settlement. The inhabitants are spoken of as long-lived, healthy, moral, religious, and hospitable to strangers. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885. There are 300 cattle and 200 sheep on the islands, and crops of potatoes are raised.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory, or under British protection, but are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island (Tasmania), Sydney Island, the Caroline and Flint Islands (Pacific Ocean), Malden Island

(off the coast of Victoria), the Purdy Group (New Guinea), Sombrero (West Indies), Cato Island, Raine Island, Bell Cay, Bramble Cay, Pilgrim Island, Ducie Island, Christmas Island, Banman Island, Roggewein Island, Teinhoven Island, Coral Island and Dudosa, Suwarrow Island, Starbuck Island, Little Scrub Island, Palmerston Island, Surprise Island, Vostoc, Willis's Islets (all in the Pacific Ocean), and there are many others. Most of these have no permanent inhabitants but are, or have, been leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection. The rents are paid into the Exchequer.

Norfolk Island and Pitcairn Island are under the supervision of the Governor of New South Wales, and Lord Howe's Island is included in that Colony.

The Mushahh Islands, a group of coral reefs off the coast of Abyssinia, were ceded by the Sultan of Tejureh, and taken possession of on the 31st August, 1840. By agreement with France in July, 1887, they were recognised as being under French protection, and they now belong to the French Colony of Jobock.

The Kuriyan-Muriyan Islands, five in number, off the south-east coast of Arabia, were ceded by the Imam of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea telegraph cable. On one of them, Hallaniyah, is the signalling station maintained by the Telegraph Company. The whole group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

I. LIST OF HONOURS

Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.

Peers.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1866.
The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1871.

Privy Councillors.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, K.G., 1858.	The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., 1879.
The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, K.P., 1864.	The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1883.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, 1866.	The Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., 1886.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G., 1867.	The Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., 1886.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1868.	The Right Hon. William Bede Dalley (nominated), 1886.
The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1869.	
The Right Hon. Lord Blachford, G.C.M.G., 1871.	
The Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, 1873.	

Baronets.

Sir John Francis Davis, K.C.B., 1845.	Sir William John Clarke, 1882.
Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.	Sir George Stephen, 1886.
Sir Daniel Cooper, K.C.M.G., 1863.	Sir Charles Clifford, 1887.
The Right Hon. Sir John Rose, G.C.M.G., 1872.	

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knights Grand Cross.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, 1884.
The Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1885.
The Right Hon. Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., 1886.

Knights Commanders.

Sir George Grey, 1848.	Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., 1882.
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1853.	Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1886.
Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., 1854.	
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., 1862.	

Companions.

Colonel George DeRottenburgh, 1857.	Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., 1867.
Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., 1867.
Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.	Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1868.
Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, K.C.M.G., 1860.	The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, 1885.
Major Matthew Richmond, 1860.	Major-General John Soame Richardson, 1885.
Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq., 1862.	John Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., 1886.
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., 1862.	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 1886.
Charles Saint John Septimus Herbert, Esq., 1863.	Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 1886.
Major Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 1886.
Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., 1886.
William MacDougall, Esq., 1867.	

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1846.	Sir Francis Murphy, 1860.
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., 1852.	Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, K.C.M.G., 1860.
Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, 1856.	Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.
Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G., 1856.	Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C., 1861.
Sir William Foster Stawell, 1857.	Sir Francis Smith, 1862.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1857.	Sir John Ives Mantell, 1867.
Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D., 1858.	Sir Hugh William Hoyles, 1869.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., 1858.	Sir Robert Hodgson, 1869.
The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1859.	Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, LL.D., 1869.

Sir James Cockle, 1869
 Sir John Morphet, 1870.
 Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G. 1870.
 Sir Edward Kenny, 1870.
 Sir Oliver Nugent, 1872.
 Sir Joseph Needham, 1873.
 Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1873.
 Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., 1873.
 Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, 1874.
 Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1874.
 Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875.
 Sir Samuel Wilson, 1875.
 Sir Charles MacMahon, 1875.
 Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, 1875.
 Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876.
 Sir William Milne, 1876.
 Sir William Buell Richards, 1877.
 Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion, 1877.
 Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 1877.
 Sir David Tennant, 1877.
 Sir John Budd Phear, 1877.
 Sir Thomas Elder, 1878.
 Sir Salvatore Naudi, L.L.D., 1878
 Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1878.
 Sir Charles Packer, 1879.
 Sir Henry Connor, 1880.
 Sir Nicholas Gustave Bestel, 1880.

Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, 1880.
 Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., 1880.
 Sir William Johnston Ritchie, 1811.
 Sir James Prendergast, 1881.
 Sir Charles Lilley, 1881.
 Sir John Gorrie, 1882.
 Sir Richard Cayley, 1882.
 Sir James Marshall, C.M.G., 1882.
 Sir Henry James Burford Burford-Hancock, 1882.
 Sir Adam Gib Ellis, 1882.
 Sir George Phillippo, 1882.
 Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, 1883.
 Sir Roderick William Cameron, 1883.
 Sir Alfred Roberts, 1883.
 Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, 1883.
 Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., 1884.
 Sir Elliot Charles Bovill, 1884.
 Sir John William Dawson, L.L.D., C.M.G., 1884.
 Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, 1884.
 Sir James MacRae, 1886.
 Sir William Colles Meredith, 1886.
 Sir Robert Molesworth, 1886.
 Sir William Lambert Dobson, 1886.
 Sir Andrew Stuart, 1887.
 Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, 1887.
 Sir Eugène Pierre Jules Leclezio, 1887.
 Sir Adam Wilson, 1887.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Captain Henry Park Airey, *New South Wales Artillery*, 1887.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

The Sovereign,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1837.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1851.*

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1869.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

His Highness The Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, K.C.S.I., 1876.

His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.

† His Excellency Nubar Pasha, 1879.

† His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, 1881.

His Honour Sir John Henry Brand, President of the Orange Free State, 1882.

† His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, 1883.

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed 65† in number.)

The Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.

Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., 1868.

Sir Adriano Dingli, L.L.D., C.B., 1868.

Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monk, P.C., 1869.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, P.C., K.G., 1869.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., 1874.

General The Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B., 1874.

The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, 1875.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., 1876.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.B., 1877.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1878.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., 1878.

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, 1878.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, K.C.B., 1878.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, P.C., K.T., 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., 1878.

Sir Antonio Micallet, L.L.D., 1879.

† The Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., 1879.

* G.C.M.G. in 1845.

† Including 20 for Foreign Services.

‡ Foreign Service.

- *Sir Richard Wood, C.B., 1879.
General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B., 1880.
Major.-Gen. Sir H. E. Wood, *V.C.*, K.C.B., 1882.
The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, P.C., 1883.
Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, 1883.
Sir James Robert Longden, 1883.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1884.
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., 1884.
- *The Right Hon. Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B., 1884.
The Right Hon. Baron Carrington, P.C., 1885.
Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., C.I.E., 1885.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1885.
Sir Frederic Aloysius Weld, 1885.
- *Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., 1885.
- *Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., *V.C.*, K.C.B., 1885.
- Colonel Sir Charles Warren, R.E., K.C.B., 1885.
- *Sir Julian Pauncefote, C.B., 1885.
- *Sir William Arthur White, LL.D., C.B., 1886.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., M.P., 1886.
Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., 1886.
- *Sir John Kirk, M.D., 1886.
- *The Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Burnett David Morier, G.C.B., 1886.
Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., C.B., 1886.
- *Sir Francis Clare Ford, C.B., 1886.
General Sir John Linton Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., 1887.
General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., C.I.E., 1887.
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B., 1887.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, 1887.
Sir Edward William Stafford, 1887.
Sir Thomas Elder, 1887.
- *Sir Ronald Ferguson Thomson, C.I.E., 1888.
Sir Henry Parkes, 1888.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

- *His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.
- *His Excellency Riaz Pasha, 1879.
- *His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Koso Tibodi ti Phraklang, 1880.
- *Sir Constantine George Zeroudacchi, 1883.
- *Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, 1884.
- *Major-General Edward Zohrab Pasha, C.B., 1885.
His Highness The Sultan of Selangore, 1886.
- *Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, 1887.
- *Sir John Antoniadis, 1887.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed 200† in number.)

- † Sir Charles Cox (Chancellor), 1887.
Sir Antonio Lefcochilo Count Dusmani, 1849.
Sir James Philip La Caïta, 1859.
Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, P.C., 1869.
The Right Hon. Baron Norton, P.C., 1869.
Sir Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, 1870.
The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, P.C., 1870.
Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, 1871.
Sir George Frederic Verdon, C.B., 1872.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1872.
Sir Henry Ayers, 1872.
Sir James McCulloch, 1874.
Sir John Scott, 1874.
Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, C.B., 1874.
Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1874.
Sir John Sealy, 1874.
Sir Charles Du Cane, 1875.
Sir George Macleay, 1875.
Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, 1875.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, 1875.
Sir Rawson William Rawson, C.B., 1875.
Sir Charles Peter Layard, 1876.
Sir Theophilus Shepstone, 1876.
Sir William Wellington Cairns, 1877.
Sir William Fitzherbert, 1877.
Major Sir Robert Miller Mundy, 1877.
Gen. Sir Patrick Leonard M'Dougall, 1877.
Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., 1877.
Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, 1877.
Sir John Robertson, 1877.
Sir Arthur Blyth, C.B., 1877.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
General Sir John Jarvis Bisset, C.B., 1877.
- Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1878.
Sir Sanford Freeling, 1878.
Sir John Hay, 1878.
Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., 1878.
Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, Q.C., 1878.
Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., C.I.E., 1878.
Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, 1879.
Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., 1879.
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., 1879.
Major-Gen. Sir Edward Wolstenholme Ward, R.E., 1879.
Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, Ph.D., M.D., 1879.
Sir Alexander Campbell, 1879.
Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1879.
Sir William Fox, 1879.
- *The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 1879.
Major-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., 1879.
- *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, R.A., M.P., K.C.B., 1879.
Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1879.
Colonel Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., 1880.
Sir John Pope Hennessy, 1880.
Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, 1880.
Sir William Vallance Whiteway, 1880.
Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, *V.C.*, K.C.B., 1880.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1880.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, 1880.
Sir Virgile Naz, 1880.
- *Sir Spencer St. John, 1881.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, C.B., 1881.
Sir George Berkeley, 1881.
Sir Hector Louis Langevin, Q.C., C.B., 1881.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., 1881.

* Foreign Services.

† Including 45 for Foreign Services.

‡ Senior Knight Commander by virtue of his office.

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, 1881.
 *Gen. Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, R.E., 1881.
 *Col. Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E., D.C.L., K.C.B., 1881.
 Sir Donald Currie, M.P., 1881.
 Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, C.B., 1881.
 *Sir Auckland Colvin, C.I.E., 1881.
 *General Sir Edward Stanton, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 Sir John Henry de Villiers, 1882.
 Admiral The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., 1882.
 *Sir Robert Hart, 1882.
 Sir Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, 1882.
 Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., 1882.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Bellairs, C.B., 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir George Stoddart Whitmore, 1882.
 Sir Saul Samuel, C.B., 1882.
 Sir John Hall, 1882.
 Sir William Charles Sargeant, 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., 1882.
 Sir Thomas McIlwraith, 1882.
 *Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, A.D.C., F.C., K.C.B., 1882.
 Sir William Robinson, 1883.
 Sir George William Des Vœux, 1883.
 Col. Sir Robert William Harley, C.B., 1883.
 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, 1883.
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E., 1883.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M., 1883.
 Sir Hugh Low, 1883.
 Sir Ambrose Shea, 1883.
 Gen. The Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.B., 1884.
 Sir Frederick Whitaker, 1884.
 Col. Sir Francis Walter de Winton, R.A., 1884.
 *Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, 1884.
 *Sur.-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.P., 1884.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, 1884.
 Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., M.P., 1884.
 Sir Frederick Napier Broome, 1884.
 Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, 1884.
 Sir David Lewis MacPherson, 1884.
 *Sir Henry Percy Anderson, 1885.
 *Sir Gerald FitzGerald, 1885.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, 1885.
 Sir Charles Mills, C.B., 1885.
 *The Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, 1885.
 *Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 1885.
 *Sir Halliday Macartney, M.D., 1885.
 Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, 1885.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., 1885.
 *Sir John Fowler, C.E., 1885.
 *Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, 1886.
 *The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, 1886.
 Captain Sir Francis Richard Burton.

Sir John Coode, C.E., 1886.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke, R.A., 1886.
 Sir Cecil Clement Smith, 1886.
 Sir Donald Alexander Smith, 1886.
 Sir Robert Stout, 1886.
 *The Honourable Sir William Stuart, C.B., 1886.
 *The Right Honourable Baron Vivian, C.B., 1886.
 *The Honourable Sir Edmund John Monson, C.B., 1886.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, 1886.
 Sir Samuel Davenport, Knight, 1886.
 Sir Francis Knollys, C.B., 1886.
 Sir Arthur N. Birch, 1886.
 Sir Arthur Hodgson, 1886.
 Sir Augustus John Adderley, 1886.
 Sir James Francis Garrick, 1886.
 Sir Graham Berry, 1886.
 Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, 1886.
 *Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., 1886.
 *Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams, C.B., 1886.
 *Sir Francis Beilby Alston, 1886.
 Sir William Foster Stawell, 1886.
 Sir John Gordon Sprigg, 1886.
 Sir John Staples, 1886.
 Sir Walter Lawry Buller, 1886.
 Sir Robert Thorburn, 1887.
 Sir John William Downer, 1887.
 Sir Thomas Uington, Q.C., 1887.
 Sir James Lorimer, 1887.
 Sir Robert Wisdom, 1887.
 The Right Hon. The Earl of Onslow, 1887.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, 1887.
 Sir James Hector, M.D., 1887.
 Sir William Brandford Griffith, 1887.
 Lt.-Col. Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1887.
 Colonel Sir Frederick Carrington, 1887.
 Sir John Bates Thurston, 1887.
 Sir Edward Newton, 1887.
 Sir Malcolm Fraser, 1887.
 Sir William Henry Marsh, 1887.
 Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, M.A., D.C.L., 1887.
 Sir John William Akerman, 1887.
 Sir James Alexander Grant, M.D., 1887.
 Major-General Sir Christopher Charles Teesdale, K.A., A.D.C., F.C., C.B., 1887.
 *Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E., C.S.I., 1887.
 *Sir William Kirby Green, 1887.
 *Colonel Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, 1887.
 *Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, 1887.
 *Sir John Henry Fawcett, 1887.
 *Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie, 1887.
 *Sir Edgar Vincent, 1887.
 *Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, C.B., 1887.
 *Sir John Pender, 1888.
 *Col. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E., 1888.

Honorary Companions

- *His Excellency Samih Pasha, 1879.
- *Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.
- *Prince Prisdang, 1880.
- Monsieur Paul Gabriel Madon, 1882.
- *His Highness Raja Idris bin Raja Bendahara Iskandur, 1884
- *Hermann Sahl, Esq., 1887.
- *Zulfikar Pasha, 1887.
- *Osman Pasha Orphi, 1887.
- *Monsieur Ambrosia Swadmo, 1887.
- *Mirza Abbass Khan, 1888.

* Foreign Services.

Companions.

(Not to exceed 342* in number.)

Alexander Fielding Boyd, Esq., 1862.
 Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, 1864.
 Ferdinando Vincenzo Ingloft, Esq., 1868.
 William Charles Gibson, Esq., 1869.
 James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., 1870.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, R.E.,
 F.R.C.S., 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel Archibald MacEachern, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel Brown Chamberlin, 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.
 Lieut.-General Randal Joseph Feilden, 1870.
 Commissary-General Matthew Bell Irvine, C.B.,
 1870.
 Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.
 Lt.-Colonel James F. McLeod, 1870.
 Colonel John Hamilton Gray, 1871.
 John Harvey Darrell, Esq., 1871.
 Charles Todd, Esq., 1872.
 Richard Southey, Esq., 1872.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, 1872.
 Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle,
 R.N., C.B., 1874.
 Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., 1874.
 Col. Reginald William Sartorius, F.R.C.S., 1874.
 Major John Henry Barnard, 1874.
 Lt.-Col. William Augustus Trydell Helden, 1874.
 Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.
 James Arndell Youl, Esq., 1874.
 Giovanni Battista Trapani, Esq., LL.D., 1874.
 Augustus Charles Gregory, Esq., 1875.
 Major Peter Egerton Warburton, 1875.
 Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., 1875.
 John Gardiner Austin, Esq., 1876.
 Brigade-Surgeon Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury,
 M.D., 1876.
 Vincenzo Bugeja, Esq., 1876.
 Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, Knt., 1877.
 Major-Gen. Antonio Mattei, R.M.F.A., 1877.
 Joseph William Trutch, Esq., 1877.
 Cyril Clerke Graham, Esq., 1877.
 John Douglas, Esq., 1877.
 Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq., 1877.
 George Vane, Esq., 1877.
 Thomas Russell, Esq., 1877.
 Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., 1877.
 John Palliser, Esq., 1877.
 Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron, R.A.,
 1877.
 Colonel George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.
 Major Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.
 Arthur John Lewis Gordon, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Henry Stewart, Esq., 1877.
 Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq., 1877.
 Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, Esq., 1878.
 Henry Halloran, Esq., 1878.
 Colville Arthur Durell Barclay, Esq., 1878.
 Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, R.N.,
 K.C.B., 1878.
 Matthew Smith Blyth, Esq., 1878.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., 1878.
 Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, Esq., 1878.
 Edward Combes, Esq., 1878.
 James Joseph Casey, Esq., 1878.
 Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., 1878.
 Josiah Boothby, Esq., 1878.
 John Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., 1878.
 George Collins Levey, Esq., 1878.
 James Rose Innes, Esq., 1879.
 Major Henry George Elliot, R.M., 1879.
 John Frost, Esq., 1879.

Edward Yewd Brabant, Esq., 1879.
 James Armstrong, Esq., 1879.
 Lieut.-General Henry Wray, R.E., 1879.
 Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A.,
 1879.
 Christopher Rolleston, Esq., 1879.
 Edward Richardson, Esq., 1879.
 William James Mudie Larnach, Esq., 1879.
 Joseph Henderson, Esq., 1879.
 Lieut.-General Henry Hope Crealock, C.B., 1879.
 Lieut.-General Frederick Marshall, 1879.
 Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfryes, M.D.,
 C.B., 1879.
 Rear-Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.
 Captain John William Brackenbury, R.N., 1879.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mahony, 1879.
 Colonel George Paton, 1879.
 Colonel and Deputy Commissary General Emilius
 Hughes, C.B., 1879.
 Commandant Rupert La Trobe Lonsdale, 1879.
 Commandant Peter Raaf, 1879.
 Commandant Frank N. Straetfeld, 1879.
 †George Jackson Eldridge, Esq., 1879.
 †Colonel Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., C.B.,
 1879.
 Colonel Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.
 †William Henry Wyde, Esq., 1880.
 Colonel Frederick Carrington, 1880.
 P. J. Ferreira, Esq., 1880.
 Major Norman Magnus MacLeod, 1880.
 Loftus John Rolleston, Esq., 1880.
 James Sivewright, Esq., 1880.
 Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., 1880.
 Célicourt Antelme, Esq., 1880.
 The Hon. William Francis Littleton, 1880.
 †Lieut.-Col. Francis Coningsby Hannam Clarke,
 R.A., 1880.
 Francis John Villiers, Esq., 1880.
 †Colonel Falkland George Edgeworth Warren,
 R.A., 1880.
 Lieut.-Col. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, 1880.
 John Davies, Esq., 1880.
 Lieut.-General Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., 1880.
 Major-General William Pole Coilingwood, 1880.
 Colonel the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton,
 1880.
 Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, 1880.
 †Major Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.
 Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., 1881.
 William Warren Streeten, Esq., 1881.
 Major John George Dartnell, 1881.
 Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., Kt., 1881.
 William Dealtry, Esq., 1881.
 Charles John Irving, Esq., 1881.
 Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, Esq., 1881.
 Charles Bruce, Esq., 1881.
 William Macgregor, Esq., M.D., 1881.
 †George Edward March, Esq., 1881.
 †Alexander Condie Stephen, Esq., C.B., 1881.
 James Cosmo Newbery, Esq., 1881.
 John Cashel Hoey, Esq., 1881.
 Col. William Clive Justice, 1881.
 Capt. Robert Knapp Barrow, 1881.
 Frederick Evans, Esq., 1881.
 Alfred Patrick, Esq., 1882.
 Montagu Frederick Ommanney, Esq., 1882.
 William Turner Thiselton Dyer, Esq., F.R.S.,
 1882.
 Colonel Saverio, Marchese de Piro, 1882.
 Henry Heylyn Hayter, Esq., 1882.

* Including 80 for Foreign Services.

† Foreign Services.

- Cornelius Alfred Moloney, Esq., 1882.
 Gerhardus M. Rudolph, Esq., 1882.
 Melmoth Osborn, Esq., 1882.
 John Forrest, Esq., 1882.
 Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., 1882.
 *Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., 1882.
 Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., 1882.
 Colonel Thomas Fraser, R.E., 1882.
 Charles James Roberts, Esq., 1882.
 George Meares, Esq., 1882.
 Alastair Mackenzie Ferguson, Esq., 1882.
 *William Chauncy Cartwright, Esq., 1882.
 *John Isidor Maurice Ornstein, Esq., 1882.
 *James Mackie, Esq., M.B., 1882.
 Thomas Braddell, Esq., 1882.
 Henry Stuart Mitchell, Esq., 1882.
 Colonel Richard Harrison, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 Major-General James Lazzarini, 1882.
 Colonel Augustinus Michael Portelli, 1882.
 John Kidd, Esq., 1882.
 *John Easton Cornish, Esq., 1882.
 *Surgeon-Major Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D., 1882.
 *Falconer Atlee, Esq., 1882.
 *Noel Temple Moore, Esq., 1883.
 *Charles Clarke, Esq., 1883.
 Michael Henry Gallwey, Esq., 1883.
 Major-General Saverio Gatt, 1883.
 Colonel Edward Osborne Hewett, R.E., 1883.
 The Hon. Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, 1883.
 Edward Laborde, Esq., 1883.
 Macnamara Dix, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Brownlee, Esq., 1883.
 John Frederick Dickson, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Edward Bright, Esq., 1883.
 *Ernest Mason Satow, Esq., 1883.
 Robert Murray Smith, Esq., 1884.
 Thomas Archer, Esq., 1884.
 Colonel Samuel Dunlop, R.A., 1884.
 Colonel Charles John Moysey, R.E., 1884.
 John Glasgow Grant, Esq., 1884.
 Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, Esq., 1884.
 George Smyth Baden-Powell, Esq., M.P., 1884.
 Frederick Charles Heidenstam, Esq., 1884.
 William Crofton Twynam, Esq., 1884.
 William Alexander Pickering, Esq., 1884.
 Captain Francis Durrant, R.N., 1884.
 *Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., 1884.
 *Moulvie Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, 1884.
 *Constantine George Stavrides, Esq., 1885.
 *Augustus William Lawson Hemmings, Esq., 1885.
 *William Edward Maxwell, Esq., 1885.
 *Captain Andrew Kennedy Bickford, R.N., 1885.
 *James Wilson Redhouse, Esq., 1885.
 Edward Noel Walker, Esq., 1885.
 Edward Fairfield, Esq., 1885.
 Frederick Thomas Sargood, Esq., 1885.
 Major-General Major Francis Downes, R.A., 1885.
 Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, R.A., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Robert Drury, 1885.
 *Edward Hyde Hewett, Esq., 1885.
 *William Henry Wrench, Esq., 1885.
 *James Duncan Campbell, Esq., 1885.
 Major Herbert Jekyll, R.E., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, R.M., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Denison, 1885.
 *Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, 1885.
 Maj.-Gen. Fred. William Edward Forester Walker, C.B., 1886.
 Col. the Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, C.B., 1886.
 Col. Francis George Savage Curtis, 1886.
 Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutlej Gough, 1886.
 William Henry Macleod Read, Esq., 1886.
 Richard Mattei, Esq., 1886.
 *Lieut.-Colonel John Macclesfield Heath, 1886.
 *Lieut. Westropp Joseph Peyton, 1886.
 Edmund Burke Pennell, Esq., 1886.
 *George Robert Lambert Annesley, Esq., 1886.
 *Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, Esq., 1886.
 *Major Edward James Montague-Stuart-Wortley, 1886.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Hime, late R.E., 1886.
 Commander Graham John Bower, late R.N., 1886.
 Edmund Stace Symonds, Esq., 1886.
 Charles Meldrum, Esq., 1886.
 Osbert Chadwick, Esq., C.E., 1886.
 Hampden Willis, Esq., 1886.
 *Colonel the Honourable George Patrick Hyde Villiers, 1886.
 *Percy Sanderson, Esq., 1886.
 Sir James Marshall, Knight, 1886.
 Hector Fabre, Esq., 1886.
 Joseph Bosisto, Esq., 1886.
 Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, Esq., LL.D., 1886.
 George Hammond Hawtayne, Esq., 1886.
 Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esq., 1886.
 Henry John Jourdain, Esq., 1886.
 Edward Cunliffe-Owen, Esq., 1886.
 Arthur James Richens Trendell, Esq., 1886.
 Richard Chaffey Baker, Esq., 1886.
 Frederick Richard Saunders, Esq., 1886.
 Frank Athelstane Swettenham, Esq., 1886.
 *Arthur Nicolson, Esq., 1886.
 *Major-General James Keith Fraser, 1886.
 *John Henry Gibbs Bergne, Esq., 1886.
 *Colonel Horatio Herbert Kitchener, R.E., 1886.
 *William Lane Booker, Esq., 1886.
 *Lieutenant-Colonel William Everett, 1886.
 *Alfred Biliotti, Esq., 1886.
 Frederick McCoy, Esq., 1886.
 Robert Hamilton Lang, Esq., 1886.
 Hugh Hastings Romilly, Esq., 1886.
 *Major Charles Moore Watson, R.E., 1887.
 *Major William Hope Meiklejohn, 1887.
 *Major Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, 1887.
 *Surgeon Charles William Owen, C.I.E., 1887.
 *Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan, 1887.
 *Thomas Kerr, Esq., 1887.
 Henry Arthur Blake, Esq., 1887.
 Walter Joseph Sendall, Esq., 1887.
 James Shaw Hay, Esq., 1887.
 Captain John Charles Ready Colomb, R.M.A., M.P., 1887.
 Paul Frederick Tidman, Esq., 1887.
 Major Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., 1887.
 Guiseppe Carbone, Esq., LL.D., 1887.
 Major George Sydenham Clarke, R.E., 1887.
 William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, Esq., 1887.
 Major-General Edward Harding Steward, 1887.
 William Frederick Haynes Smith, Esq., 1887.
 Francis Fleming, Esq., 1887.
 James Russell, Esq., 1887.
 George William Robert Campbell, Esq., 1887.
 Captain Tolmie John Tresidder, R.E., 1887.
 Francis Richard Round, Esq., M.A., 1887.
 *Sir Oscar Moore Passey Clayton, Knt., 1887.
 *Colonel Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., 1887.
 *Major Arthur John Bigge, R.A., C.B., 1887.
 *Maj.-Gen. Frederick Chenevix-Trench, 1887.
 *Marchesino Guiseppe Lorenzo De Piro, 1887.
 *Walter Frederick Miéville, Esq., 1887.

*Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq., 1887.

*Robert John Kennedy, Esq., 1887.

*Major Francis Arthur Marindin, R.E., 1887.

*Captain Arthur Frederick Barrow, 1887.

*Captain Albert Frederick de Laessle, C.I.E., 1887.

*Russell Brooke Robertson, Esq., 1888.

*Hugh Marinitch, Esq., 1888.

Officers of the Order.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles Perry, D.D., 1878.

Chancellor, Sir Charles Cox, K.C.M.G., 1877.

Secretary, Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., K.C.B., 1877.

King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, C.B. (Garter King at Arms), 1869.

Registrar, The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, C.B., 1877.

Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., 1882.

Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

II. LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

PREPARED AND REVISED BY C. ATCHLEY AND J. RUSSELL, OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIBRARY.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1877 to present time.

[C. Command Paper; H.C. Paper ordered by the House of Commons, or Bill; H.L. Paper ordered by the House of Lords, or Bill].

COLONIAL OFFICE AND SUBSIDIARY DEPARTMENTS.

Crown Agents for the Colonies, functions of, C—3075, 1881.
Claim of Mr. W. Woods, H.L. 228 and 228 (I), 1881.
Emigrants' Information Office, C—4751, 1886; C—5078, 1887.
Lower Division Clerks, H.C. 227, 1884.

General Colonial Affairs.

Annual Reports, C—1825, 1877; C—1869, 1877; C—2149, 1878; C—2273, 1879; C—2444, 1879; C—2598, 1880; C—2730, 1880; C—2829, 1881; C—3094, 1881; C—3218, 1882; C—3388, 1882; C—3642, 1883; C—3794, 1883; C—4015, 1884; C—4193, 1884; C—4404, 1884-5; C—4583, 1884-5; C—4842, 1886; C—4904, 1886; C—5071, 1887; C—5239, 1887.
Army in the Colonies, Cost, Casualties, Extent, and other particulars of, H.C. 54, 1877; H.C. 38, 1878; H.C. 47, 1878-79; H.C. 51, 68, 74, 95, 150, 197, and 220 of 1880; H.C. 51, 412 of 1881; H.C. 93, 1882; H.C. 294 and 295, 1882; H.C. 16, 1883; H.C. 47, 1883; H.C. 33, 1884, H.C. 84, 1884; H.L. 52, 1884-5; H.C. 69, 1884-5; H.C. 73, 1886 (Sess. I); H.C. 74, 1887.
Banks (Colonial), H.C. 115, 370, 1880; H.C. 421, 1881; H.C. 115, 1881.
Board of Trade Journal, C—4898, 1886.
Colonial Conference, C—5091, 5091-I, 1887.
Colonial Possessions, Defence of, C—4186, 1884; C—4226, 1884-5.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, C—5083, 1887.
Colonial Courts of Enquiry Bill, H.L. 164, 1882.
Colonial Fortifications Bill, H.L. 133, 1877.
Colonial Stocks Bill, H.L. 189, 1877.
Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment, H.C. 228, 1884.
Colonial Import Duties, H.C. 218, 1878-9, 120-I, 1880; 333-II, 1881; 322-I, 1882; 178-I, 1884-5.
Colonial Prisoners Removal Bill, H.C. 257, 1884.
Companies Registers (Colonial), H.L. 150, 1883.
Contagious Diseases Ordinances (Colonies), H.C. 247, 1886; 20 and 347, 1887.
Copyright, C—2036, 1878; C—2036-I, 1878; C—2870, 1881; C—4606, 1886; C—4853, 1886; C—4856, 1886; C—4910, 1886; C—5167, 1887; H.C., Bill, 156, 1886 (Sess. I); H.C. 335 of 1887.
Emigration, H.C. 5, 1877; H.C. 9, 1878; H.C. 32, 1878-9; H.C. 8, 1880; H.C. 89, 1881; H.C. 87, 1882; H.C. 383, 1882; H.C. 89, 1883; H.L. 110 and 190, 1884; H.C. 210 and 235, 1884; H.C. 52, 1884-5; H.C. 3, 1886 (Sess. I); C—4751, 1886; C—5109, 1887.
Empress, Title of, H.C. 111, 1876.
Extradition, C—2039, 1878.
Federation of Empire, C—4521, 1885 (Sir J. Vogel's Memorandum).
Forest Conservancy, C—2197, 1879.
Gold Coinage (Colonial), H.C. 200, 1884.
Government of British Settlements, H.L. 189, 1887.
Grants and Advances to Colonies, H.C. 417, 1881.
Guaranteed Loans, H.C. 274, 1877.
International Postal Union, Adherence of Colonies, C—1666, 1877; C—2050, 1878; C—2309, 1878; C—5040, 1887.
Intoxicants, Sale of, C—3224, 1882; C—3477, 1883; C—4700, 1886.
Legislative Assemblies, Regulations of, C—2984, 1881; C—3688, 1883.
Merchant Shipping (Colonial), H.C. 235, 1882.
Mines and Minerals, C—4058, 1884; C—4430, 1884-5; C—4771, 1886; C—5132, 1887.
Naval and Military Officers and Stores Lent or Given to Colonies, H.L. 26, 1886, (Sess. II); H.L. 85, 1887.
Naval Forces (Colonial), H.L. 125, 1884-5.
Paris Exhibition, C—2588 and 2588-I, 1880.
Pensions, H.L. 98, 1887; H.C. 337 and 349 of 1887.
Postal, H.L. 36, 1887; H.L. 36-I, 1887; H.C. 34, 1887; 122, 1887.
Railways (Colonial), C—1609, 1876.
Registration of Title, H.C. 211 and 211, I, 1881.
Statistics (Colonial), C—2029, 1878 H.C. 107, 1878-9; H.C. 39, 1881; C—2867, 1881; C—4519, 1884-5.
Statistical Abstracts (Colonial), C—1842, 1877; C—2093, 1878; C—2306, 1879; C—2520, 1880; C—2936, 1881; C—3216, 1882; C—3502, 1883; C—3874, 1884; C—4225, 1884-5; C—4520, 1884-5; C—4825, 1886.
Sugar Bounties, C—1837 and 1838, 1877; H.C. 395, 1878; H.C. 321, 1878-9; C—2111, 1878; 2280 and 2327, 1878-9; H.C. 332, 1880 (Sess. II); C—2476, 1880; H.C. 229, 1881; H.C. 422, 1881; H.C. 345, 1884; H.C. 39, 1884-5.
Trade of Colonies with India, C—1870, 1877; C—2027, 1878; C—2400, 1878-9; C—2585, 1880; C—2895, 1881; C—3139, 1882; C—3407, 1883; C—3901, 1884; C—4293, 1884-5; C—4729, 1886; C—4932, 1887.
Trade of United Kingdom with Colonies, C—1811, 1877; C—2091, 1878; C—2371, 1878-9; C—2597, 1880; C—2920, 1881; C—3278, 1882; C—3637, 1883; C—4095, 1884; C—4459, 1884-5; C—4820, 1886; C—5148, 1887.
Trade Marks, C—1901, 1878; C—4837, 1886.
Treaties, Commercial, Most Favoured Nation Clause, C—2424, 1878-9; C—3735, 1883.
Timber (Colonial), C—2197, 1878.
Volunteers for the Soudan, C—4324, C—4437, and C—4494, 1884-5.
Wine Imports, H.C. 132, 1878-9.

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN DEPENDENCIES.

Cyprus.

Convention with Turkey, C—2057, C—2090 and C—2138, 1878.
 General Affairs, C—2229, 2324, 2351, 2355, 2398, all of 1879; C—2699, 1880; C—2930, 1881; C—3091, 1881; C—3384, 1882.
 Finances, C—2394, 1879; C—2396, 1879; C—2628, 1880; C—2629, 1880; C—2991, 1881 (Turkey No. 7 of 1881); C—3005, 1881; C—3383, 1882; C—3661, 1883; C—3662, 1883; C—4120, 1884; C—4438, 1884-5; C—4471, 1884-5; C—4831, 1886.
 Annual Reports, C—2543, 1880; C—3092, 1881; C—3385, 1882; C—3772, 1883; C—4188, 1884; C—4694, 1886; C—4961, 1887.
 Legislative Council, C—3211, 1882; C—3791, 1883.
 Locust Campaign, C—4189, 1884; C—4620, 1886; C—4960, 1887.
 Census, C—4264, 1884-5.
 Revenue Frauds, C—4435, 1884-5; C—4585, 1884-5; C—4831, 1886.
 Surplus Revenue, disposal of, C—2991, 1881.
 Troops in, H.C. 151, 151-I, and 152, 1878-9.
 Medical Reports on, H.C. 169, 1878-9.
 Anchorages, C—2244, 1878.
 Famagusta Harbour, C—2544, 1880.
 Public Works, C—2326, 1879; C—2425, 1879; C—2542, 1880.
 Forests, C—2427, 1879.
 Mail Contract, H.C. 17, 1882.

Gibraltar.

Draft ordinance regulating Foreign trade, C—1783, 1877; C—1894, 1877; C—2145, 1878.
 Appointment of Dr. Canilla as Vicar Apostolic, C—3201, 1882; C—3213, 1882.
 Ecclesiastical Endowments, H.C. 91, 1876; C—1461, 1876.
 Expulsion of Cuban Refugees, C—3452, 1882; C—3473, 1883; C—3475, 1883; C—3548, 1883; C—3629, 1883; C—3883, 1884.
 Tariff Order in Council, C—3992, 1884.
 Telegraphic Communication, C—2540, 1880; C—2937, 1881.
 Detention of Zebehr Pasha, H.C. 156, 1884-5.
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III. PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Inserted at the suggestion of the Society on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally.)

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

Founded 1868; Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882.

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The Objects of the Institute are:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, or any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

There are two classes of fellows, resident and not-resident, both elected by the council on the nomination of two fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of 3*l.*, and an annual subscription of 2*l.*; the latter an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* (which is increased to 2*l.* when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of 20*l.*, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of 15*l.*; and non-resident fellows can compound for the non-resident annual subscription on payment of 10*l.*

The privileges of fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of rooms, papers, and library. All fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each meeting, and the annual volume of proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the evening meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The Institute occupies its own house, which comprises reading, news rooms, writing rooms, offices, &c. The library, of about 9,000 volumes (including pamphlets), chiefly on Colonial subjects, is open daily from 10.30 to 4.30, except on Saturday, when the hours are from 10.30 to 2. Books may be borrowed, and visitors introduced by a fellow are admitted.

The Annual Meeting is held in February or March; ordinary meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday of the months from November to June for the reading and discussion of papers. The number of members on 15th November, 1887, was 3,132.

PART IV.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.

LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Settlement, 1626; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Doitto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Doitto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848	Chief Commissioner.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1786	Lieutenant Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados	Doitto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Grenada and Windward Islands	Doitto, 1763	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tobago	Doitto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Doitto, ditto	President.
St. Christopher	Doitto, 1626; cession, 1713; restored, 1783	President.
Nevis	Settlement, 1623; restored from French, 1783	
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	President.
Dominica	Cession, 1763	President.
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad	Doitto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Doitto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Doitto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844	Governor.
St. Helena	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown 1833	Administrator.
British Bechuanaland	Annexion, 1855	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	Settlement, 1787	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Doitto, 1631 and 1817	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast	Doitto, 1661	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos	Cession, 1861	Administrator.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Doitto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Doitto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Heligoland	Capitulation, 1807	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 26 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all Islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 Islands or groups of Islands.

¶ The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April 1867.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES.

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.

2. In Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Heligoland, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Ceylon. | 4. Labuan. | 6. St. Lucia. |
| †2. Mauritius. | 5. Trinidad. | 7. Fiji. |
| 3. Hong Kong. | | |

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| †*1. Jamaica. | 5. Gold Coast and Lagos.† | *8. Honduras. |
| 2. Straits Settlements. | *6. Grenada. | *9. St. Vincent. |
| 3. Sierra Leone. | 7. Falkland Islands. | *10. Tobago. |
| 4. Gambia. | | |

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Bahamas. | 2. Barbados. | 3. Bermuda. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|

In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| *1. British Guiana. | *3. Malta. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. Leeward Islands. | 4. Natal. | |

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Canada. | New South Wales. | **Tasmania. |
| **Cape of Good Hope. | **Victoria. | **South Australia. |
| Newfoundland. | Queensland. | New Zealand. |

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion. Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick	Council and Assembly	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia	Single Elected Chamber	
**6. Prince Edward Island	Council and Assembly	
7. Manitoba	Single Elected Assembly	Jamaica.
8. North West Territory	Council	
9. Turks Island	†Nominated Council	
0. Antigua	Composite Council	Leeward Islands.
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	
\$12. S. Kitts	Nominated Council	
\$13. Nevis	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	

† The Constitution of the Council of Jamaica was altered by Order in Council, 19th May, 1884. (See Part II.)

‡ The Constitution of Mauritius was altered by Letters Patent dated 16th September, 1885. (See Part II.)

\$ St. Kitts and Nevis are now united into one Presidency. (See Part II.)

‡ Gold Coast and Lagos now form separate Governments. (See Part II.)

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	Mauritius.
17. Anguilla... ..	Composite Council.	S. Kitts and Leeward Islands.
In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective.		
In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.		

CHAPTER II. THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.

2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras.*

Turks Islands.

3. The Windward Islands, composed of, †
Barbados. Grenada. St. Vincent.

Tobago. St. Lucia.

4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua. Dominica.
St. Christopher's. Nevis.

Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.

5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of, †
Sierra Leone. Gambia.

Gold Coast. Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

12. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

13. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

14. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

15. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

* By Letters Patent dated the 2nd of October, 1884, British Honduras was constituted a separate colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

† By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the West Africa Settlements, and formed a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony. By Charter dated 14th Jan., 1886, Lagos has been constituted a separate Government.—*Ed. C. O. List.*

‡ By Her Majesty's Charter of 17th March, 1885, Barbados was constituted a separate Government.

16. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines and Fortifications within the Colony and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

17. On the receipt of the annual Mutiny Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

18. And in the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a Foreign Enemy, and becoming the scene of active Military Operations, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces assumes the entire Military Authority over the Troops.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. Except in the case of the North American Colonies, Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated, for Military purposes, as a single Colony. Natal, for the same purpose, will be considered part of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

§ III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties, and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied, he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's Pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised at any time afterwards, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers,

61. In the West India Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office; which being done, the Governor administers to the Members of the Executive Council, and others, the oaths of office to be taken by them respectively. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's general instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's special instructions, which special instructions are conveyed to the Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and, when prescribed by the Queen's Letters Patent or Instructions, or by local law or other authority in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned.

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this Country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

* See Circular Despatches, September 30, 1869; September 10 and 24, 1887.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.* per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 343), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the Editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon objects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

§ II. Suspension and Dismissal from Office.

81. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of the Act 22, Geo. 3, c. 75 (amended by 54 Geo. 3, c. 61); but care must be taken that the officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

82. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

83. The following Rules, unless the mode of suspension is otherwise provided for by some local law, must be strictly observed in proceeding to suspend from the exercise of his office any public officer who has been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, or whose emoluments exceed 100*l.* a year.

84. The Governor shall signify to the officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

85. If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall apprise the officer that on a day (to be specified), the question of his suspension will be brought before the Executive Council (or, in British Guiana, before the official members of the Court of Policy), and that he will be allowed, and, if the Council so determine, required to appear before the Council and defend himself orally.

86. If any witnesses are examined by the Council, the officer must be allowed the opportunity of being present, and of putting questions on his own behalf. The officer must also be given a copy of any documentary evidence that is to be used against him, and that has not been already furnished to him.

87. If in the course of the inquiry further grounds of suspension are disclosed, the Governor, if he thinks fit to proceed upon such grounds, shall furnish the officer with a written statement thereof, and shall take the same steps as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds of suspension.

88. If in any case the Governor considers that the interests of the public service require that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) instantly, or before the proceedings above prescribed can be completed, he may at once interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office. The Governor shall in all cases allow the interdicted officer to receive half the salary of his office, until proceedings for his suspension have been taken, and may in special cases allow a larger amount not exceeding the full salary; but no such officer can be formally suspended from his office or deprived of his whole salary, except upon formal proceedings as are above prescribed, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. If upon the inquiry the Executive Council are of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the full penalty of suspension, the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due or about to become due to the officer.

90. If the officer is suspended or otherwise punished as above mentioned, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation, transmitting the minutes of Council, the written statements, and all material documents relating to the case.

If the officer is suspended, the Governor shall at the same time transmit the usual return required in the case of a vacancy. (A form will be found in the Appendix p 344.)

91. If the officer is suspended, the Secretary of State, instead of confirming the suspension, may direct the Governor to subject the officer to one of the lesser punishments above mentioned; or if, in lieu of suspension, the officer has been so punished by the Governor, the Secretary of State may direct the Governor to reduce or to increase the punishment already awarded.

92. If the suspension of an officer is not approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and no other punishment is awarded, the officer will be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the officer discharging the functions of the office in the meanwhile has been allowed to receive some portion of the salary of the office.

93. If the suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, all salary will cease from the day of suspension; and although the officer should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension. Pending the decision of the Secretary of State the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant a small alimentary allowance to an officer who has been suspended, and who appears urgently to need such assistance.

94. An officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such allowance.

95. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a public officer, proceedings for his suspension upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

96. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be laid before the Executive Council, and if the Council are of opinion that the officer should be suspended on account of the offence for which he has been convicted, he may thereupon be suspended without taking any of the proceedings above prescribed, but his suspension must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation.

96. (a) An officer acquitted on a criminal charge is not thereby rendered exempt from suspension on account of his conduct in the matter; and the Governor, if he thinks fit, may take the usual proceedings for the purpose.

96. (b) An officer who is under suspension may not leave the Colony, during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed, without the leave of the Governor. If granted leave of absence the officer will not be entitled to any more salary than if he had remained in the Colony.

96. (c) Any officer, whether under suspension or not, who absents himself from the Colony without leave, will be held to have thereby vacated his office.

96. (d) An officer who has not been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, and whose emoluments do not exceed 100*l.* a year, may be dismissed by the Governor without the proceedings above prescribed; but in every such case the grounds of dismissal must be definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and the matter must be investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department (if any). Such dismissals will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay, with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal.

§ III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 344). (An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26 of the edition for 1881).

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, to the Secretary of State may think fit.

108. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer, an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension the purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV of the edition for 1881.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. Salaries.

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officer to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix.* (Page 346.)

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, *viz.*, that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.†

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.†

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recal, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary. he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary), and should an Officer administering some other Government be

* Crown Agents, by letter of September 9, 1871 (communicated to Governors in a Circular of September 13) were directed to consider it as standing instruction that advances of salary should only be made on execution of written guarantee, from a responsible third person, for repayment of money in case of default.

† As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 21st April, 1877, and 7th April, 1880.

called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ II. *Leave of absence* (See *Cir.* 21, *Dec.*, 1886).

118. The Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case 100*l.*; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 346), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers, may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant he leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the officer on leave must report himself, either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence, nor for him, with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.†

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, for their passages from this country:‡

Canada	£400	Natal	£450
British Columbia	600	St. Helena	800
Other Colonies in North America	300	Mauritius	700
Bermuda	350	Ceylon	700
West Indies: Governors	350	Labuan	500
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Australian Colonies	800
" Administrators	200	New Zealand	800
Malta	300	Hong Kong	800
Gibraltar	200	Straits Settlements	800
Sierra Leone	300	Falkland Islands	400
Gambia	250	Heligoland	50
Gold Coast	300	Fiji	800
Lagos	300	British Honduras	800
Cape of Good Hope	500		

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—Secretary of State's Despatch, 196, 18th Nov. 1867.

† Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

‡ By Circular Despatch of August 1, 1871, Officers administering Governments in West Indies, other than Governors-in-Chief, are allowed leave of absence on full pay, for a period not exceeding three weeks at a time and thirty-one days in a year.

† A sum of 500*l.* is granted as passage allowance in all cases of the transfer of a Governor from an Australian Colony to New Zealand, or vice versa.

188. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

189. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit. In the case of a Governor who may return to this country for other reasons than those above stated, he will be entitled to the single passage allowance from England to his new Colony, unless that allowance be greater than the sum which might have been allowed for a direct journey from the old Colony to the new one, in which case the smaller amount only will be allowed.

140. Whenever a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to a Colony in which a Superior Governor is resident, and exercising all the functions of his Office, he will be entitled to receive a moiety of the Passage Allowance assigned by the Regulations to the Governor under whom he is about to serve.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning to his own Government, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expenses as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 8*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*l.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*l.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*l.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bonâ fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in

preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149b. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.* per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly,† the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix (Page 347). See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

CHAPTER VI.

§ I. *Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.*

155. The precedence of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority. Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

156. †Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

§ The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief

* As to leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of Officers on West Coast of Africa, see Chapter XVIII.

† Medical Officers appointed to British Guiana are not allowed passage for their wives or families, and their own passage allowance must not exceed £30.

‡ The table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada is given in Appendix 18, p. 355.

§ The Military and Naval Officers upon whom the command would devolve, in the absence of superior officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior officers. (Circular, 2nd August, 1884.)

} Not being Members of Executive Council.

(where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in the British Colonies; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (pages 347-49). The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1879, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain to the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by Her Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 28th September, 1879.)

(1.) Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

(2.) If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty.

(3.) In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission. (See Circular, 19 April, 1880.)

§ II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873; 31st March, 1880.)

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

CHAPTER VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department alone on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more

immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in — despatch, No. — of —."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.*

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule, and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.† Duplicates of all important despatches, and of their principal enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month.

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (Page 350).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such

* See Circular, 12th March, 1884.

† CIRCULAR.

SIR,—It is required by the 177th Clause of the Colonial Regulations that duplicates of all important Despatches, and of their principal Enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication. The great and increasing facilities of Postal and Telegraphic communication render it unnecessary that this rule should be maintained, except in cases when the loss of a Despatch would be of such very serious public importance as that no means of security against its non-arrival should be neglected. In these cases the duplicate should still be sent by the following mail. A duplicate of the Schedule of Despatches sent by each mail should be sent by the next opportunity. You will issue the instructions necessary to give effect to these alterations in the existing rule.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GRANVILLE.

x 2

The Officer Administering the Government.

communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential."

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's Despatches, or Instructions, or to allow them to be taken, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State. But when Responsible Government is established the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his Advisers all Despatches not "Confidential." (By Circular of 10 July, 1871, Despatches are reclassified:—1. *Numbered*, which a Governor may publish unless directed not to do so. 2. *Secret*, which he may, if he thinks fit, communicate, under the obligation of secrecy, to his Executive Council, and may make public if he thinks it necessary. 3. *Confidential*, which are addressed to a Governor personally, and which he is forbidden to make known without express authority.)

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados,† St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa‡ Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of

* By a Circular just issued, Class 2 in Circular of 10 July, 1871, has been called "Confidential," and Class 3 "Secret."

† In 1894 Barbados was constituted a separate Government (vide supra, Part II).

‡ The West Africa Settlements are now divided into the three Governments of the "West Africa Settlements," the "Gold Coast Colony" and the Colony of Lagos.—(Ed. C.O.L.)

State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much or any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this

case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.*

§ I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232-237. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.

§ II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Schedules should be furnished at the expiration, if possible, of every Quarter, of all charges, whatever of an unusual or special description, which are not covered by the approved Estimate of the year, or by a Supplementary Estimate; the Schedule to be arranged in four columns:—

1. Showing item of expenditure.

2. Date of reference to the Secretary of State for his approval or disapproval.

3. Date of the answer of the Secretary of State, or the remark that "no answer has been received."

4. Inserting the words "approved" or "disapproved," as the case may be.

* See List of Returns in Circular, 15th August, 1887.

240. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.
241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.
242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.
243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.
244. Of repayments of deposits.
- 245, 246. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.
247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the Governor or Officer commanding.
248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (Page 351), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.
249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.
250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.
251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.
252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.
253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.
254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.
- 255, 256. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.**

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).
258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.
259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.
260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts twelve are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.
1. House of Lords.
 2. House of Commons.
 3. To the Board of Trade.
 4. To the British Museum.
 5. The Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.
 6. To the Incorporated Law Society.
 7. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
 8. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
 9. The Library of the Inner Temple.
 10. The Library of the Middle Temple.
 11. The Library of Gray's Inn.
 12. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

* See also Circular, 17th September, 1886.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial Book *Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264, 265, 266. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantive and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for articles costing in the aggregate less than 100*l.* should be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer. Every requisition should bear a reference to the law or ordinance, if any, by which the expenditure is sanctioned; or if not so sanctioned, should be reported to the Secretary of State by the same mail as that by which it is made upon the Crown Agents, in order that it may be countermanded if the Secretary of State should think it improper.

273. A requisition for articles costing in the aggregate more than 100*l.* must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

273A. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

274. It must be certified in each case whether such requisitions are made "for the current supply of an established and customary service," and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, or for articles of an extraordinary nature, or for a service not so sanctioned.

275. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. The Crown Agents are authorised in the case of those Colonies by which they are employed, but which do not contribute anything to the support of their establishment, to add 5 per cent. to the gross amount of their invoices to cover departmental expenses.

282A. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c. of the Government House or Houses, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted, and papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, and crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony. Unless it is otherwise provided by local law the Governor will pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company, and of all other articles provided at the cost of the Colony, and used by him, but he will be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-Camp. For the purpose of arriving at the estimated value of the furniture, and other articles on which the Governor is to pay a percentage, a valuation will be made by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government and annually thereafter during the Governor's tenure of office.

284A. Arrangements have been entered into between the Crown Agents and Contractors to keep always in stock a selected pattern of crockery and glass for a best and second best service for dinner and dessert as well as for breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, with a badge consisting of a Royal Crown, the letters V.R. in a monogram, and the name of the Colony and the words "Government House" on a scroll beneath.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture and plate supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture and plate provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldom more than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, and plate, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, see Circular, 26th August, 1880.)

(See also Circular of 8th January, 1873.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, and the approval of the Secretary of State, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony. It is to be understood that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public service, but the Governor will not be precluded from making a special arrangement for the transfer of a portion of the balance from the current account of the Colonial Government to a deposit account.

294. When no Banking Establishments exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched

and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, of if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums; addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

§ II.—*Securities.—Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary respon-

* See Circular of 6th February, 1872 naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted, and also Circulars of 25th March, 1884, and 1st August, 1885.

sibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bonâ fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing, under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 352, the average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. *Applications for Charters.*

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. *Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340*a.* All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony,

or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work, the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

§ II. Colonial Estimates.

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354.* In cases in which the Colonial Accounts are transmitted to this country for final audit, they should be accompanied by certified copies of all Estimates, or Supplementary Estimates, of expenditure for the service of the year to which the Accounts relate, and of any Ordinances for the imposition of taxes for that year, together with certified copies of the Despatches which shall have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon any such Estimates or Ordinances; the dates of all such Despatches should be notified at the foot of the Estimates, or the remark that "no Despatch had been received at that date."

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve

* Colonial Regulation 354 superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1875.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half-yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. *Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.*

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 13 (p. 352), with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360*. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{11}{12}$ of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ (in leap-year $\frac{1}{3}$) of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 13 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for

other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 13a (p. 853). In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imprests against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imprests on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imprests should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient is less than 100%.* When the whole income is less than 200%* a year, a deduction of 60%† is made, and the balance only taxed. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, is in the first case less than 100%* per annum, in the second case less than 200%*, and such affidavits must have reference to the whole income of the party from whatever source derived; for, although emoluments derived from Colonial revenues or property are not taxable unless the recipients reside in Great Britain, they must be taken into account in considering a claim to exemption from the Tax, or any portion of it, on income derived from this Country.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (These can be obtained from the Paymaster-General.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they

* Now £150 and £400 respectively.

† Now £120.—Ed. C.O.L.

are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay, for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. Trade and Navigation.

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. The Crown has also the power, sect. 328, by Order in Council, on Address from the Legislature of any Colony, to regulate its Coasting Trade, and to authorize the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of a British Possession to another in other than British Ships; or on receiving addresses or a joint address from two or more British Possessions, to place the trade between them on the footing of a Coasting Trade, and otherwise to regulate the same.

379. Under sec. 81 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

(a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.

(b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, by each mail. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners

repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. *Lighthouses, &c.*

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 354).

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. *Wrecks.*

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial), at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ I. *Waste Lands, &c.*

389. The management of the waste lands in nearly all the Colonies to which emigrants from this country habitually resort, has been conceded to the Local Legislatures and Governments.

390. Information on the subject of the waste lands and of emigration may be obtained by reference to the "Colonization Circular," issued by the Colonial Office, imparting from time to time the most recent information derived from official returns.

391. The carriage of emigrants from British Ports is regulated by the Passengers Acts, 1855 and 1863, 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 119, and 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 51, which are carried into execution by the Board of Trade.

392. Land privileges are now offered to Naval and Military Officers only in British Columbia (Mainland), and British Honduras.

393. The Officers to whom such privileges are offered are (a) Naval Officers of the Military Branch, of all grades not lower than that of Sub-lieutenants; (b) Military Officers of all grades not lower than that of Subalterns of seven years' standing; (c) Regimental Staff Officers; and (d) Medical Officers of both Services, of not less than five years' standing.

394. The Officers not entitled to land privileges are: Naval and Military Chaplains; Commissariat Officers; Subalterns under seven years' standing; Medical Officers of less than five years' standing; Midshipmen; Cadets; Warrant Officers of every description; Officers of any of the Civil Branches of the Navy or Army; and, lastly, Officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's Service, and have not obtained the Memorandum of Rank and Service herein-after mentioned.

395. In British Columbia (Mainland) a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In British Honduras land must be purchased under the land regulations for the time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the Officer, as shown in the following scales:—

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (MAINLAND).	Acres.
Field Officers of 25 years' service in the whole	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service in the whole	500
Field Officers of 15 years' service in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	200
IN BRITISH HONDURAS.	£
Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards in the whole	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	500
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service and less in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards in the whole	200

Although these scales refer only to Military Officers, they apply also to Naval Officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to Officers in the Army, as prescribed in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June, 1863.

396. Any Officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a Memorandum, if a Naval Man, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a Military man, from the Office of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement.

This document will not be issued more than once to the same Officer; and it must, within one year from the date of the Officer's retirement, be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named Colonies, otherwise the Officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony.

No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

397. As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the *bonâ fide* settlement of Naval and Military Officers in the Colony, an Officer, on presentation of his Memorandum of Rank and Service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a Location Ticket only, for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the two other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

398. At the expiration of two years from the date of such Location Ticket, the Officer, on paying the customary survey and other fees, will receive in exchange for it a Crown Grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a *bonâ fide* settler in the Colony, and has not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his Location Ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon of such description and value as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony.

399. If application should not be made for a Crown Grant in exchange for the Location Ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the Officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown. No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown Grant thereof has been obtained.

400. But if an Officer has obtained a Memorandum of Rank and Service, and dies before he can obtain a Location Ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the Memorandum available, as he may think proper, in favour of a child or children, or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the deceased. In case an Officer dies after the Location Ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

401. As the land regulations in the above-named Colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanence of these regulations,—nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to Officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the statute 10* & 11 Vict. c. 83, which (besides removing doubts which then existed as to the legality of former proceedings in the colonies) empowers the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should ascertain whether his instructions do or do not require the insertion of a suspending clause; and he should also take care that words are inserted in the terms of the statute confining the privileges granted to the limits of the Colony.

§ II. *Passports to naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorised to issue Passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in their respective Colonies. The Form of Passport is inserted in the Appendix (page 355). These Passports must be signed by the Officer administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the Passport has been naturalized as a British subject in the Colony.

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers for the consideration of the Attorney General and Solicitor General should be sent in quadruplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice

* Act 10 & 11 Vict., was repealed and re-enacted by Act 33 Vict., cap. 14. See also Act 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 102, and Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871, 9th March and 5th August, 1872, and 10th September, 1874.

for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.)

Every case should be reported to the Secretary of State in which, after sentence of death, a pardon is granted, or the capital sentence is commuted, or the commuted sentence is remitted. (See Circular Despatch of 5th May, 1882).

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.*

409. The Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 34, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 118, provide means of apprehending offenders beyond the limits of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which their offence was committed.

410. In order to secure the apprehension of any person in the United Kingdom under those Acts the following steps must be taken:—

1. A warrant must have been issued against the offender by some person having lawful authority to issue it in that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence was committed.

2. This warrant must be sent to England to be endorsed by the Secretary of State.

3. But the Secretary of State cannot endorse it until it is proved, by oath or affidavit, that the seal or signature is the seal or signature of a person having lawful authority to issue such warrant.

It is necessary, therefore, to send witnesses, or affidavits, or both, sufficient for such proof.

4. The warrant must have been issued upon depositions, and these depositions must be such as appear sufficient to warrant the committal of the offender for trial.

5. Sufficient evidence must be forthcoming in England before the Magistrate, to prove the criminality of the offender to an extent such as, if the offence had been committed in England, would have justified the Magistrate in committing the offender for trial in this country. But besides oral witnesses the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 34, enables the Magistrate to receive, in evidence, copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant issued, provided that they are certified under the hand of the person or persons who issued the warrant, and are attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions.

If it is intended therefore to offer the depositions in evidence, instead of or in addition to oral testimony, they must be authenticated as above mentioned.

§ 2. Extradition Conventions.†

411. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 76, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, of the 9th of August, 1842, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper.

412. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 75, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 13th of February, 1845, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crimes of murder (comprehending the crimes designated in the French Penal Code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or of an attempt to commit murder, or of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

413. The Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 70, gives effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark on the 15th April, 1862, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives accused or convicted of murder (comprehending the crimes of assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt to commit murder, or of forgery (comprehending the counterfeiting of bank notes or public securities or money), or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

414. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to exercise the powers conferred on him by these Acts, he must, immediately on the issue of his warrants for the apprehension and surrender of a Fugitive Criminal, transmit to the Secretary of State copies, duly authenticated, of the depositions under which such warrants may be granted.

* As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 & 38 Vict., cap. 27.—Ed. C. O. L.)

† NOTE.—The list of conventions referred to in the text is obviously incomplete: the following is a list of the Conventions in force up to November, 1887.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.

Austria-Hungary	8rd December, 1873
Belgium	20th May 1876, and
"	23rd July, 1877, and 21st April, 1887
Brazil	13th November, 1872
Denmark	31st March, 1873
Equator	19th February, 1886
France	14th August, 1876
Germany	14th May, 1872
Hayti	7th December, 1874
Italy	5th February, 1873 and
"	7th May, 1873
Luxemburg	24th November, 1880
Netherlands	19th June, 1874
Portugal	26th December, 1878. India only, Art. XIX; also of 20th
	and of 30th January, 1880 (India only)
Russia	24th November, 1886

Salvador	23rd June, 1881
Spain	4th June, 1878
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1873
Switzerland	26th November, 1880
Tonga	29th November, 1879
(Tonga subjects escaping to British territory only, Art. IV).	
United States	9th August, 1842
Uruguay	26th March, 1884
Zanzibar	Order in Council 29th November, 1884

The Extradition Acts are 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 52, 9th August, 1870, 36 & 37 Vict., cap. 60, 5th August, 1873, and 44 & 45 Vict., cap. 69, 27th August, 1881. The application of the Extradition Act, 1870, was suspended in Canada during the operation of the Canadian Extradition Acts by Order in Council of the 28th December, 1882.

§ 3. *Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

415. The Act 15 and 16 Vict. c. 26 (1852) enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within Her Majesty's dominions. The following list shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council), at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertale's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notifi- cation or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertale's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
12	1108	Austria .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV.	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
11	66	Belgium .	P. 23 July 1862	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	10	38
14	204	Brazil .	C. 22 Apr. 1873 Art. III.	. . . . .	17 May 1876	14	226
9	838	Chile .	T. 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII.	. . . . .	28 July 1856	10	49
12	364	Colombia .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI.	. . . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1123
		Denmark .	A. 21 June 1881	N. 22 Mar. 1853	15 July 1881		
		Equator .	T. 18 Oct. 1880 Art. XXI.	. . . . .	24 Sept. 1886		
9	962	France .	A. 23 June 1854 . . . .	. . . . .	3 July 1854	10	30
14	1214	Germany .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . . .	. . . . .	18 Mar. 1880		
14	377	Greece .	A. ½ Aug. 1875 . . . .	. . . . .	12 Feb. 1876	14	379
9	685	{Hawaiian Islands}	T. 10 July 1851. Art. XI.	. . . . .	23 Oct. 1876	14	381
11	1112	Italy .	T. 6 Aug. 1863. Art. XIX.	. . . . .	11 June 1863	11	1049
12	684	Madagascar	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII.	. . . . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1167
10	903	Morocco .	T. 9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV.	. . . . .	6 May 1857	10	922
10	476	Netherlands	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	475
11	451	Nicaragua.	T. 11 Feb. 1860. Art. XVI.	. . . . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	460
9	621	Peru .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
6	598	Portugal .	T. 3 July 1842. Art. XVI.	. . . . .	{ Act of P. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 25, 1849 }	8	812
10	1057	Russia .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII.	. . . . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	507
11	885	Salvador .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII.	. . . . .	11 June 1863	11	1150
10	557	Siam .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III.	. . . . .	10 Nov. 1866	13	754
		Spain .	No Treaty	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1860	11	517
		Sweden .	No Treaty	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852 {	13 9	801 644
14	541	Tunis .	C. 1 July 1875. Art. XXXII.	. . . . .	17 May 1876	14	555
		Turkey .	No Treaty	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	12	879
		Uruguay .	No Treaty . . . . .	. . . . .	24 Sept., 1886		

§ 4. *Disposal of Convicts.*

416. By the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 69, the Queen in Council is authorised to appoint or to delegate to the Governors of the British Colonies respectively the power of appointing by proclamation the places to which convicts may be sent. But no such place is at present appointed, nor is any such delegation now in force.*

417. The Mutiny Act which is passed annually provides for the case of offenders who are to suffer penal servitude in virtue of the sentence of any court-martial holden elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. The chief justice, or other judge, in any part of Her Majesty's foreign dominions, where such offender may be, on notice from the officer in command, or in his absence from the adjutant-general, is to make order for the immediate custody and penal servitude of the offender; and the Governor, on receiving notice of such order, is to cause such offender either to be removed, or to undergo his sentence in the colony, in obedience to the directions for the removal and treatment of convicts, which shall from time to time be transmitted from Her Majesty through one of her principal secretaries of state to such colony; and the offender is thereupon to be dealt with in the colony in which he has been sentenced, or to which he has been removed, as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by a court of competent jurisdiction in such colony: and elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions, the officer commanding shall have power to make an order in writing for the penal servitude or intermediate custody of such offender, under which the offender may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the place of his intermediate custody or punishment.

418. A form of order by the chief justice or other judge, approved by the law officers of the Crown, is inserted in the Appendix (see page 355), and an order in this form must be sent to England, or to the prisoner's destination, in the same conveyance with the prisoner, and a duplicate by the first opportunity.

419. Her Majesty's Government will provide for the charge of removal to this country, or to any colony or place, of such military convicts as may be sentenced to penal servitude by military courts-martial, provided the convicts have belonged to the general establishment of the army, and not to local corps raised for the service of any particular colony.

420. If any advance has been made from the funds of the colony for expenses for the maintenance in gaol of military convicts under sentence of court-martial, prior to their removal from the colony, the Governor must apply for repayment of such expenses to the officer commanding the regiment to which the convicts may have belonged, by whom the details can be most correctly checked, and submitted to the military authorities at home.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.†

Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of European Officers on the West Coast of Africa.‡

§ 424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, and to the limitation laid down in § 430, European Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator in the West Africa Settlements (Sierra Leone and the Gambia) may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed eighteen consecutive months of residential service.

In the Gold Coast Colony (Gold Coast and Lagos), six months' leave of absence on full pay may be granted after twelve consecutive months of residential service.

(a.) Officers who may be invalidated before completing a tour of resident service cannot be granted any full salary leave. They may, however, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be allowed leave on half salary not exceeding six months, and leave without salary for a further period of not more than three months before being called upon to resign.

(b.) Officers desiring leave, on the ground of "urgent private affairs," before completing a tour of resident service, may, if specially recommended by the Governor, be allowed leave without salary, or if they have completed six months' resident service, leave on half salary, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, but in no case exceeding four months.

* The 4th Section of the above Act is repealed by 32 Vict., cap. 10, which authorises the making of an arrangement between colonies for the detention and custody of colonial prisoners. Act 47 and 48 Vic., cap. 31, makes provision for the removal of prisoners from one colony to another or to the United Kingdom.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† See Circulars 20th November, 1884, and 13th May, 1885.

‡ As to Governors and Administrators the following rule is now in force:—Sierra Leone and Gambia, 4 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service. Gold Coast and Lagos, 6 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

(c.) Extensions on half salary of the ordinary West African leave can only be granted on medical certificate, and can in no case exceed three months. Any extension of leave granted on the ground of urgent private affairs must be without salary.

§ 425. They may further (in Sierra Leone and Gambia) be allowed two months' vacation leave, to enable them to proceed to Madeira or the Canary Islands once during each period of eighteen months' residential service, but such vacation leave must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence on full pay, and will not be granted unless the Officer quits the coast.

§ 426. The actual cost of their passages home and out again will be allowed to all Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator who may be granted leave of absence under § 424.

§ 427. Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* a year, taking vacation leave under § 425, will have the actual cost of their passages from and to the Colony defrayed from Colonial Funds.

§ 428. The actual cost of passages to the West Coast will be paid on their first appointment to all subordinate Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* per annum.

Pensions, &c.

§ 429. The following exceptional advantages will be allowed. In all other respects the existing rules and limitations will be strictly applied:—

1. The minimum term of service qualifying an Officer to receive a pension will be seven years, instead of ten.

2. For each year of pensionable African service there will be allowed in the pension one-fortieth (instead of one-sixtieth) of the Officer's salary; but no pension will exceed two-thirds of the retiring Officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

3. In cases of less than seven years' service the gratuity will be computed at the rate of 12½ per cent of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

4. In the Service, for purposes of pension or gratuity, will be included all authorized leave, on full or half salary, excepting in the cases described in clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations.

5. Officers will be eligible for pension at the age of 55, which will also be the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

§ 430. The above rules will take effect from September 18, 1874. Officers now serving on the West Coast of Africa will be allowed the benefit of them from that date, but their operation is not to be in any way retroactive. Neither do these rules apply to Officers either of whose parents was a native of the West Coast of Africa. They will continue to be subject to the rules hitherto in force in regard to leave of absence and pension. In the case of natives of the West Indies appointed to posts in West Africa special arrangements as to leave of absence and pension are made in each case.

CHAPTER XIX.

Interchange of Visits between Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.

§ 431.—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.

5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also Circular, 7th March, 1879, enclosing the above Regulations.*)

CHAPTER XX.

Use of Flags.

§ 432.—1. The Royal Standard shall be flown at Government House on the Queen's Birthday, and on the days of Her Majesty's Accession and Coronation.

2. The Union Flag, without the Badge of the Colony, shall be flown at Government House from sunrise to sunset on other days.

3. The Union Flag, with the approved Arms or Badge of the Colony, as shown in the drawing in the circular despatch of the 23rd August, 1875, emblazoned in the centre thereof, surrounded by a green garland, shall be used by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Officers Administering the Government of Colonies or Dependencies when embarked in boats or other vessels.

4. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned on the fly (as shown in the drawing enclosed in the circular despatch of the 23rd of August, 1875), and the pendant, will be flown by all armed vessels in the employ of the Government of a Colony.

5. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned thereon, as described in the preceding section, but without the pendant, will be flown by vessels which belong to, or are in the service of, the Government of a Colony, but not armed.

6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge.

7. Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony or Dependency, the Senior Officer present may direct the Special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of His Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

8. If the Senior Officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the Flag, he will inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.

9. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the mission.

APPENDIX.

1. (Page 816.)

PARTICULARS of the Office of
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

2. (Page 816.)

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on page 345.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Age	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages () ... £
7. Emoluments £
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed	} £
8. Cause of retirement	
9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances :—	

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Salary.	Allowances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.

13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years :—

* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.

Year.	Period of Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
	From	To		
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				
18				

15. Date of cessation of duty _____

16. Date of cessation of salary _____

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence _____

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the _____ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to _____ and I base my certificate on the following calculation:—

Instructions referred to on page 344.

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

Head 1 of Paper.—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast. (Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

Head 3.—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

Head 5.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 3.

Head 6.—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

Head 7.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

Head 8.—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge in the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom a least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

Head 9.—As to "broken" service, see *Head 3*.

If the applicant has had any "acting" service, the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the "acting" service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

Head 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have "private practice" without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

Head 14.—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

Head 19.—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

3. (Page 317.)

AGREEMENT made this
Hundred
in the County of
between
of the one part, and
in the County of Middlesex, Esquires, Crown Agents for the Colonies,
and
for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.
 WHEREAS
 at a salary of
 as an advance on account thereof.

Now the said
 agree with the said
 in consideration of the premises, doth hereby
 and
 will pay the said advance of
 to the Colonial Treasurer of
 in such manner as the Governor of the
 said Colony may see fit to direct, or should he the said
 refuse or
 neglect to proceed to, or depart this life before reaching the said Colony, or relinquish his Appointment
 before such advance has been repaid, he the said
 or his executors
 or administrators will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony
 for the time being, or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London for the time being, the said
 sum of
 or such proportion thereof as may then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said *in the presence of*

Signature,

Address,

Signed by the said
in the presence of

and

4. (Page 318.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,
 I have granted to _____ months' leave
 of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
 per Annum as _____ up to the _____

Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates and for the terms specified below, viz. :—

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on _____

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by _____

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary		
3. Period of Resident Service		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months)		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken		
6. Leave now granted		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary of State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

5. (Page 321.)

AGREEMENT made this *day of* *One Thousand Eight*
Hundred and *between* *of*
in the County of *of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS*
FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on
behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS *hath been duly appointed*
 Now the said *in consideration of the premises doth hereby*
 agree with the said undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, that should he
 the said *fail to proceed to* *or, within the*
 period of three years from the date of his arrival in the said Colony, either quit the said Colony without
 leave, or relinquish his appointment, or be dismissed or removed from his appointment in consequence
 of misconduct, he the said
 will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony for the time being,
 or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in London, for the time being, the amount paid for his
 passage to the Colony, and for the passage of any member or members of his family.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the said
to repay the aforesaid passage money, if, at the time he shall
 relinquish his said appointment or quit the said Colony as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the
 Government of the said Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that he the said
is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance
 of his duty as such.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said *in the presence of*

Signature,

Address,

Signed by *(one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid), in the presence of*

Signature,

Address,

6. (Page 322.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated “the Victoria Cross,” and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, “For Valour.”

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the “London Gazette,” and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant Officer or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PEEL.

7. (Page 322.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Excepting in the case of Special Complimentary Missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Foreign Office, February 3, 1886.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

8. (Page 323.)

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Jovis, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

9. (Page 327.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotion or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Station in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 : as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments on Services amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.

* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £50.

12. (Page 332.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest £	Coin and Bullion £
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest £	Landed or other property of the Corporation £
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest £	Government Securities £
Balances due to other Banks £	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks £
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £	Balances due from other Banks £
Cash deposits bearing Interest £	Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad £
To Shareholders for Capital paid up £	
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any) £	
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any) £	
Total average Liabilities £	Total Average Assets £

13. (Page 334.)

Amount of Bill
Income Tax

(Place and Date.)

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____
which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the
Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____
from _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____, for the sum of £ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____ being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____
I have the honour to be

13a. (Page 335.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____

BILL No. _____ dated _____, 18 _____, drawn by _____
 _____ on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for* _____
 _____ for the year 18 _____-18 _____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the
 credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18 _____.

Colony of _____.

ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 18 _____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for* _____
 _____ for the year 18 _____-18 _____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to
 the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18 _____.

16. (Page 338.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS Passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this Colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his Colonial Certificate of Naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering
the Government) of the (Colony, Island, or Province)
of

17. (Page 341.)

FORM OF ORDER FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY AND PENAL SERVITUDE OF
PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament on that behalf made and provided, it has been notified to me, the Honorable Justice of the

by the
the
that
the
Regiment of
aforesaid, was,
now being at in Her Majesty's
at a General Court Martial held at on the day of
in the year of our Lord 18 duly convicted of and was thereupon sentenced by
the said General Court Martial to penal servitude for, and during the term of and that
such sentence has been duly confirmed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by me the said [Justice] aforesaid, that the said
be removed and sent, as soon as conveniently may be, to as the place of
intermediate custody of and for the said , there to remain in custody until duly
removed to such place as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint and signify for the said
for the residue of the term of his aforesaid sentence.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the in the this day of
in the Year of Our Lord 18 .

18. (Page 321.)

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. The Governor-General or Officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General and Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
14. Members of the Senate.
15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
16. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
17. Members of the House of Commons.
18. Members of Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province.
20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.
21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.

PART V.

RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and other persons connected with the Colonies.

The titles of "His Excellency," "His Honour," and "the Honourable," which are purely local, are not inserted in the following records of services.

Officers while actually administering the government of a Colony are styled "His Excellency."

The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province in the Dominion of Canada is styled "His Honour."

The title of "the Honourable" is given to all members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Senate, and is by local usage adopted by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in all Colonies. The President or Speaker of the Lower House (where two legislative chambers exist), and Judges of the Supreme Court, also assume this designation. Its use is restricted to the period of actual tenure of office, but ex-members of the Executive Council in Colonies possessing responsible government may under certain conditions, by permission of the Queen, be allowed to retain the title within the Colony after having ceased to hold office. The members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and members of the Executive Council of Victoria, do not vacate their seats, and therefore retain the title for life.

ABBOTT, ARTHUR MOORE.—Clerk to attorney-general, British Guiana, 1871; clerk colonial registrar's office, July, 1874; 3rd clerk, immigration department, Oct., 1876; stipendiary magistrate's clerk, Mar., 1879; compiler of Summary Conviction Ordinances of the Colony, 1837 to 1883; chief clerk to police magistrate and sheriff of Demerara, Feb., 1885.

ABBOTT, J. P.—Secretary for mines, New South Wales, 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885, when appointed Secretary for Lands, resigned Dec., 1885.

ABBOTT, T. KINGSMILL.—Clerk of petty sessions and crown lands agent, Gunnedah, Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., 1857; police magistrate, 1874; ditto, Maitland, 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Central Police Court, Sydney, 1884.

ABIGAIL, FRANCIS.—Member of Parliament for West Sydney, N.S.W., since 1880; minister for mines in the Parkes administration, 1887; is a J.P., and a director of various public institutions. Was a member of the Royal Commissions on Friendly Societies and on the Drink Traffic.

ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES.—Clerk, registry, supreme court, Mauritius, Sept., 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in registry Supreme Court, Jan., 1863; chief clerk in master's office, Mar., 1864; in July, 1871, obtained from Council of Legal Education an exhibition in common law, and in Nov., 1871, a certificate of honour of the first class; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1872; acting district magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, in Mar., 1873; district and stipendiary magistrate, Riviere au Rempart, Aug., 1873; acting police stipendiary magistrate, Port Louis, Jan., 1874, to April, 1875; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, April, 1877; for many years member of the Council of Education, Mauritius; registrar of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Dec., 1881; appointed on a commission to amend and revise the laws and ordinances of Hong Kong, Aug., 1882; acting puisne judge, Mar. to Dec., 1883.

ACKROYD, JOHN HENRY.—Third clerk, registry, supreme court, April, 1854; clerk to second puisne judge, April, 1855; admitted solicitor of supreme court, Mauritius, April, 1859; acting district magistrate, Seychelles, July, 1865, to Mar.,

1866; police and stipendiary magistrate for the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 1876; special commissioner to investigate the treatment and state of the liberated Africans at Seychelles, May, 1881; district judge, Seychelles, 1882; district magistrate, Grand Port, Sept., 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1885.

A'COURT, A. W. H.—Surveyor of public works, Antigua, 8 April, 1872.

ADAMS, GEORGE P.—Recorder of titles, Tasmania, July, 1876; registrar, supreme court, April, 1885.

ADAMS, M.—Surveyor-general, province of New Brunswick, Canada.

ADAMS, P. F.—Surveyor-general for the colony of New South Wales, 17 March, 1868.

ADAMS, ROBERT PATTEN.—Solicitor-general, Tasmania, 20 Dec. 1867; formerly chairman of quarter sessions and commissioner, court of requests.

ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1884).—Formerly a member of the legislative council, Bahamas; special commissioner for the Bahamas and Jamaica at the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; royal commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1885, and executive commissioner for West Indies and British Honduras sections.

ADELAIDE (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—**RIGHT REV. GEORGE WYNHAM KENNION, D.D.**, vicar of All Saints, Bradford, 1876; consecrated to this see in 1882.

ADKINSON, WM.—Educated at St. Mark's College, Chelsea (Government certificate). Head master, boys' school, Perth, Western Australia, 1871; inspector of schools, Feb., 1866.

ADOLPHUS, E.—Clerk to colonial secretary, Honduras, Feb., 1856; provost-marshall, June, 1859; serjeant-at-arms, House of Assembly, Dec., 1859; acted as private secretary to administrators of the government August, 1860, to Nov., 1861, from Oct., 1863, to Sept., 1864; magistrate northern district, and sub-collector of customs, Sept., 1864; sub-immigration agent, Aug., 1866; a commissioner of courts; also J.P.; chief magistrate Gambia, 1876; acting colonial secretary and treasurer,

Sierra Leone, 1878-9; police magistrate, July, 1879; visiting justice, Freetown Gaol, 1881; is also coroner for Freetown and manager and coroner, 1st Eastern and Mountain districts.

ADRIAN, F. O.—Entered colonial office Sept., 1863; assistant clerk, 2nd class, 28th Dec., 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the correspondence branch, general department, and clerk for legal instruments, 1st Oct., 1880; appointed officer of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1882.

ADYE, GENERAL SIR JOHN MILLER, G.C.B. (1882).—Entered the Royal Artillery, Dec., 1836; captain, 1846; colonel, 1867; assistant adjutant-general, R.A., throughout the Crimean War, also during the Indian Mutiny; served in the Sitana campaign of 1863-4; director of artillery, 1870 to 1875; governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, June, 1875; surveyor-general of ordnance, May, 1880; and a colonel-commandant, R.A., 1881; was chief of the staff in the expedition to Egypt in 1882 (and received thanks of Parliament); is author of "A Review of the Crimean War," "The Defence of Cawnpore;" governor of Gibraltar, 1 Jan., 1883, to Dec., 1886.

AGNEW, JAMES WILSON, M.D., Hobart.—Member of the legislative council, 1877-81, and 1884-7; member (without portfolio) of ministries, 1877-8-9-81; premier and chief secretary, Mar., 1886, to Mar., 1887, when he resigned. Resigned seat in legislative council, July, 1887. Is a magistrate for the territory, a member of the council of education, a vice-president of the Royal Society, &c.

AIKINS, JAMES COX.—Born 1823; educated at Victoria University, Canada; returned to Canadian Assembly in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the Legislative Council, 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation; sworn of the Privy Council, 9th Dec., 1869, and was secretary of state and registrar-general of Canada from that date until the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1873; re-appointed to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878; became minister of inland revenue; appointed lieutenant governor of Manitoba, 8th October, 1882.

AITCHISON, G. W.—Was in the post-office 1850 to 1853, and audit office 1853 to 1857; secretary and accountant, General Post Office, Cape, 1860; C.C. and R.M., Tulbagh, 1869; postmaster-general, Cape, 1873; assumed control of telegraph department on its amalgamation with the post office, Feb., 1885.

AITKEN, C. COLQUHOUN.—Appointed 3rd class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 8 February, 1878; 2nd class clerk general register office, 19 August, 1878; 1st class clerk, 1 October, 1880.

AKERMAN, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Many years member of the legislative council, Natal; served on the immigration board, council of education, &c.; nominated to the executive council, 1870; delegate to the South African conference on confederation in 1876; elected speaker of the legislative council in 1880; member of the native commission of 1882; re-elected speaker in 1882; and again to the enlarged council of 1883; and again after dissolution of 1886; is a J.P.

ALBURY, JOSEPH BENSON, M.D.—Elected member of the House of Assembly, Bahamas, 1869; J.P. of the Bahamas, 1873; public vaccinator, 1881; acting surgeon superintendent of the New Providence Asylum, 1882; and public physician, 1883.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Educated at

the University of Aberdeen; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Oct. 5, 1867; promoted 3rd class inspector, April, 1869; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1869; 1st class inspector, Oct., 1870; acted as inspector of prisons from April to Oct., 1871; one of the commissioners to inquire into the management of prisons, 1873; acting agent-general of immigration, April, 1871; confirmed Oct., 1873; official member of legislative council, 1882; immigration agent general for British Guiana, 1884.

ALEXANDER, HENRY.—Educated at the British Academy, Kingston, and at the Picton Grammar School, Province of Ontario; for some time employed as an electrician in the service of the principal electric telegraph companies of Canada; entered the Canadian civil service as a probationary clerk in the executive council office, April, 1856; junior clerk, May, 1857; promoted to a clerkship of the second class, Oct., 1866; and to the senior second class, July, 1872; promoted to a clerkship of the first class in the office of the Queen's privy council for Canada, July, 1880.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Jan., 1872; 3rd class inspector, Oct., 1873; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1876; 1st class, musketry certificate, 1879; and course of instruction for convict service at Wormwood Scrubs, 1884.

ALLAN, ALEX.—Clerk to Colonial Secretary, St. Vincent, July 1878; supervisor of customs, Dixcove, Gold Coast, Nov. 1880; transferred to Saltpond, Jan. 1881; acted as district commissioner of various districts from Jan., 1881 to May, 1886, when he was appointed assistant treasurer.

ALLAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L.—Born 1822; educated at the Upper Canada College; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855; elected to the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858; summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867, and is still a member of that body; lieutenant-colonel of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

ALLAN, GORDON.—Assistant surveyor-general, British Honduras, 1885; surveyor-general, 1886.

ALLAN, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., L.R.C.S.I., 1879; L.M.R.H.D., 1878.—Educated at Queen's College, Belfast (prizeman in practical anatomy and in anatomy and physiology, 1875-7) and Dublin; prosecutor of anatomy, Q.C.B., 1877-8; practising pupil and deputy clinical assistant, Meath Hospital and Co. Dublin Infirmary, 1878-9; assistant colonial surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia, Jan., 1881; ditto, Gold Coast, 1887; author of "Clinical Notes in West Africa;" died Jan., 1888.

ALLEN, CAPTAIN D. M., 1st W. I. Regiment.—Inspector of Police, British Honduras, 16 Aug. 1883.

ALLEN, J. C.—Chief justice of New Brunswick, Canada.

ALLEYN, R.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

ALLEYNE, R. F. B.—Judge of assistant court of appeal, Barbados, Nov., 1871.

ALLISON, DAVID, LL.D.—Superintendent of education, Nova Scotia.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Second clerk, governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, July, 1862; acting second clerk in the executive committee office, Feb., 1865, to May, 1866; clerk immigration department, May to Oct., 1866; first class clerk, finance office, Oct., 1866, to Dec., 1869; supervisor of district post offices, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1876; now assistant colonial secretary.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Solicitor of supreme court, Jamaica, and deputy clerk of the peace, parish of St. Mary, June, 1866; clerk of the peace, parish of St. Elizabeth, 7th Oct., 1868; clerk, Savannah Mar district court, 17th Nov., 1868; ditto, Montego Bay, 1st Jan., 1869, also clerk of the circuit court, 9th July, 1875; clerk, southern district court, 1st Jan., 1880.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM.—Second-class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; 8th Sept., 1866; was a clerk in the general post-office, Jamaica, 1st Feb., 1864, to 30th April, 1865; second clerk in the government secretary's office, 1st May, 1865, to 7th Sept., 1866.

ALVES, A. F.—Clerk and draftsman in the surveyor-general's office, Hong Kong, 1857; accountant in the treasury, 1863.

ALVES, J. M. S.—Third clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Hong Kong, Jan., 1865; 2nd clerk, 1870; 1st clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st Feb., 1881.

AMHERST, JOSCELINE G. H., Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.—Private secretary to Sir F. Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia, Mar., 1885; and to Governor of Fiji, June, 1881, to Sept., 1883.

AMIRAYAN, G. G.—Educated at Messropian and British College, Smyrna; member of the Inner Temple, 1884; clerk and translator, commissioner's office, Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct., 1878; translator, high court of justice and court of Temyiz, 1881; registrar, supreme court, 1883.

ANDERSON, J.—General traffic manager, Victorian railways.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—M.A., Aberdeen, 1887; 1st class honours; gold medal as most distinguished graduate of year; second class clerk, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1879.

ANDERSON, J. E.—Entered Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Jan., 1871, and joined 15th Hussars in Bengal; resigned commission, 1874; volunteered for service in South Africa, 1878, and served with the Mounted Infantry under Major R. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars, throughout Zulu campaign; medal and clasp; for which services received commission, 19th Hussars; 2nd class inspector of police, Mauritius, Aug., 1880.

ANDERSON, JOHN GERARD, M.A.—Under secretary for public instruction, Queensland, 1 Nov., 1878.

ANDERSON, IZETT WILLIAM.—Graduated as M.D. of the University of Edinburgh in 1859; extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; resident assistant surgeon of the Colonial Hospital of Demerara and Essequibo, Oct., 1860; in May, 1862, appointed acting surgeon of General Penitentiary, Kingston, Jamaica, and in Aug. of same year acting medical attendant of the police force; ordinary medical officer of the Public Hospital, Jan., 1865; surgeon of the General Penitentiary and chief medical officer of the Lock Hospital, March, 1874. Is author of several medical papers.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the supreme court, Turks Islands, Feb., 1874; acting district judge, Jamaica, June, 1882, to May, 1883; and again, April, 1884, confirmed 1886.

ANDREWS, C. W.—C.C. and R.M., Middelburg Division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C.C. and R.M. Albert Division, 1875; now C.C. and R.M., Beaufort West.

ANDREWS, HENRY JAMES, J.P.—Appointed secretary to the Central Road Board, South Australia, 6th May, 1860; secretary to Commis-

sioner of Public Works, 19th August, 1874; secretary to Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1st May, 1875; under-secretary and government statistic, 1st March, 1882.

ANDREWS, WALTER BOYD TATE, J.P.—Appointed deputy registrar-general, 8th April, 1856, South Australia; registrar-general of the provinces, 21st September, 1865.

ANGELO, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. FOX.—Ensign 14th December, 1854; lieutenant, 13th April, 1855; captain, 9th February, 1864; major, 1st October, 1877; lieutenant-colonel, 2nd March, 1878; served with the 28th regiment in the Crimea, from August, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). Held the following appointments:—Adjutant and second in command Deolee irregular force, 1860; aide-de-camp to major-general Frank Adams, C.B., 1867; station staff officer, Roorkee, 1871; deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Saugor district, 1871; brigade-major, Agra, 1874; deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Morar, 1875; assistant adjutant-general, Oude division, 1876; commandant local forces, Tasmania, 1880; inspecting field officer, Western Australia, 1882; government resident, northern division, 1886.

ANGOVE, THOMAS.—Probation clerk, audit office, Western Australia, July, 1880; second clerk, Treasury, 1886.

ANGERS, HON. A. R.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Chief clerk, Storekeeper-General's department, Mauritius, 21st Aug., 1868, has acted on several occasions as storekeeper.

ANSON, MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARBORD, R.A., C.M.G. (1876), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the royal military academy, Woolwich, on 17th May, 1841, and was presented with a sword bearing an inscription for his exemplary conduct whilst there, on obtaining his commission as 2nd lieutenant, R.A., June, 1844; 1st lieutenant 1st April, 1846; 2nd captain, 9th July, 1852; 1st captain, 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 12th May, 1866; brevet-colonel, 12th May, 1874; colonel, 23rd Dec., 1875; retired with the honorary rank of major-general 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855; Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class Medjidie, and Turkish medal; inspector-general of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible member of the British Mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation; lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies, Feb., 1867; administered the government of the Straits Settlements from March 3rd, 1871, to March 25th, 1872, also in 1877 and 1879; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sungei Ujong, 1875-76; retired, 1882.

ANSORGE, WILLIAM JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge; graduated in 1872 in mathematical honours; professor in the Royal College at Mauritius, April 9, 1872; from 7th July, 1876, to Sept. 23rd, 1876, and again from Sept. 13th, 1878, to May 3rd, 1879, acting senior professor; from May 4th, 1879, to Mar. 24th, 1880, and from 1st Oct., 1884, to 14th April, 1886, acting rector; senior professor, Aug. 21st, 1879.

ANTELME, CELICOURT, C.M.G. (1880).—Senior unofficial member of the council of government, Mauritius.

ANTHONISZ, JAMES OLIVER.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Oct., 1883; B.A., St. John's College,

Cambridge (Senior Optime); assistant immigration agent, Singapore, May, 1886.

ANTIGUA, 3rd Bishop of. (Founded 1842).—**RT. REV. WM. WALROND JACKSON, D.D.**—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados, where he acquired great distinction, was for 17 years chaplain to the forces and to Bishop Parry of Barbados; consecrated 1860. The diocese includes Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

ANTON, C. FALCONER.—Audit clerk, Grenada, Feb. to May, 1877; harbour master May, 1877, to Jan. 1881, confidential clerk and clerk of Councils, Jan. 1881; stipendiary magistrate, St. Lucia, Feb., 1885; auditor, Mar., 1886.

ANTON, JAMES.—Sanitary inspector and immigration agent, Grenada, 1875; postmaster, 1877.

ANTROBUS, REGINALD L.—Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; scholar of New College, 1872; first class in classical moderations, 1874; second class in final classical school, 1876; B.A., 1876; appointed, after an open competitive examination, to be a clerk in the colonial office, May 3rd, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 5th Dec., 1880, to Dec., 1882; private secretary to the Earl of Derby, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885; to Colonel Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P. (now Lord Stanley of Preston) 24th June, 1885, to 6th Feb., 1886; and to Earl Granville 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886.

ARCHER, T., C.M.G. (1884).—Agent-general for Queensland, 1882 to 1884.

ARCHIBALD, HON. SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G. (1885) (C.M.G.), 1872.—Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and North-West Territories, 1870–3, and of Province of Nova Scotia, 1873–83.

ARDAGH, W. D.—Deputy attorney-general, Manitoba.

ARMOUR, HON. J. D.—Puisne judge, Ontario.

ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER.—B.A., London University, 1870. First assistant master, Raffle's Institution, Singapore, from 25th June, 1872, to 31st July, 1878, during which period acted as principal 2 years and 3 months; head master of the High School, Malacca, Aug., 1878; is a J.P. for Straits Settlements.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G. (1879).—Called to the bar of Quebec, 1844; created a Q.C., 1867; appointed crown prosecutor for the district of Richelieu, 1864; and chief justice of St. Lucia, 1871; is author of a treatise on the law of marriage in Lower Canada; prepared a Code of Civil Procedure of St. Lucia, which came into force in 1881, for which he received the thanks of the island legislature; chief justice of Tobago till 1882; now retired on a pension.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland revenue officer, District D, Barbados, Jan., 1872, J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's parish; lieutenant of St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as police magistrate of District D, from 15th April, 1874, to 15th Jan., 1875; inspector of inland revenue officers 10th November, 1879; police magistrate District F., January, 1884.

ARNOTT, SANDFORD, M.D., Edinburgh.—Colonial surgeon and health officer, St. Vincent; member of legislative council, 1882.

ARUNACHALAM, P.—Educated at the Academy, and Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, B.A. 1875; M.A. 1879; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1875; writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 3rd April, 1875; commissioner of requests police magistrate, 1876; district judge, June, 1885.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN ANCHITEL.—Registrar to Mr. Justice Shippard, Cape Town, Mar., 1885, clerk to administrator, Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

ASHFORD.—See BURY.

ASHLEY, HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE, —Second surviving son of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; born 1836; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1858. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863, and joined the Oxford circuit. Was for some time secretary to the late Lord Palmerston; is a magistrate for Dorset, and was treasurer of county courts of Dorset from 1863 to 1874; is 2nd church estates commissioner; appointed parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, April, 1880; and parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, 12th May, 1882, to 24th June, 1885. Sat in the House of Commons for Poole from May, 1873, to March, 1880, and for the Isle of Wight from April, 1880, to November, 1885. Is author of a life of Lord Palmerston.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, March, 1863; clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; chief clerk, railway department, Aug., 1865; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1866; acting registrar 20th Jan. to 20th Oct., 1873, and 10th Oct. to 21st Nov., 1874; chief clerk audit office, July, 1875; officer in charge of audit office, Feb. 1876, to May, 1877, and from March, 1881, to Nov., 1881; acting registrar-general, April, 1882, to Aug., 1884.

ASHLEY, W. H.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, 8th Dec., 1860; master of the normal school, May, 1862; acting superintendent and inspector of schools from May, 1867, to May, 1868, and from Jan., 1875, to April, 1876; senior assistant inspector of schools, Oct., 1877; superintendent of schools, June, 1882 retired 1887.

ASHMORE, ALEX. MURRAY.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1876; police magistrate, Panvila, 1878; office assistant government agent, Western Provinces, 1883; ditto, Central Provinces, 1884; acting second assistant colonial secretary, 1887.

ASHTON, EDWARD.—Third-class clerk in general post-office, W. Australia, 1867; transferred to customs department, 1869; re-transferred to general post-office, 1871.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the colonial office, Aug., 1868; served in chief clerk's, accountant's and general departments; assistant clerk, second class, 1875; superintendent of the Library, 1st Oct., 1880.

ATKINSON, H. A.—Treasurer, commissioner of stamp duties, and of trade and customs, New Zealand.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 11th June, 1867; admitted to practice in British Guiana, Feb., 1868; acting solicitor-general, Mar., 1869, to May, 1870, and Mar., 1873, to Oct., 1874, when he was confirmed. Acted on several occasions as puisne judge, and as attorney-general; puisne judge, Aug., 1886.

ATTRILL, GEORGE.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th June, 1884.

ATTYGALE, J., M.B.C.M.—Medical assistant civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

AUBER, STEVEN J.—Temporary outdoor officer, Customs, Sierra Leone, June, 1878; tide waiter, Aug., 1879; landing waiter, Sept., 1880; senior acting measuring surveyor of shipping, Aug., 1882; clerk of customs, Gambia, Mar., 1883.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—3rd clerk, treasury, Antigua, 1867; 1st clerk, 1873; landing surveyor, 1874; treasurer and collector of customs, Nevis, 1881; treasurer St. Kitt's and Nevis, and member of Executive and Legislative Councils, 1883; is a member of Legislative Council of Leeward Islands.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), FIRST BISHOP OF (founded 1869), Right Rev. **WILLIAM G. COWIE, D.D.**—Was chaplain with Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow; chaplain to Viceroy of India, 1863; appointed rector of Stafford, 1867.

AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY.—Clerk of records, government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1860; acted as assistant government secretary Mar. to Nov., 1863, Feb. to June, 1866, and Oct., 1866, to Mar., 1867; private secretary to Governor Sir F. Hincks, Sept., 1865, to May, 1866; and to Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, Oct., 1866, to Sept., 1867; assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general for Berbice, April, 1868; acted as stipendiary magistrate, Feb. to June, 1872; assistant government secretary, 1874; acted as government secretary, July, 1875, to Jan., 1876, Mar. to Aug., 1877, June to Dec., 1878, Jan. and April to Dec., 1879, Aug., 1880, to June, 1881, again July, 1886, and on several other occasions; acted as auditor-general, Dec., 1878, to Sept., 1879, and Feb., to July, 1886; acting immigration agent, June and July, 1881; receiver-general, 1879.

AUSTIN, HENRY WILLIAM—Chief justice, Bahamas, August, 1880.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was acting stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana from Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; assistant government secretary from May, 1850, to June, 1851; acting government secretary, June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; assistant government secretary, Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and immigration agent-general, from Feb., 1853; lieutenant-governor of Honduras, 1864; colonial secretary of Hong Kong, 1868; performing also the duties of treasurer, that office having been abolished in 1871; administered the government during October, 1874, and from March 11th, 1875. Retired on pension, 1878.

AUSTIN, REV. WM. GEO. GARDINER, M.A.—Formerly Demy Magd. Coll., Oxon.; inspector of schools, British Guiana, Sept., 1862.

AUSTIN, J. H.—Deputy commissioner of crown lands, Nova Scotia.

AYERS, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1872).—Was member of the Cabinet of South Australia, without office, in Mr. Dutton's ministry, July, 1863; chief secretary, July, 1863, to October 1865, and from May, 1867, to Sept., 1867, and again from Oct. 13, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1868; also from Jan., 1872, to July, 1873, and again in 1876; president of the legislative council.

AYRE, ANDREW FAWCETT, A.M.I.C.E.—Educated at Archbishop Holgate's College, York; superintendent of works and surveys in Malacca, Straits Settlements, June, 1883; acting superintendent of works and surveys, Singapore, 1885.

AYRE, CHARLES R.—Legislative Councillor, Newfoundland, Jan., 1879; held a seat in the Executive Council, Dec., 1885, to April, 1887.

AYRES, PHILIP BURNARD CHENERY, M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July 1865.—Acting surgeon, Wandsworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; staff-surgeon, Mauritius coolie emigration, Nov., 1865; acting surgeon superintendent and magistrate of Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; was acting health officer and surgeon in charge of temporary hospital, Port Louis, during the fever epidemic of 1867 and 1868; resigned, July, 1868; was civil medical officer and

superintendent of labour transport, Kooshtia subdivision, also surgeon to the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1869; civil medical officer and superintendent of gaol, Sibsegor division, Assam, April, 1873; colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Hong Kong, also surgeon of lock hospitals, Sept., 1873; J.P., 1874.

BABY, LOUIS FRANCOIS GEORGES.—Born 1834; called to the bar 1857; created a Q.C. 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons, 1872; sworn of the privy council and appointed minister of inland revenue, 26th Oct., 1878; puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec.

BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE SMYTH K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1884), M.P.—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, obtaining the Chancellor's prize English essay in 1876. He is the author of "New Homes for the Old Country," "Protection and Bad Times," and "State Aid and State Interference;" and numerous articles dealing with political subjects. Member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882. M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, 1885, and again 1886. Member of commission for delimitation of electoral districts in Malta, Jan., 1888.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Appointed a writer to the Ceylon government, 1863; commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kalpitya, 1865; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, January, 1866; district judge, Batticaloa, acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, March, 1867. District judge, Batticaloa, Dec., 1867; district judge, &c., Trincomalee, and acting assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1870; second assistant colonial secretary, May, 1870; fiscal for the central province, April, 1872; asst. govt. agent, Mannar, Sept., 1872; registrar-general, 1875.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H.—Entered the service June, 1875, as third clerk, Customs Department, Barbados; promoted second clerk, November, 1876; chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and clerk of Legislative Council, May, 1882; commissioner of the Court of Ordinary, 1884.

BAILLIARGE, G. F., C.E.—Draughtsman and translator, public works department, Canada, Sept., 1844; 1st class clerk, 21st Dec., 1869; assistant chief engineer, 5th July, 1871; deputy minister of public works, 4th Oct., 1879.

BAINBRIDGE, HARRY BOORMAN.—Second class clerk attached to audit department, 1st Aug., 1877; engaged in special duty auditing traffic accounts of Natal government railways, Durban; acting second clerk, audit office, 2nd July, 1878; second clerk, treasury, 3rd May, 1880; acting first clerk and accountant, treasury, June, 1881.

BAINES, WALTER.—Clerk in emigration office from 8th September, 1848, to 30th June, 1868; transferred to Colonial Office, June, 1868; clerk in the general department, September, 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, July, 1880.

BAKER, CAPTAIN A. W.—Inspector-commandant and inspector of weights and measures; also captain of fire brigade, Trinidad, 3rd Jan., 1877.

BAKER, EZEKIEL, A.—Secretary for mines, New South Wales, 21st December, 1878, to 13th August, 1881.

BAKER, J. W.—Assistant commissioner at Salt Cay, Turks, and Caicos Islands, 1st January, 1874.

BAKER, COMMANDER F. R.N.—Captain of the Port, Gibraltar, April 1st, 1878.

BAKER, WILLIAM, A.B.—Assistant clerk in president's office, Nevis, 1878; appointed clerk to provost-marshal and registrar of courts, September,

1879; is also clerk to boards of health and quarantine.

BALL, H. M.—Formerly in the army; stipendiary magistrate at Lytton, British Columbia, 1859; magistrate and gold commissioner of the Cariboo district, April, 1867; also magistrate of New Westminster, October, 1867; is a county court judge.

BALLARD, R.—Chief engineer of Central and Northern Railways, Queensland, 7th October, 1878.

BAMBERGER, A. N.—Resident magistrate, Bedford division, Cape Colony, 16th June, 1881.

BANBURY, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—appointed to Legacy and Succession Duty Office, London, May, 1873 (upper grade), after competitive examination; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, May, 1880; acted as postmaster from June, 1880, to July, 1882; acting collector of customs, May, 1882; acting colonial secretary and treasurer and member of executive and legislative councils, Oct., 1883, to Mar., 1884; assistant colonial secretary and treasury officer, St. Helena, 1884; acting colonial secretary and member of executive council, Mar., 1885; collector of dues and taxes, Seychelles, Sept., 1886.

BANNERMAN, C. J.—Temporary clerk governor's office, Gold Coast, 23rd August, 1880; Queen's advocates' clerk, 1st July, 1884; chief interpreter and clerk to Chief Justice, 1st April, 1885; accompanied Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., to Prahsue, 1881.

BANNERMAN, SAMUEL.—District commissioner of Secondree, Gold Coast Colony, May, 1876; assistant collector of customs, Sept., 1878, has acted on several occasions as auditor and as collector of customs and treasurer; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4, as lieutenant in Gold Coast Rifle Corps (medal), and accompanied Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., to Prahsue, March to May, 1881, when hostilities were apprehended; is a J.P., assistant controller of customs, 1885.

BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.—Educated at the City School, Patna, and at the Patna College, matriculated, Calcutta University, Dec., 1867; assistant in the office of the commissioner of revenue and circuit, Patna division, Bengal; sub-deputy magistrate and collector in the district of Tirhoot, Dec., 1872; in Feb., 1873, passed the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; salt superintendent for the district of Chumparun; and special deputy collector for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya, April, 1873; in 1874 passed the higher examination in law and Hindustani; in Mar., 1875, deputy magistrate and collector, Patna, but continued on special duty; in June, 1877, deputed on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State Railway in the district of Darbhanga; stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, July, 1877.

BARBADOS, 5th BISHOP OF. (Founded 1825.)—**RIGHT REV. HERBERT BRÉE, D.D.**, educated at Govv., and Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1850, M.A., 1853; was curate of Drinkstone, Woolverstone and Long Melford, all in Suffolk; rector of Harkstead, Suffolk, 1858-65, and of Brampton, Hunts, 1870, till his consecration in 1882.

BARBER, CHARLES.—Registrar court of combined magistrates, Orange River Sovereignty, 1850; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Cradock, and distributor of stamps, Nov., 1858; ditto, Bathurst, Jan., 1860; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs and visiting magistrate, Port Alfred, on ten several occasions until 1874; appointed resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs, harbour

and shipping master, Hondeklip Bay, 31st December, 1875; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand, 1877; resident magistrate, sub-collector, harbour and shipping master, Port Nolloth, January, 1878; and civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Alexandria, November, 1882.

BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G. (1878), Knight of the Legion of Honour.—Volunteer treasury, Mauritius, 26th March, 1846; extra clerk treasury, 21st Feb., 1848; transferred to savings bank, 15th May, 1848; manager of ditto, 1st April, 1851; acting officer of civil status, 1st Feb., 1860; officer in charge of treasury, 28th Aug., 1860; acting treasurer, Mar., 1863; acting collector of customs, July, 1867; collector of customs, May, 1870; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, July, 1871; auditor-general of Ceylon, 1876. Retired on pension, 1877.

BARFF, SAMUEL.—Auditor of railway accounts, Ceylon, 3rd Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as assistant postmaster-general, 1868; valuer of police rates for 1876 and 1877; a justice of the peace, 1878; acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1879; acting accountant of the Supreme Court, 1880; acting accountant and acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1881; acting postmaster-general, March to November, 1882; now accountant and deputy registrar of the Supreme Court.

BARKER, JOHN.—Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, Mich., 1843; boundary commissioner, under New South Wales Land Act, 1849; clerk of first Legislative Council, Victoria, Oct., 1851; clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1856, clerk of the Legislative Council and clerk of Parliaments, 1st April, 1882.

BARKLY, ARTHUR CECIL STUART.—Educated at Harrow; formerly lieutenant, Carabineers, Nov.; private secretary to governor Mauritius, Nov., 1866; private secretary to governor Cape, Dec. 31, 1870, to March, 1877; resident magistrate, Basutoland, Aug., 1877; served in Basuto wars of 1879, and 1880 (medal); chief commissioner, Seychelles Nov., 1881; lieutenant-governor, Falkland Islands, Jan., 1886.

BARKLY, JUSTIN G. MUNRO.—Sub-agent of immigration, Guiana, 1866; second clerk, col. sec.'s office, 1871; revenue officer, 1878; treasury accountant, 1885.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (Civil 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from April, 1845, to Feb., 1849; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; governor of Victoria, 1856; received the order of the Bath after services in British Guiana governor of Mauritius, August, 1863; governor, Cape of Good Hope, 1870, to 31st March, 1877; retired on pension. Was a member of the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879.

BARNARD, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1873-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARNETT, E. A.—Served in 4th Middlesex Militia, 1875 to 1880, and in Cape Field Artillery, 1877-8-9-80; medal and clasp for Gaika, Galeka, and Moiroso wars (mentioned in orders for conduct in the field during the latter war); assistant-inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1882; special commissioner to Aquamoo and Croboe, 1886.

✓ **BARNETT, HENRY C.**—Colonial surgeon, York, West Australia, and medical officer to convicts, York District, 1868; J.P. 1869; colonial surgeon at Fremantle, 1872; is member of medical board, district registrar vaccinator, and superintending surgeon lunatic asylum.

BARNETT, JAMES.—Colonial architect, New South Wales.

BARNEY, GEORGE HIGGIN.—Inspector of distilleries, N. S. Wales, April, 1855; chief inspector of distilleries and sugar refineries, June, 1880.

BARRETT, S.—Suptdt. of natives, Grahams-town, Cape, Oct., 1875; also inspector of locations, Albany, 1876; commanded a Fingo levy in Gaiki war, 1878; R.M., Quithing, Basutoland, July, 1882.

BARROW, ROBERT.—Landing-water and revenue officer, St. Lucia, Feb., 1882; keeper of Kingstown prison, St. Vincent, Mar., 1883; was for 23 years in 2nd West India Regiment; served in the Baddiboo expedition of 1861; served throughout the Ashanti campaign of 1873-4; was awarded the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field" for defending the body of the late Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., at the engagement at Asanchi on the 3rd Nov., 1873; was subsequently awarded the medal with annuity for "Long and Meritorious Service."

BARROW, CAPTAIN ROBERT KNAPP, C.M.G. (1881).—Served in Gold Coast artillery, 1862-3; Present during the Ashanti war of 1863-4; raised the 5th West India regiment from the Houssa tribes in and about Lagos. Commanded a detachment of the regiment at the battle of Ikoroda; was promoted for his services on that occasion, and appointed to the 27th regiment, and subsequently transferred to the 57th regiment in Ceylon; sold out in 1878. Private secretary and A.D.C. to the governor of the Gold Coast, 26th May, 1879; sent on special service to the Emir of Nupe on the Niger, July, 1879; political secretary to Sir S. Rowe in connection with threatened war with Ashantee, 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1882; colonial secretary, 1884; deputy governor, Mar. to April, 1882; and at Lagos, Aug., 1884, to Mar., 1885; retired 1887.

BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACHEL. (created 1878).—Recorder of the high court, Griqua Land West, 1875; appointed temporarily to administer the government, 1875; member of both councils, 1875; judge in the eastern districts, Cape, 1878; puisne judge, supreme court, 27th January, 1880.

BARTER, CHARLES.—Born 1820; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, 3rd class in classics in 1843; B.C.L. 1847; emigrated to Natal in 1850; member of commission on native affairs, 1853; member of legislative council, 1865 to 1877; of executive council, 1873 to 1875; commanded mounted volunteer corps, 1866 to 1877; resident magistrate of Inanda Division in 1876; now resident magistrate of Pietermaritzburg, city division.

BARTROP, GEORGE FREDERICK.—Barrister-at-Law; emigrated to Victoria, 1852; clerk, audit office, Melbourne, Jan., 1854; clerk of petty sessions, Mar., 1855; clerk of the peace, &c., Sandhurst, Mar., 1860; ditto and deputy sheriff, Ballarat, Jan., 1868; warden of the gold fields, Jan., 1878; clerk of the peace and registrar county court, Melbourne, July, 1878; author of "The County Court Manual, 1869."

BASCOM, HENRY SARFIELD.—Educated at Harrow; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, Jan., 1887; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1887.

BASKIN, CHARLES THOMAS.—Private secretary

to superintendent, province Taranaki, N. Zealand, 1853; clerk to superintendent and provincial storekeeper, 1854; chief clerk, colonial treasury, 1859; accountant, 1865; secretary for stamp duties and deputy comptroller of stamps, 1867; paymaster-general, 1869; receiver-general and secretary to treasury, 1873; assistant controller and auditor, 1878.

BASSADONE, G.—Chief clerk, colonial treasury, Gibraltar, 27 Feb., 1873.

BASTOW, HENRY R.—Educated as an architect in West of England. Practised several years in Tasmania; employed in Victoria water supply department, 1866; transferred to railway department, 1871; architect to education department, 1873; chief architect public works department, 1884.

BATH, JAMES.—Secretary to board of education, South Australia, 1st Aug., 1867; secretary to minister of justice and education, 1st Aug., 1883.

BATHURST (Australia). **RIGHT REV. E. S. MARSDEN, 1st BISHOP OF, D.D.**, Rector of Bengworth, Evesham, 1861.—Consecrated 29th June, 1869.

BATTEN, R.—In the excise, England, July, 1862; chief clerk, collector general's office, Jamaica, Dec., 1870; supervisor of revenue offices, Nov., 1878; has acted as collector-general several times.

BAUDOT, ERNEST.—District magistrate, Mauritius, 1st March, 1870; now at Pamplemousses.

BAUMGARTNER, E. J.—Called to the bar, 1842; registrar of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar, 11 Jan., 1867.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Appointed writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 14th July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, 5th Oct., 1871; additional police magistrate, Kalutara, 8th July, 1873. Attached to colonial secretary's office, 6th Oct., 1873; police magistrate, Point Pedro, 14th Feb., 1874; acting assistant to government agent, Kandy, 21st April, 1876; assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 1st Sept., 1876; ditto, Kandy, 2nd Nov., 1876; acting district judge, Badulla, 1st Feb., 1878; acting assistant to government agent, Jaffna, 9th Feb., 1880; district judge, Tangelle, Feb., 1883; ditto, Badulla, Jan., 1885.

BAUMGARTNER, HARRY PERCY.—Writer in Ceylon service, October 29, 1875; extra office assistant at Colombo to government agent, western province, January 15, 1877; attached to police court, Colombo, November 14, 1877; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Puttalam and Kalpitiya, February 1, 1878; extra office assistant, Colombo Kachcheri, February 5, 1878; acting assistant government agent, Kalutara, Mar. 29, 1878; acting office assistant at Colombo to the government agent, western province, July 9, 1878; acting landing surveyor and tide surveyor, customs, Galle, Nov., 1878; acting extra assistant at Kalutara to the government agent for the western province Jan., 1879; acting office assistant at Anuradhapura May, 1879; acting office assistant at Colombo to the government agent for the western province, Oct., 1879; office assistant at Kandy to the government agent for the central province, Feb., 1883; landing surveyor of customs, Colombo, April, 1884; acting assistant government agent, Matara, 1887.

BAXTER, ERNEST CHARLES.—Accounting clerk; registrar, R.M. court; sub-distributor of stamps, taxing master, and J.P., Vrijburg, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

BAYLY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Z. S., C.M.G. (1880).—Commanding right wing, Cape Mounted Rifles; and acting commandant-general of Cape colonial forces; now commandant-general.

BAYNES, EDWARD.—Was private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands from 1869 to 1873; in 1873 clerk in colonial secretary's office; clerk to federal legislature and executive council, and clerk to local legislature of Antigua; acting president, Montserrat, 1886.

BAYNES, EDWIN D. L.—Second clerk, governor's office, Leeward Islands, 1875; chief clerk, president's office, St. Kitts, 1878; secretary, executive council, quarantine board, and board of health, and also pre-auditor, secretary to commission to enquire into the working of the offices of registrar and provost-marshal in 1880. Received thanks of the governor of the Leeward Islands for special services in connection with the flood at Basseterre 12th Jan., 1880; chief clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1881; acting clerk, legislative council, Antigua, 1880; secretary to education commission of 1885; acting district magistrate, Antigua, 1886.

BAYNES, THOMAS.—Entered the Middle Temple, 1875; awarded first class scholarship of one hundred guineas in Real and Personal Property Law, 1877; called to the bar Trinity Term, 1878, and admitted to practise at the Leeward Islands Bar same year; acted as solicitor-general of the Leeward Islands, 1881; permanent appointment, May, 1886.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, 9th Baronet (created 1619), of Williamstrip Park, Fairford, Gloucestershire, P.C., M.P.—Born 1837; educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxon, first class in law and modern history at the final examination, July, 1858; B.A., 1858, M.A., 1861; deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, 1861; elected to the House of Commons as member for East Gloucestershire (for which he still sits) July, 1864; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from February to August, 1868; and from that time to December, 1868, was under-secretary of state for the home department; chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn a member of the privy council, February, 1874; admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1876; secretary of state for the colonies, 4th February, 1878, to 28th April, 1880; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, 24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887.

BEAL, J. C.—Educated St. James' Grammar School, Sydney; superintendent government printing office, Queensland, 1862; acting government printer, Dec., 1866; confirmed, 1867.

BEANEY, JAMES GEORGE, F.R.C.S.E., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., M.D., and M.R.I.A.—Formerly army surgeon and staff surgeon, Turkish contingent; at present senior surgeon to the Melbourne hospital in Victoria, teacher of surgery and operative surgery; appointed by the premier of the Victorian government—when proceeding to England in 1878—to visit and report upon the medical and sanitary arrangements in the principal hospitals in the United Kingdom and on the Continent; now a member of the legislative assembly of Victoria, and surgeon-major, Victoria militia.

BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN.—Called to the bar, Leeward Islands, Mar., 1875; awarded Equity prize by council of legal education, London, 1881; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Trin., 1882; acting second puisne judge, Leeward Islands, June, 1886.

BEAUMONT, W. H.—Ensign in 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment, August, 1870; lieutenant, October, 1871; served on the "Langalibale Expedition" in 1873; retired August, 1875; private secretary to

Colonel Milles (administering the government of Natal), 12th May, 1873; private secretary to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-governor of Natal), and clerk to the executive council, 16th July, 1873; acting resident magistrate of the Umlazi Division, 1st August, 1874; 1st clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1875; acting governor's clerk and clerk to the executive council, 5th October, 1875; resident magistrate of the division of Newcastle, 25th February, 1878; colonial commandant of District No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, from 1st to 31st January, 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts."

BEAVEN, ROBERT.—Minister of finance and agriculture, and premier, Province of British Columbia, Canada; became premier 1882.

BECKWITH, A. G.—Civil engineer, New Brunswick.

BEDDOME, SAMUEL.—Clerk, Adelaide police court, Oct., 1845; police magistrate, Jan., 1857.

BEGBIE, SIR MATTHEW BAILLIE, KNT. BACH. (1875), eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, of the 82nd Foot. Born 1819; graduated B.A., Cambridge, 1841; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1844; judge of British Columbia, mainland, 1858; acting chief justice, Vancouver Island, 1870; chief justice of United Colony, 1870.

BELANGER, L.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

BELL, CHARLES D. E.—Examining officer of customs, Port Elizabeth.

BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 23rd Mar., 1876; acting assistant-superintendent H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni, 21st Sept., 1876; chief inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 4th April, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, 1st Sept., 1877; acting assistant-superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, 17th April, 1878; assistant-superintendent police, June, 1880; superintendent, May, 1883; is a J.P. for the colony.

BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G. (1881), KNIGHT BACH. (1873), C.B. (1886).—Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; agent general for the colony in London, 1881; commissioner for New Zealand at the exhibition, 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

BELL, H. REID, late lieutenant in East India Company's Service.—Appointed a police inspector at Mauritius, March, 1859; adjutant and detective officer of that force, Oct., 1860; police inspector June, 1865; police magistrate, Rodriguez, Dec. 1871 to June, 1875; inspector of police, 5 June, 1875; keeper of Port Louis prisons, 14 Sept. 1876; superintendent of prisons, May, 1879; acting superintendent of police, 12 Sept. 1881; superintendent of police, June, 1882.

BELL, H. C. P.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1873; police magistrate, Matala, Mar., 1876; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, Jan., 1878; office assistant, Colombo, to the government agent, western province, Feb., 1878; first landing surveyor, customs, Colombo, May, 1883; assistant collector, customs, Galle, April, 1884; assistant agent and additional district judge, Kegalla, June, 1885; acting second assistant to colonial secretary, May, 1886; ag. landing surveyor, Colombo, 1887.

BELL, JAMES.—Minister without portfolio, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

BELL, VALENTINE G.—Chief resident engineer, Jamaica Government Railway.

BELL, WILLIAM.—Clerk, real property office, Brisbane, Jan., 1863; chief clerk, supreme court,

Nov., 1873, and also deputy registrar, July, 1876; registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court, Nov., 1877; registrar and prothonotary supreme court, registrar and master in lunacy, &c., Oct., 1882; also Queen's coroner and attorney, July, 1887; is a commissioner for affidavits, a solicitor of the supreme court, &c.

BELLAIRS, MAJ.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, C.B. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the army, 1846; adjutant, 1851; captain, 1854; major, 1855; lieutenant-col., 1865; colonel, 1873; brigadier-general, 1881. Served with the 49th Regiment, and on the staff of the army throughout the Crimean campaign, being present at the various battles, siege and fall of Sebastopol. Received medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of Medjidie, knight of Legion of honour. Subsequently served on the staff of the adjutant and quartermaster-general's departments in the West Indies, Canada, Gibraltar, and South Africa; served throughout the Kaffir campaign, 1877-8, when he commanded the combined forces on the eastern frontier; also throughout the Zulu campaign 1879. Has also acted as inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1857-8; local inspector of army schools, 1868-73; colonial secretary, Gibraltar, Aug to Nov. 1872; administrator of Natal, April to May, 1880; member of executive council, Transvaal, 1880-1; commander of the forces at Pretoria in the Transvaal, 1880-81; administrator of Transvaal, April, 1881.

BELLEAU, SIR NARCISSE F., K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1808; called to the bar 1832; created a Q.C. 1854; appointed speaker of the Legislative Council of the province of Canada and minister of agriculture, subsequently premier and receiver-general, 7th Aug., 1865; called to the senate 1867, and was lieutenant-governor of Quebec from 1st July 1867, to 1873.

BELMORE, EARL OF.—Created Baron, 1781 Viscount, 1789; and Earl, 1797; K.C.M.G. (1872). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl and Viscount Belmore of the county Fermanagh, Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Born 9th April, 1835; graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Secretary of State for Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration July, 1866; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1867; governor of New South Wales, Aug., 1867; resigned 1872; served as one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, 1885; and is again in the commission, 1886.

BELSTEAD, FRANCIS.—Assistant superintendent Convict Department, Norfolk Island, Aug., 1850; clerk of petty sessions, Westbury, Tasmania, May, 1858; clerk of municipal council, Dec., 1863; commissioner of mines and gold fields, and magistrate and coroner, Launceston, Feb., 1883; secretary and chief commissioner of mines and gold fields for Tasmania, Feb., 1886.

BENNET, EDWARD D'ARANJO.—Educated at the government provincial college, Calicut; judicial clerk, subordinate judge's court, South Malabar, June, 1874; teacher in the government English branch school, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1878; had also charge of the Tamil school for a short time; chief clerk, medical department, Feb., 1879; compiler of "Regulations and Orders of the Medical Department."

BENNETT, JAMES FITZMAURICE.—3rd clerk, bonded warehouse, British Guiana, June, 1873; 1st clerk, Dec., 1873; 5th clerk, customs, Oct., 1875;

4th clerk, Mar., 1879; 2nd class customs officer, May, 1886.

BENNETT, HENRY JAMES LEE.—St. David's, Grenada, West Indies, M.R.C.S., Eng., 1878; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., 1878; medical officer Colonial Civil Service, 1882; late house-surgeon, General Infirmary, Dewsbury, Yorks; junior resident medical officer, Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport, Devon; member British Medical Association; was a student at St. George's Hospital, London.

BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE.—Financial clerk, Immigr. Dept., Jamaica, Nov., 1876; chief clerk, Education Dept., Oct., 1882; Supervisor of Customs, Gold Coast, Jan., 1883; D.C., Axim, Feb., 1884; D.C., Saltpond and Anamaboe, Mar., 1886.

BENNETT, THOMAS ANGELL.—Immigration agent and inspector of schools, St. Vincent, 1872; 1st clerk, Immigration Department, British Guiana, 1877; sub-agent, 1884.

BENNETT, T. R.—District court judge, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

BENNETT, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, M.I.C.E.—Assistant engineer in charge of drainage works under the Board of Public Works in Ireland from 1845 to 1852; during 1852-5 was employed reporting on the navigation of the Rye and Soame and making surveys and reports on the navigation of the Magdalena with connecting canals, roads, or railways in New Grenada, was engaged on the International (French, American, and English) Ship Canal Survey at Darien in 1854, having charge of the English survey on the Pacific side in the absence of Mr. Forde, M.I.C.E., at the end of 1854 attached to the Survey Department, New South Wales, as an assistant surveyor; in April, 1856, appointed assistant engineer to the Commission for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney; was engaged in the Railway Department, New South Wales, from Jan. to Sept. 1857, and then transferred to the Department of Roads, which, as assistant engineer and ultimately as engineer, he assisted Captain, now Colonel Martindale, C.B., R.E., in organising. In Nov., 1862, commissioner, and engineer-in-chief for roads.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk of the lower division, and assigned to the colonial office, 21st Nov., 1878; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Jan., 1884; acting assistant to chief secretary, Aug., 1886.

BENT, T.—Commissioner of railways, Victoria, 9th July, 1881; also vice-president of board of land and works.

BENTLEY, ARTHUR JAMES McDONALD.—Educated at Rugby, M.B.C.M., Edinburgh, and M.R.C. (England), 1871; senior resident physician to clinical wards of Royal Infirmary, Edin., by competitive examination in 1871; accompanied the s.s. "Diana" as surgeon to the Arctic regions on scientific and exploring expedition in summer of 1864; passed examination to practice medicine in the Netherlands India in 1872. Is corresponding member of the Society for Furthering Medical Knowledge in Netherlands India, and Emeritus-President and Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; acting colonial-surgeon in charge of Lock Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, Singapore, from July 2, 1877, to Nov. 14, 1877, and from Aug. 1, 1880, to Dec. 13, 1880; colonial-surgeon Dec. 14, 1880; is a J.P., S.R., and a visiting justice for Singapore.

BERKELEY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and controller of customs, Honduras; adminis-

tered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; acting administrator, Lagos, Dec., 1872; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1874; retired, 1881.

BERKELEY, HENRY SPENCER.—Called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June, 1873, and admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands in July of the same year; acting attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, August, 1877; solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1878; colonial secretary Leeward Islands (acting) 1883; member Federal Executive Council, Leeward Islands (special appointment), 1885; elected member of Local Legislative Councils (St. Kitts and Antigua) and of General Federal Legislature; commissioner waterworks, justice of the peace, and visiting justice of Common Prison, Leeward Islands; a trustee of the Public Library, Antigua; attorney-general of Fiji, August, 1885.

BERKELEY, JOHN HART HARDTMAN.—Ensign, 83rd Regt., Sept., 1869; lieut. and adj., June, 1871; A.D.C. to Sir William Cairns, 1876; A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir Maurice O'Connell, 1877; A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Kennedy, governor of Queensland, 1877-78; member legislative Council, Nevis, and general legislative council, Leeward Island, May, 1882; elected vice-president of latter council May, 1882, and again 1883 and 1886; nominated member legislative council of St. Kitts, Feb., 1883; member executive council, June, 1883.

BERKELEY, MAURICE J.—Clerk to the Chief Justice of Barbados, 1878-83; acting police magistrate, Windward District, Tobago, April to Dec., 1882; acting inland revenue officer, District "C," Barbados, on several occasions; confirmed, 1883; acting police magistrate, District "C," Barbados, 1883-84 and 1885-6; acting police magistrate, Windward District, St. Vincent, July, 1884.

BERMUDA.—BISHOP OF (see Newfoundland).

BERNARD, FELIX RAYMOND.—Educated at Beaumont College, Berkshire; matriculated at the London University, 1872; first B.A., with honours in French, 1873; clerk in the audit office, Trinidad, 1st July, 1876; chief clerk to the registrar of the courts, 1st Jan., 1877; chief clerk in the surgeon-general's department, 4th Feb., 1878; acted as third master, Queen's Royal College, from 27 June, 1881, to 4 Oct., 1882.

BERNARD, HEWITT, LIEUT.-COL., C.M.G. (1872).—Called to the bar, Upper Canada, 1866; secretary to attorney-general, Upper Canada, 25th February, 1858; chief clerk, crown law department, Upper Canada, 5th March, 1859; was secretary to conference of delegates on the subject of confederation of British North American Provinces, held in Quebec, 1st October, 1864, and also secretary to the conference of delegates on same subject held in London, England, November, 1866; appointed deputy to the minister of justice, 30th May, 1868, retired on pension Oct., 1876; and served in 1878-9 as assistant commissioner with Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., in negotiations with the courts of France and Spain for commercial relations with Canada, appointed by H.M. the King of Spain a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, 1872; created a Q.C., Dec., 1872; is an extra aide-de-camp to the governor-general of Canada.

BEKNAYS, LEWIS ADOLPHUS, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., and corresponding member of various scientific societies.—Educated at King's Coll. and St. Thomas' Hospital, and was an officer of Par-

liament in N.S. Wales, 1853-9; clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Queensland, 1859; is secretary of the Brisbane Water Supply, and local director of various public institutions.

BERRIDGE, T. PROBYN.—Member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council; A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting-postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872; commissioner of cemeteries, and member of the Board of the Cunningham Hospital, 1886.

BERRY, REV. DIGBY MARSH.—Magdalen College, Oxford, Demy, 1866; B.A., 1871; Ellerton theological essay prizeman, 1871; curate of Trowbridge Parish Church, 1872; resident tutor of London College of Divinity, Highbury, 1876; civil chaplain, Mauritius, 7th Sept., 1880.

BERRY, SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has been a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly since 1860; in 1875 formed his first administration, taking the post of chief secretary and treasurer; was defeated on the land tax, and resigned; again premier in 1877; in Dec., 1878, in consequence of the dead lock between the two Houses of Legislature, proceeded to England to procure a settlement of the difficulty; chief secretary and postmaster general in Mr. Service's ministry, 1883; agent-general for Victoria, 1886; delegate to the Colonial Conference, 1887.

BERRY, JOHN.—Entered survey department, N.S.W., 1866; survey department, Fiji, 1877; acting surveyor-general, 1879; commissioner of land works and surveys, 1882; member of executive and legislative council, 1883.

BERTRAM, LOUIS J.—Assistant auditor, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1884; formerly in exchequer and audit department, London; acting auditor, Mar. to Oct., 1886.

BERWICK, T.—Of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, educated at Edinburgh university; admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1851; appointed to the Queen's advocate's department, 1851; deputy Queen's advocate for the southern and midland circuits from 1851-63; acting deputy Queen's advocate for the Island in 1860, 1863 and 1864; acting district judge of Kandy, 1866; confirmed, 1868; acting district judge, Colombo, 1869; confirmed, 1872; acting second puisne judge, 1879, and subsequently commissioner of assize; served on a committee of inquiry into the police force, 1864; was an official councillor of the Colombo municipality, 1865-8; and was a member of a commission on the currency of Ceylon in 1869, and also of a commission appointed in 1879, to report on an administration of justice code; member of the council of legal education in Ceylon.

BESTEL, SIR NICHOLAS GUSTAVE. KNT. BACH. (1880).—Appointed third judge of the court of appeal at Mauritius, Sept., 1832; vice-president of the same March, 1833; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1841; additional substitute to the procureur and advocate-general, May, 1843; senior district magistrate of Port Louis, April, 1854; appointed second puisne judge of the supreme court, March, 1855; first puisne judge, Oct., 1858; retired 1879.

BETHELL, SLINGSBY W.—Private secretary to governor, Newfoundland, 1886; of Hong Kong, 1887.

BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G. (1881).—District clerk at Flacq, Mauritius, April, 1862; clerk to the magistrate of Port Louis, May, 1854; acting district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River,

Oct., 1856; at Grand Port, March, 1857; district magistrate at Flacq, March, 1858; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1859, and confirmed July, 1861; member of the legislative council, 1867; chairman, poor-law commission, 1869; census commissioner, August, 1871; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, October, 1873; member of executive council, October, 1873; acting receiver-general, January, 1874; confirmed as such, 1877; has acted on several occasions as colonial secretary, and twice for a short time administered the government of the colony.

✓ **BICCARD, F. L. C., M.R.C.S.**—Surgeon superintendent, Robben Island Asylum for lepers and lunatics, &c., Cape Colony.

BICKNELL, H. J.—Police magistrate, Kingston, Jamaica, March, 1860; acting judge, eastern district, Oct. 1882.

BIDDULPH, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT, R.A., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1886), C.B.—Born 1835; appointed to Royal Artillery, 1853; served in Crimean Campaign, 1854-56; Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-59; China War, 1860. Staff Services:—Deputy assistant adjutant-general in India, 1858-60; military secretary in China, 1860-61; military secretary, Madras, 1861-65; deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Woolwich, 1868-71; private secretary to Mr. Cardwell when secretary of state for war, 1871-73; assistant adjutant-general, War Office, 1873-78; special service, Cyprus, 1878; commanding the troops, Cyprus, 1879; was an assistant boundary commissioner for the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867. Was appointed, 17th March, 1879, Her Majesty's Commissioner for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of 4th June, 1878; and High Commissioner for Cyprus, 31st May, 1879; on his return from Cyprus in 1886 was appointed Inspector General of Recruiting.

BIGGS, JOHN W. FORBES.—Lieut. 109th regiment, 1871; enlisted in Natal mounted police, 1879; 2nd clerk to resident magistrate, Weenen County, Natal, 8 May, 1882.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS CUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A. 1866; curate of Grendon Northants, 1864; rector of Farracombe, North Devon, 1868; Chickerell, Dorset, 1870; chaplain of Malacca, 1874; of Penang, 1885.

BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the colonial office, Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; assistant private secretary to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the colonial office, to accept the appointment of colonial secretary of British Columbia; was senior member of the executive council, and *ex officio* clerk of the same; also president of the legislative council; was administrator of the government of the colony from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866, promoted to be assistant senior clerk, colonial office, July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in colonial office in September, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871; returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clerk, colonial office, 30th September, 1872; colonial secretary, Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the government during the spring and summer of 1874 and 1875-6; lieutenant-governor, Ceylon, 1876; resigned, June, 1878; is agent of the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens; executive

commissioner for Ceylon at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD.—Educated at Harrow; cadet in the Straits Settlements, 4th Jan., 1876; employed in the colonial office, Downing-street, from that time to July, 1878, when he proceeded to Singapore to take up his appointment; secretary to the police commission, 1879; passed final examination in Malay, Aug., 1880; J.P. for the Straits Settlements and a magistrate, Malacca; took charge Malacca land office, Feb., 1881; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, July, 1881; 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 1882; magistrate for Singapore, 12th June, 1884; in Ag. Chinese Protector, Singapore, July and Aug., 1884; on special mission in H.M.S. "Espoir," to report on the Cocos-Keeling Islands, Aug., 1885.

BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT.—Appointed cadet, Straits Settlements, 1872; passed final examination in Malay, Dec., 1873; justice of the peace, Straits Settlements, May, 1874; assistant magistrate, coroner, and collector land revenue, Province Wellesley, Sept., 1874; collector land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, and settlement officer Trans Krian, Sept., 1877; acting deputy commissioner of lands, Malacca, Oct., 1877; collector of land revenue, Singapore, June, 1880; acting magistrate of police, Malacca, July, 1881; acting police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, province Wellesley, Dec., 1881; confirmed, 1st May, 1882; 1st magistrate, Penang, 1st July, 1884.

BIRD, CHRISTOPHER.—Clerk, Engineer's Department, Natal, Jan., 1874; 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1880; 1st clerk, Aug., 1881; clerk, Executive Council, April, 1883, to July, 1885; acting assistant colonial secretary, April, 1884, to 1886.

BISSET, GENERAL SIR JOHN JARVIS, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (1867).—Administered the government of Natal, 1865-67; has seen much service in the Kafir wars from 1834 to 1853; commanded the infantry brigade at Gibraltar from 1868 to 1873; member legislative council Natal, 1886.

BLACHFORD, 1ST BARON (United Kingdom. Created 1871). 8th BART. Eng. Creat. 1698-9), K.C.M.G. (1869). PRIVY COUNCILLOR (Great Britain and Ireland) 1871, G.C.M.G. (1883).—The Right Hon SIR FREDERIC ROGERS.—Educated at Eton, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1832; a Craven university scholarship, Oriel fellowship, Vinerian scholarship and fellowship; graduated M.A., 1835; B.C.L., 1838; called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1837; was appointed registrar of joint stock companies, 1844; and one of the commissioners on the colonial land and emigration board, 1846; assistant commissioner for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies, 1857; and permanent under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1860; retired 1871.

BLACK, A.—Surveyor-general of Crown Lands, Victoria, 1886.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON DALLAS.—Served in 2nd Dragoons, "Scots Greys," 1858-68. Ensign 4th W. I. Regiment, Oct., 1868; transferred to 3rd W. I. Regiment, April, 1869; sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Feb., 1870; acting inspector, Aug., 1871; 3rd class inspector (and in charge of detective department), Oct., 1872; 1st class inspector, temporarily, Feb., 1885; 2nd class inspector, Dec., 1875; 1st class ditto, Aug., 1886.

BLACKALL, G. B.—Resident magistrate, Uniondale division, Cape Colony.

BLACKBURN, C. G.—Chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Lagos, 1880; district commissioner, July, 1880; acting collector and treasurer, Jan.,

1883; collector of customs, Gambia, 1883; acting treasurer and postmaster, April to Dec., 1883; April to Dec. 1884, and since July, 1886; is J.P. and member of Legislative Council and Education Board.

BLACKETT, JOHN.—Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, New Zealand.

BLACKMORE, EDWIN GORDON.—Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Bath; served with the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers in the New Zealand war, 1863-64, and was present, in reserve at the action of Poutoko, 2nd Oct., 1863, and at the storming and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahnahu and Kaitake, March, 1864 (medal); was appointed parliamentary librarian to the legislature of South Australia, Oct., 1864; clerk assistant and sergeant-at-arms, House of Assembly, Dec., 1869; clerk of the House of Assembly, May, 1886; clerk Leg. Coun. and clerk of Parls., May, 1887; author of "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and the General Practice of the House of Commons, 1857-72," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Brand, 1872-84," and "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the House of Assembly of S.A."

BLAIR, W. N.—Assistant engineer-in-chief, Public Works Department, New Zealand.

BLAKE, EDWARD, Q.C.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parliament 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assembly; was prime minister of Ontario from 20th December, 1871, until 25th October, 1872, when he resigned; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as minister of justice, a position he exchanged in September, 1877, for that of president of the council; retired from the cabinet, 31st January, 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, December, 1869, also the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, May, 1875, and the K.C.M.G. in May, 1877; is chancellor of the University of Toronto, and President of the Law Society of Upper Canada; leader of the Liberal party in Canada, 1880-7.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Appointed to a clerkship in the colonial office, 4th July, 1863, after a competitive examination; 1st junior class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872; private secretary, 27th Jan., 1874; 1st class clerk and head of the general department, 1st May, 1879; crown agent for the colonies, 1st Jan., 1881.

BLAKE, HENRY ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Appointed cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, Feb., 1859; appointed sub-inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, Mar., 1859; appointed resident magistrate, Feb., 1876; in Jan., 1882, was one of the five special resident magistrates selected by Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland. Had executive charge of the Eastern division, including the counties of King's, Queen's, Kildare, Carlow, and Meath, with a population of 356,000. In two years the improvement effected in the state of Ireland rendered the continuance of the special resident magistrates unnecessary; appointed governor of the Bahamas, Jan., 1884; Newfoundland, 1887.

BLAKE, RICHARD HENRY.—Clerk to the magistrates, Montserrat, 1865; clerk of the market in 1870; clerk to the president, 1877, and clerk to the commissioners of waterworks, 1880.

BLAKENEY, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS.—Re-

ceived an appointment in the sheriff's office at Sydney, Feb., 1856; transferred to sheriff's office, Brisbane, Feb., 1860; under sheriff, Mar., 1862; deputy registrar-general, Dec., 1865; now registrar-general, commissioner of stamps, registrar of patents, designs, and trade marks, and of friendly societies.

BLANC, G. B.—Chief engineer and inspector of roads, Dominica, 27th Nov., 1862.

BLANCHET, HON. J.—Provincial secretary and registrar, Quebec.

BLAND, ROBERT NORMAN.—Educated at St. Paul's School and Cheltenham College, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; Cadet, Straits Settlements, Oct., 1882; attached to Land Office, Malacca, April, 1883; passed in Malay, May, 1884; acting Chief Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, May, 1884; acting private secretary to governor, March, 1885; acting 3rd magistrate, Penang, Aug., 1885; collector and magistrate Sri Menanti, June, 1886.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk, Royal Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth Jan., 1867; assistant commissary, African Commissariat, Aug., 1869; private secretary, 1870-1, to the administrator of the Gold Coast, and clerk of council, 1872; served throughout the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4, as control officer with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, C.M.G., and medal; acted on several occasions as auditor-general of the West Africa Settlements from 1875 to 1881; commissioner to examine the accounts of the Falkland Islands, 1882; sent on special service to the Gold Coast as commissioner of accounts, 1884.

BLOCKLEY, F. H.—Clerk to inspector of police, British Honduras, 1880; acting clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, 1883-4; clerk to surveyor-general, 1885.

BLUNT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRANT, R.E.—Entered the Corps of Royal Engineers, May, 1857; captain, July, 1867; major, Sept., 1876; lieutenant-colonel, Oct., 1882; served at Gibraltar, West Indies, and India from 1860 to 1872; employed on the Portsmouth defences from 1873 to 1878; was commanding Royal Engineer, Portsmouth district, from Oct., 1882, to Sept., 1883, when he was appointed commanding Royal Engineer, St. Helena; assumed the administration of the government of that island on 19th March, 1884.

BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B., (1886).—Was twice premier of the government of South Australia, and held office as a minister of the crown several times from 1857 to 1876; appointed agent-general and emigration agent for the colony, Feb., 1877; Royal Commissioner for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; delegate to Colonial Conference, 1887.

BLYTH, JAMES.—Appointed J.P. of the colony of Fiji, 1874; stipendiary magistrate, October 11, 1875; commissioner to investigate and report upon land tithes, 1876; deputy commissioner and vice-consul at Tonga, Feb., 1880; acting native commissioner, Fiji, Sep. 1, 1882; secretary of native affairs and member of the legislative council, Fiji, Nov., 1882.

BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH, C.M.G. (1878).—Chief magistrate Griqualand East, Cape Colony, in 1877, having previously been chief magistrate in Fingoland, Transkeian territory; acting governor's agent, Basutoland, March, 1883; now chief magistrate, Transkei.

BOAK, ROBERT.—President of legislative council, Nova Scotia.

BOAKE, W. J. S.—Educated at the Trinity College, Dublin; is Licentiate of Medicine at that University, and holds the double diploma of

Medicine and Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; appointed a writer in Ceylon civil service, 1867; acting police magistrate, Kalpitva, 1868; Balepitimodara, 1869; Dumbara, May, 1870; acting assistant collector and landing surveyor. Trincomalee, Jan., 1871; acting police magistrate, Matara, Nov., 1871; appointment confirmed, May, 1872; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan., 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, 1875; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1877; district judge, Negombo, 1878; police, magistrate, Colombo, 1880; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1885; assistant government agent, Mamcar, 1886; agent, ditto, Hambantota, 1887.

BOAST, ALFRED.—Clerk in the Magistrates' Office, Umgeni Division, Natal, January, 1879; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Umvoti, November, 1880; acting administrator of native law and border agent, Lower Tugela, August to November, 1883.

BOAST, CHARLES.—Clerk to R.M., Newcastle, Natal, Mar., 1886; sub-accountant, June, 1875; administrator of native law, Pagadi's location, Mar., 1878.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter, Greytown, Natal, July, 1876, clerk to resident magistrate, Ladysmith, May, 1878; clerk and Zulu interpreter, Estcourt, Dec. 1880; ditto, Ixopo, 1886.

BODDAM, CAPTAIN E. M. T.—Staff officer, Tasmania.

BONSER, J. W., M.A.—Formerly fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, senior classic in 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 18th Nov., 1872; attorney-general, Straits Settlements, 1883.

✓ **BOON, ALFRED PEARL, F.R.C.S. (Eng.),** 1880; M., 1871; L.R.C.P. (London), 1872; appointed 1873, medical officer, English Harbour, Antigua; 1874, medical officer, District No. 2, St. Kitts; 1878, nominated member of the Legislative Assembly. Formerly house surgeon and assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

BOOTH, LEONARD WM.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1878; police magistrate, Avisawa 1880; office assistant to government agent, Uva, 1886.

BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G. (1878).—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, South Australia, 1853; clerk in audit office, 1854; chief clerk, 1856; chief clerk in chief secretary's office, 1859; also government statist and superintendent of census, 1860; assistant secretary and government statist, South Australia, 1866; and under-secretary and government statist, 1868 to 1880; elected corresponding member of the Statistical Society, London, 1869; also trustee, savings bank, South Australia, 1869; a commissioner for international exhibitions, 1872; joint editor of a work "South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," published by authority of Government, 1876; executive commissioner representing South Australia at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; elected hon. member of Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (London University).—Sheriff and returning officer of the province of South Australia, 1854; also marshal of the court of vice-admiralty, 1862.

BOR, LIEUT. J. H.—Local commandant of police, Cyprus, 18th Aug., 1878; adjutant, 1885; chief commandant, 1884.

BORCHERDS, P. B.—Resident magistrate, Stockenstrom, Cape Colony, 1st Aug., 1876; resident magistrate, Fraserburg, Sept., 1884; resident magistrate, Swellendam, Jan., 1886.

BORNN, B., M.D., F.R.G.S.—Acting medical officer, Virgin Islands, Dec., 1882; ditto, District

C (now B), Dominica, Jan., 1884; confirmed, May, 1884; member, boards of health and quarantine, 1884.

BORTON, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1880).—Governor and commander-in-chief of Malta, June, 1878, to June, 1884; served with the 9th Regiment the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (medal), and that of 1845-6 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah (medal and clasp). In the latter he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was severely wounded. Served also the campaign in the Crimea, in command of the regiment, from 27th Nov., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault on the batteries on the 18th June (medal with clasp, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, 3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

BOSCH-REITZ, GUILLAUME J. A.—Acting 4th clerk, government savings bank British Guiana, April, 1881; 5th assistant sworn clerk in the registrar's office on the 1st Oct., 1882; 3rd ditto, July, 1883.

BOSISTO, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1886).—Member: Legislative Assembly, Victoria; President, Victorian Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition 1886.

BOSWELL, RICHARD VICTOR.—Apprentice, P.W.D., Straits Settlements, Dec., 1870; assistant overseer, 1872; overseer, Singapore, 1877; clerk of works, Penang, 1881; assistant superintendent of works, Prov. Wellesley, 1883; acting superintendent of works and surveys, Malacca, 1885.

BOTHA, CHRISTIAN S.—Second clerk to R. M. Muosti, Natal, January, 1883.

BOUCANT, JAMES PENN.—Entered Parliament, South Australia, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as attorney-general, October, 1865, to March, 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as attorney-general and premier, and again as attorney-general, in 1872; as premier and commissioner of crown lands and public works, from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treasurer, from 26th October, 1877, to 25th September, 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

BOURCHIER, GEORGE LOUGH.—In public works department, Canada, 1874-7; appointed to public works department, Ceylon, September, 1877, assistant-superintendent of works and surveys, Straits Settlements, 1883.

BOURINOT, JOHN GEORGE, M.A.—Educated at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Was appointed in 1868 one of the officers of the Senate of Canada; clerk assistant of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873; is a fellow of the statistical society of London, honorary corresponding secretary of the royal colonial institute, and honorary secretary of the royal society of Canada. Clerk of the House in 1880; associate of the Victoria Institute; is author of a large work on Parliamentary Procedure in Canada, and of numerous essays relating to the intellectual and material progress of the dominion, which have appeared in the transactions of English societies, and in the pages of "Blackwood," and the "Quarterly Review."

BOUSFIELD, HENRY RICHINGS.—Employed H.M. Ordnance, S. Department, Transvaal, 1879-80; clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department, 1880-81; temporarily employed in office of accountant general of the army at Pretoria, 1881; 3rd class clerk, Colonial Secretary, Natal, Aug., 1881; 2nd class, April, 1883, and 2nd clerk to K.M., Durban, and as such secretary to wreck commissioners and 2nd clerk of court; inspector of licences, Durban, 1885; field cornet, Jan., 1886; 1st class clerk and 1st

clerk, R.M., Durban, June, 1886, as such clerk of court; sub-distributor of stamps, &c., J.P. for county of Durban, Aug., 1886.

BOVELL, HENRY ALLEYNE.—West Indian Gilchrist scholar (London University), January, 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with second class honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1876; acted as solicitor-general of Barbados from 10th Mar., 1881, to 31st Mar., 1882, and as escheator-general, April, 1881, to Mar., 1882; acted as attorney-general of Barbados, Aug., 1881, and also Nov., 1881, to Feb., 1882; solicitor-general and escheator-general of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; member of legislative council, July, 1883; member of commission to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; acting attorney-general, June, 1884, to July, 1885, and from July, 1886.

BOVELL, JOHN R.—Superintendent of the Reformatory and Industrial School, Barbados, April, 1883.

BOVILL, SIR ELLIOT C., KNT. BACH., 1884.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 27th Jan., 1873; assistant judicial commissioner of Cyprus, 1879; judicial commissioner, 1881; Chief Justice, 1883.

BOWDLER, EDWARD.—Assistant-surveyor-general, Mauritius, June 20, 1862; acting surveyor-general, 1868-9; assistant surveyor-general, Hong Kong, 1874.

BOWELL, MACKENZIE.—Well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy council, 19th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of customs.

BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE FERGUSON (G.C.G.M. 1860), Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. (Camb.).—Educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1840; graduated 1st class in classics, 1844; fellow of Brasenose College, and admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn; chief secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands, 1854-59; C.M.G. in 1855, K.C.M.G. in 1856, and G.C.M.G. in 1860; first governor of Queensland, 1859-68; governor of New Zealand, 1868-73; of Victoria, 1873-79; of Mauritius, 1879-83; of Hong Kong, 1883; retired 1887. Is author of "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c.; sworn member of the privy council, 1886; commissioner for delimitation of electoral districts in Malta, Jan., 1888.

BOWEN, G. F.—Temporary clerk, receiver-general's office, Trinidad, Feb., 1857; warder, Diego Martin Ward Union, Sept., 1859; 4th clerk, receiver-general's office, Oct., 1873; 3rd clerk, July, 1874; 2nd clerk, Feb., 1877; chief clerk and accountant, Jan., 1884.

BOWER, GRAHAM JOHN, C.M.G. (1886).—Retired commander, R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean, East Coast of Africa, East Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was appointed private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor, Cape of Good Hope, and high commissioner for South Africa; imperial secretary and accountant to the high commissioner, April, 1884.

BOWHILL, JAMES ALLEN PURSER.—Inspector of schools, Tobago, Sept., 1884; provisional second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, Nov., 1884; acting inland revenue officer, April, 1885; acting auditor and registrar, 8th June, 1885.

BOWKER, JAMES HENRY, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.St., London (Gold Medalist).—Served in Kafir war of 1846 and 1847, and in Kafir war of 1851; inspector, frontier armed and mounted police, 1855; served in the Transkei expedi-

tion, 1858, and remained in command until the withdrawal of the police in 1865; was associated with Sir Walter Currie in locating and settling the Fingoes; served in expedition to Basutoland, 1868; and was high commissioner's agent until the final annexation of Basutoland to the Cape Colony; employed to settle boundaries of Basutoland, and divide the country into districts; commandant of the frontier armed and mounted police, 1870; commanded expedition to Hope Town and the Diamond Fields, 1871; one of the three commissioners for the administration of government at the Diamond Fields, and for some time chief commissioner; commanded expedition to Tembuland, 1875; governor's agent, British Basutoland, 1877; is a J.P. for the Cape Colony, and for South Africa to 24th degree S. latitude; appointed one of the commissioners for Natal for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

BOWREY, J. J.—Analytical chemist, medical department, Jamaica, June, 1870. Is also curator of the institute of Jamaica.

BOYCE, ERNEST PEDDER.—Supernumerary clerk, G.P.O., Barbados, June, 1878; notarial clerk colonial secretary's office, Apr., 1879; secretary to commissioners to inquire into the working of the G.P.O., 1879; chief clerk, public library, 1880; acting librarian, Sept., 1882; assistant clerk, petty debt court of St. Michael's, Nov., 1882; acting chief clerk, May, 1883, to June, 1884.

BOYD, W.—Superintendent of gaols and gaoler, Malacca, 11th September, 1873.

BOYES, E. TH.—Collector and inspector of customs, Hobart, Tasmania, 1st Mar., 1883.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st Dec., 1860; C.C. and R.M., Somerset, 1st July, 1878.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Caledon division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1868. Was clerk to resident magistrate of Albany, 1845 to 1850; clerk to the civil commissioner of Cradock, June, 1850; clerk to ditto, Albany, Dec., 1855.

BOYLE, CAVENTISH.—Educated at Charterhouse; was assistant clerk of seats, principal registry, court of probate, 1869-74; district magistrate, Leeward Islands, Dec., 1879; magistrate and coroner, District E, and registrar-general, Dominica, Feb., 1880; member of legislative assembly, June, 1880; inspector of gaols and prisons, Nov., 1880; deputy marshal, V.A. court, Dec., 1880; and also private secretary to the administrator-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Aug. to Dec., 1881; colonial secretary of Bermuda; member of legislative and executive councils; and registrar-general, May, 1882.

BRABANT, EDWARD YEWID, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly for East London, Cape of Good Hope; field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles.

BRABOURNE BARON, OF BRABOURNE (created 1880), the Rt. Hon. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, P.C. (1873).—Son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated 1850. Is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Kent; was a lord of the treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; under-secretary of state for the home department, May, 1866; resigned July in same year, and reappointed Dec., 1868; and under secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1871, to Feb. 20, 1874; was M.P. for Sandwich, April, 1857, to May, 1880, when he was raised to the peerage.

BRACKENBURY, CAPTAIN JOHN W., R.N., C.M.G. (1879).—Created C.M.G. for services in the South African war; has received the 3rd class of the Medjdie for services in Egypt; employed at the Royal Naval College, 1883; appointed to H.M.S. "Hyacinth," Pacific station, Jan., 1886.

BRADBERRY, E.—Entered the Indian navy as midshipman, 18 May, 1860. Service abolished, May, 1863. Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as chief officer of the "Pluto"; 17 Mar., 1874, deputy master-attendant, Singapore; 29 Aug., a shipwright surveyor, member of the Pilot Board, and registrar of boats; received thanks of Admiralty for services in connection with attack on Selangor, 1871; harbour master, Penang, 1886; is a J.P.

BRADDELL, THOMAS, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.L., C.M.G. (1882).—Deputy superintendent of police, and J.P., Penang, Jan., 1849; collector of assessment at Penang, Nov., 1849; deputy superintendent, province Wellesley, Feb., 1851; assistant resident magistrate of police, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests at Malacca, 10th Aug., 1851; ditto, province Wellesley, Sept., 1854; ditto, Penang, Nov., 1856; accountant-general, supreme court, 19th Nov., 1856, till Jan., 1862, when he resigned the service to practice at the bar of the supreme court, in the Straits Settlements; crown counsel of the Straits Settlements, Jan., 1864, till April, 1867, when he was appointed attorney-general, member of the executive and legislative councils; employed under Governor Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., in the pacification of the Malay States 1873 to 1875; acted as colonial secretary in 1868, and in 1874-75 as colonial secretary and secretary for native affairs; received the thanks of government for his services on several occasions, and the Perak war medal. Called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 10th June, 1859; retired on pension, 31st Dec., 1882.

BRADDON, J. C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the colonial land and emigration commissioners in 1847; clerk in the registry department in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies in 1850; clerk in parliamentary department, 1853; superintendent of the registry, 1st Sept., 1879.

BRADY, J. H., M.I.C.E.—Assistant Engineer, South-Eastern Railway, England, 1867; ditto, Cape railways, 1874; district engineer, 1876; acting maintenance engineer, 1884; was a J.P., colonial engineer, and sanitary inspector, Gambia, 1885.

BRADY, JOSEPH.—Member Inst. C.E.; assistant engineer Melbourne water supply and New South Wales railways, 1851-7; engineer Sandhurst water supply works, 1858; ditto Brisbane water supply works and harbours and rivers, 1864; district engineer, Sandhurst Victorian water supply department, 1872; engineer Melbourne harbour trust, July, 1877.

BRAMSTON, JOHN, D.C.L., C.B. (1886).—Graduated B.A., at Balliol College, Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; D.C.L., 1863; barrister, Middle Temple, 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as private secretary to Sir George Bowen; resigned, 1861. Was member of the legislative council of Queensland, 1863 to 1869 and of the executive council, 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was assistant boundary commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became attorney-general, 3rd May, 1870; resigned, 31st Dec., 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legislative assembly of Queensland, April, 1871, to Dec., 1873; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* member

of the legislative and executive councils; acted as judge of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Feb. to May, 1874; appointed an assistant under-secretary of state, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1876; employed on a mission to Berlin in connection with the Angra Pequena negotiations, July, 1886.

BRANCH, RT. REV. CHARLES JAMES.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; ordained by the Bishop of Barbados, 1857, and appointed to the curacy of St. Simon's, Barbados; Rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, 1864; rector of St. John's English Church in the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the Diocese of Antigua, 1866; archdeacon of Antigua and rector of St. John's, 1879; Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, consecrated in 1882.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D.—Inspector of hospitals and medical officer, District No. 1, St. Kitts; is health officer, Basseterre, and member of legislative council.

BRAND, SIR JOHN HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1882).—President of the Orange Free State; created honorary G.C.M.G. for services in connection with the Transvaal convention, 1881.

BRAY, JOHN COX.—Chief secretary and premier, South Australia, 24th June, 1881; entered parliament in 1872; minister of justice and education, 1875; attorney-general, June, 1876, to Oct., 1877; premier and chief secretary, 24th June, 1881, to 23rd April, 1884; treasurer and premier 23rd April to 16th June, 1884; chief secretary, Oct. 15th, 1885.

BRELAND, PASCAL.—Has been for many years member of the North West Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. Is a half-breed, and exercises a great and useful influence in the N.W. Territories.

BRENNAN, G.—Late 1st W. I. Regiment; assistant inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 22nd Nov., 1880; employed on mission to the Prah, June, 1884; acted as inspector-general in 1886.

BRETT, MAJOR SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regiment, May, 1840; lieutenant, Jan., 1843, and captain, June, 1855; private secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, governor of Malta, April, 1858; was also assistant military secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, at Madras, 1865 to 1868.

BRETT, WILLIAM GORE.—Inspector - general of penal establishments and gaols, Victoria, 1886.

BREWER, J. S.—Employed as surveyor under the Board of Trade, 1872 to 1876; marine surveyor, Hong Kong, 11th Feb., 1881.

BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G. (1883).—A leading merchant in Victoria; has been chairman of the harbour trust and commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition, was also commissioner for Victoria at some of the exhibitions in Europe.

BRISBANE, 3RD BISHOP (Australia), 1859.—RIGHT REV. WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON WEBBER, D.D., consecrated 1885.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY W.—Clerk, surveyor-general's office, British Honduras, 18th Oct., 1880; acted as revenue officer from Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; clerk to board of inquiry into surveyor-general's department; clerk in the clerk of court's office, 1st Dec., 1884; passed as a qualified land surveyor, 21st Nov., 1884; acted as clerk of the petty debt court on various occasions; acted as clerk of the legislative council, Aug., 1885; clerk of courts; keeper of records, and registrar of land titles, &c., 1887.

BRODHURST, HENRY WM. FRED. COTTINGHAM.—Writer, Ceylon service, 1877; police magistrate, Matale, 1880; assistant to government agent N.W. Provinces, 1885.

BROOK, HERBERT ARTHUR.—Acting clerk in the police office, Nassau, from 1st May to 5th Oct., 1874; librarian of the Nassau public library, reading room, and museum, from 23rd Oct., 1875, to 28th Oct., 1879; clerk in the police office from 28th Oct., 1879, to 27th June, 1883; acting chief clerk in the colonial secretary's department from 2nd May to 30th Nov., 1881; and Oct. to 1882; acting private secretary to Governor from 28th Mar. to 6th April, 1883; chief clerk, colonial secretary's department, June, 1883; and clerk, board of public works; is a J.P., and member of board of education.

BROOKING, J. S.—Entered the survey department, Western Australia, 1871; acting inspecting surveyor, 1874; confirmed, 1876; acted for surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands during Nov., 1881, also from Oct., 1884 to Feb., 1885; inspector of plans and surveys, 1885.

BROOKS, EDWARD PAKENHAM.—Cadet, Royal Navy, Dec., 1862; sub-lieutenant, 1870; resigned, 1871; assistant district clerk, Grand Port, Mauritius, Feb., 1874; in July, 1874, appointed by H.E. Sir Arthur P. Phayre special district and stipendiary magistrate to inquire into the treatment of the labourers employed in the lesser dependencies of the colony; Feb., 1876, corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1879, joint district clerk and assistant officer of the civil Status Riviere du Rempart; April, 1880, transferred in a similar capacity to the district of Savanne; 18th Dec., 1883, colonial secretary, police magistrate, &c., Falkland Islands.

BROOKS, G. H.—Clerk of customs, Accra, June, 1868; warehousekeeper, Cape Coast Castle, Aug., 1870; served as issuer during Ashantee campaign, Oct. 1873 to 1874; removed with head-quarter's staff to Accra, April, 1877; transferred back to Cape Coast, Oct., 1881, as clerk and warehouse keeper.

BROOKS, J. M.—General storekeeper, Natal Government railways, Aug., 1879.

BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Secretary to the royal commission on merchant shipping, 1873-4; colonial secretary of Natal, 1875; colonial secretary of Mauritius, 1877; lieutenant-governor, 1880; administered the government of Mauritius, 1878 to 1879, and 1880 to 1883; appointed governor of Western Australia, 14th Dec., 1882.

BROUGHTON, V. DELVES.—Deputy master of Her Majesty's Mint, chief officer of the Melbourne Branch, 8th Nov., 1877; was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, Whitehall.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Acting chief clerk and book-keeper, treasury department, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1876, confirmed 18th July, 1877.

BROWN, C. P.—Minister of public works, province of Manitoba, Canada.

BROWN, HERBERT G.—Associate C.A. of England and Wales; Honorary Member Chartered Accountants, Students' Society; Associate Incorporated Institute Accountants, Victoria; clerk, audit office, Fiji, Aug., 1882; chief clerk, Jan., 1885; secretary to reciprocity commissioners, May, 1886.

BROWN, G. WILSON, M.A.—Secretary, public instruction, Victoria.

BROWN, H. V. L.—Government geologist, South Australia, Dec., 1882.

BROWN, N. J.—Member, House of Assembly, Tasmania, 1875; minister of lands and works, Oct., 1877, to Dec., 1878, and Dec., 1882 to 1887; was joint representative to Federation Convention at

Sydney, 1883; and member of the Federal Council of Australia.

BROWN, JOHN JAMES.—Volunteer colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, April, 1863; 2nd clerk to senior stipendiary magistrate, Aug., 1863; clerk to the chief judge, May, 1864; curator of vacant estates, Oct., 1874; held provisionally the appointment of government agent before the Forest Lands Purchase Commission in conjunction with his office of curator from Nov., 1881, till Dec., 1882; has held the post of marshal of the vice-admiralty court since Feb., 1873.

BROWN, JOSIAH FREDERICK.—Acting 2nd clerk in the customs department, Sierra Leone, Nov. 1, 1852; warehouseman in 1853; extra clerk in 1854; tide-waiter in 1856; acting 2nd landing-waiter in 1860; 2nd clerk in 1863; acting 1st clerk in the same year, and confirmed in that appointment in 1866.

BROWN, RICHARD MYLES.—Educated at Royal College, Mauritius (1st English scholarship); called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1859; practised before supreme court, Mauritius, 1870 and 1871; counsel to government, Seychelles, 1872 to 1877; member of commission on laws and rules affecting civil jurisdiction and procedure of district courts in Mauritius, April, 1882; district judge, Seychelles, Nov., 1884; is also a member of the Seychelles legislature, &c.

BROWN, SAMUEL, M. Inst. C.E. (1869).—Acted as assistant engineer at Swansea, and as resident engineer had charge of the works of Watchet harbour, and afterwards of the central section of the Turin and Savona Railway; subsequently carried out works for the improvement of the harbour of King's Lynn and the outfall of the river Ouse. From 1870 to 1879 engaged on the Alexandria harbour contract, having charge of the construction of the breakwater, mole, iron jetties and quays; appointed government engineer, Cyprus, June, 1880.

BROWN, W. R. E.—Entered civil service, New Zealand, as clerk to the bench, Mar., 1863; private secretary to premier and secretary to cabinet; registrar-general, Nov., 1873.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 4th Sept., 1877, to 20th Oct., 1880; clerk in chief secretary's office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880; returned to duty in Colonial Office, Jan., 1883.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, registrar of the supreme court in bankruptcy, curator of intestate estates, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 1866; was clerk of the peace, deputy sheriff, registrar of the court of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863; recorder of titles, acting registrar, supreme court, and collector of probate duty, 1875; was private secretary to administrator of the government, June, 1874-75; was acting private secretary to Governor Weld, 1876, 1877-79; and was appointed private secretary, 1880; private secretary to governor, Straits, 1881, to Mar., 1884; and to the administrator of Tasmania, April, 1884; acting private secretary to Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G., governor Tasmania, July, 1886.

BROWNE, I. K.—Landing-waiter customs, Barbados, April, 1853; first clerk and warehousekeeper, June, 1860; acting auditor-general, Sept., 1862, to May, 1863; comptroller of customs, and registrar of shipping, Sept., 1869.

BROWNE, NICHOLAS EMERIC.—Medical apprentice, hospital, Sierra Leone, Aug., 1876; dispenser and clerk, Cape Coast, Feb., 1880; Medical

attendant, Freetown Gaol, 1881; resident suptdt. Lunatic Asylum, Kissy, 1885; medical compounder, Freetown, 1887.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Junior clerk in colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1866; chief clerk to colonial secretary, 1871; confidential clerk to governor, and clerk of councils and postmaster till 1881, when resigned latter office; chief clerk, government office, St. Lucia, 1882; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the first district of St. Lucia in 1883; inspector of police and inland revenue officers, Tobago, 1884-5.

BROWNLEE, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1883).—Was Gaika commissioner, Dec. 18, 1846, to May, 1868; member of parliament and native minister, 1873; afterwards chief magistrate, Griqualand East, retired 1885.

BROWNIRIGG, M.—Police inspector, Mauritius, Feb., 1866; sanitary guardian, 1st Jan., 1875.

BRUCE, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Harrow; author of "Die Geschichte von Nala und Damayanté" (Sanskrit text, published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg), 1862; poems, 1866, and other works; assistant librarian, British Museum, 1863, after competitive examination in modern languages and Sanscrit; professor of Sanscrit, King's College, 1865; rector Royal College, Mauritius, 1868; director of public instruction, Ceylon, 1878; colonial secretary, Mauritius, 1882; administered the government in 1883; lieutenant-governor and government secretary, British Guiana, 1885.

BRUCE, GEORGE C.—Third officer, customs, and assistant harbourmaster, St. Helena, Dec., 1878; is also general clerk and gauger.

BRUERE, P. B. DE LA.—Speaker, legislative council, Quebec.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Admitted to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple on 28th Oct., 1872; called to the bar 7th June, 1875; practised his profession in British Guiana until 21st April, 1882, when he was appointed a stipendiary justice of the peace, and assigned one of the rural districts; appointed stipendiary justice of the peace for the town of New Amsterdam and sheriff for the county of Berbice on 1st Nov., 1883; acted on several occasions as public prosecutor in the room of the solicitor-general and attorney-general respectively, and on two occasions as judge of the inferior criminal court, under special commissions from the governor.

BRYANT, ALFRED THOMAS.—Educated at Tonbridge sch. and Wadham Coll, Oxon.; Cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883; actg. Collr., land rev., Penang, July, 1886.

BUCHANAN, E. J.—Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1873; advocate of supreme court of Cape Colony and of high court of province of Griqualand West; advocate and surrogate of vice-admiralty court of Cape Colony; elected member for Worcester in house of assembly, 1877; acting attorney-general of Griqualand West, Nov., 1879; appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Cape Colony, April, 1880; assigned to the court of the eastern district, May, 1880.

BUCHANAN, G. V.—Puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., (1876), THE DUKE OF (3rd), (Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville), Earl Temple of Stowe, and Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, also Earl Nugent in Ireland, Baron Kinloss in peerage of Scotland, and co-heir of the Barony of Bouchier.—Educated at Eton

and Christ Church, Oxford, D.C.L.; J.P. Bucks and Oxon; lord-lieutenant; Bucks, and chairman of quarter sessions for that county; lieutenant-colonel commanding royal Bucks yeomanry; hon. colonel 1st Middlesex artillery volunteers; lord of the treasury, 1852; keeper of privy seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and special deputy warden of Stannaries, 1852; chairman of London and North-Western Railway, 1853 to 1861; one of royal commissioners of exhibition of 1851; royal commissioner of that of 1862; ditto Paris exhibition, 1867; lord president of the council, 6th July, 1866; secretary of state for the colonies, Mar., 1867, to Dec. 8, 1868; governor of Madras, 1875 to 1880; chairman of committees and deputy-speaker of House of Lords by commission dated 1886.

BUCKLE, CAPTAIN S., late R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.—Colonial engineer, Gibraltar, 1874; is also inspector of schools; acting colonial secretary, Dec., 1882, to Mar., 1883.

BUCKLEY, HON. P. A.—Was Colonial secretary, New Zealand, in the Stout-Vogel Ministry.

BUGEJA, VINCENZO, C.M.G. (1876).—Founder of the Orphanage for Girls in the Island of Malta; member of the council of government, 1859, and again 1883-6.

BULLER, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY REDVERS, V.C., K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1879); served as deputy adjutant and quartermaster-general in South Africa, Feb., 1881 to Dec., 1881; and in the same capacity in expeditionary force to Egypt, 1882; assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, 22nd July, 1883; served with the expeditionary force to the Soudan under General Graham in 1884; and promoted to be major-general for distinguished service in the field, 1884; served as chief of the staff in Viscount Wolsley's expedition for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-5; on special service as magistrate in Ireland, 1886; under secretary for Ireland, Dec., 1886, Quarter-Mr.-Gen., Oct., 1887.

BULLER, SIR WALTER LAWRY, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875), F.R.S.—Author of "The Birds of New Zealand;" called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1874; served in the Wararea war, 1865, (medal); has served in various offices in the Native affairs department, and several times received the thanks of Government Commissioner for New Zealand at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; is Hon. D.Sc.

BULMER, J. A.—Postmaster, Cyprus, 27 July, 1878; Postmaster-general, Trinidad, 1883.

BULT, C. M.—Assistant postmaster, Kimberley, Dec., 1871; postmaster, Dutoitspan, Sept., 1872; registrar of natives, Dutoitspan, June, 1876; registrar of natives, Kimberley and Dutoitspan, July, 1885; J.P. for Kimberley.

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCOYNE, G.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was one of the official residents under the lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from October, 1860, until the withdrawal of the British protectorate in June, 1864; appointed treasurer and receiver-general for the island of Trinidad, in Feb., 1866; administered the government of Dominica, Leeward Islands, from Mar., 1867, to Jan., 1869; appointed governor of Labuan, and H.M. consul-general for Borneo, in Aug., 1871; lieutenant-governor of Natal, Aug., 1875, to 1880; Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs, Dec., 1881; High Commissioner, Cyprus, 1885.

BUNDEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Q.C.—Attorney-general of South Australia, 27 Sept., 1878; entered Parliament in 1871. Held office as minister of jus-

tice and education, 2nd July, 1874 to 15th Mar., 1875; third judge of the Supreme Court, 1884.

BUNNY, B. F.—Commissioner of titles, Victoria, 1st Oct., 1874, also commissioner of land tax, 10th May, 1880, to Mar., 1883.

BURBIDGE G. W., Q. C.—Born Feb., 1847; called to the bar, New Brunswick, 1871; secretary to commission to consolidate statutes of New Brunswick, 1876-7; deputy minister of justice, Canada, and secretary for Indian affairs, May, 1882; one of the commissioners to revise the consolidated statutes of Canada, June, 1883, to June, 1885.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY JAMES, KNT., 1882.—Educated at Eton; served in her Majesty's 45th regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and a captain in the Kent artillery militia; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1866; received medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III, for "Treatise on International Fishery Laws," 1866; district judge in Jamaica, 1st May, 1876; attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, June, 1878; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, Oct., 1878; acted as chief justice in conjunction with the office of attorney-general from 8th April, 1879, to 16th Mar., 1880; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1880; administered the government-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Nov., 1881; chief justice of Gibraltar, 1882; received thanks of government for assistance in framing Morocco Order in Council, 1887.

BURGER, HERMAN J.—Entered Jamaica service, April, 1885; 1st class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 1st October, 1874; retired 1887.

BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S.—Admitted an attorney of the supreme court, Jamaica, in 1856; was clerk of the peace for the parish of Metcalfe, from 1858 to 1869; recorder of the city of Kingston, Dec., 1862; member of the assembly of Jamaica from Feb., 1863, to 1866; crown solicitor, Oct., 1869; created advocate of the supreme court, Jan., 1870; assistant to the attorney-general, 1st Feb., 1870; acted as attorney-general and *ex-officio* member of legislative and privy councils, 1874, Mar. to Aug., 1876, Nov., 1879, Oct. 1880, April to Aug., 1883, and from April, 1886, an official member of the legislative council, Sept., 1878; one of the commissioners on the franchise question, 1884; member of poor relief supervision board, Sept., 1886.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clerk, Antigua treasury, 1870; clerk, audit office, 1872; clerk and quarantine officer, St. Kitt's treasury, 1873; 1st clerk, Antigua treasury, and accountant of saving bank, 1874; acting magistrate, 1875; acting landing surveyor, 1876 and 1878; landing surveyor and harbour master, 1879; acting treasurer, Antigua, in 1882, 1885, and 1886; and Dominica in 1882-3.

BURNS, JOHN FITZGERALD.—Member legislative assembly N. S. Wales, 1861; postmaster general 9th Feb., 1875, to 21st Mar., 1877, and 18th Dec., 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878; colonial treasurer 22nd Dec., 1885, to 25th Feb., 1886, and again Feb., 1887, as a member of the Parkes Ministry; has been a member of various conferences of ministers and of the Colonial and Indian, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions.

BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE LOCKHART, KT. BACH., 1884, born, July 26, 1833.—Is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on the 30th April, 1856; solicitor-general of the Bahamas, May 26, 1864; was acting attorney-general in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; member of Executive Council in 1866, and of

Legislative Council in 1872; member of the local legislature from 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1866; made Queen's counsel in 1874; attorney-general, 3rd September, 1875; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1879; chief justice, 1883.

BURROWS, F. W.—Appointed to customs department, Cape of Good Hope, by the lords commissioners of H.M. treasury, Dec. 18, 1845; resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 19th April, 1865; sub-collector and controller of customs and navigation laws, and registrar of shipping, Cape Town, May, 1876; collector and principal controller of customs, 1883; is also chairman of the Table Bay Harbour Commissioners.

BURROWS, ACTON.—Deputy minister and inspector of agriculture, statistics, and health; secretary-treasurer of the board of agriculture, and deputy of the Lieut.-governor for signing marriage licences, &c., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BURROWS, R.—Minister of Mines, Victoria, 19th August, 1881, to 8th March, 1883.

BURROWS, STEPHEN MONTAGU, B.A.—Scholar of Eton, scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, Jan., 1876; graduated in classical honours, 1879; writer in the Ceylon civil service, Aug., 1880; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Douglas, June, 1881; J.P. and additional coroner for Colombo, Nov., 1881; attached to the Queen's advocates' department, June 2nd, 1882; J.P. and additional police magistrate, Galle, Aug. 25, 1882; acting office assistant to the government agent, N.W. province, April 9, 1884; extra office assistant to the government agent, central province, May 1, 1884; acting office assistant to the government agent, north-central province, and additional district judge, commissioner of Requests and police magistrate, Anuradhpura, Aug. 29, 1884; acting office assistant, Badulla, July, 1886; author of "The Visitor's Guide to Kandy," and "The Buried Cities of Ceylon," Editor, "Ceylon Miscellany."

BURT, ALFRED EARLE.—Clerk to chief justice, Western Australia, June, 1871; clerk, colonial secretary's office, Dec., 1873; to governor, 1874; in audit office, Jan., 1875; draughtsman, marine survey department, 1875; and in Crown lands department, Sept., 1877; acted as registrar of deeds and titles, Jan., 1880, to Mar., 1881.

BURT, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in governor's office, W. Australia, May, 1872; Jan., 1874, clerk to executive council and private secretary to acting governor; April, 1874, to Dec., 1874, private secretary to Governor Weld; May, 1875, clerk to executive council and private secretary to Governor Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Sept., 1877, chief clerk and keeper of records in survey office; resident magistrate, Newcastle, April, 1880; acting assistant colonial secretary, Dec., 1885.

BURTON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk in audit office, Cape Town, 1848 to 1858; clerk to civil commissioner, and acting clerk of the peace, 1858 to 1866; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Clanwilliam, 1866 to 1868; ditto, ditto, Hope Town, Dec. 1, 1868; ditto, Richmond, 1882.

BURY, VISCOUNT, THE RIGHT HON., K.C.M.G. (1870), P.C. (1859).—Civil secretary and superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada under Lord Elgin and Sir E. Head; author of report printed for parliament on the condition and prospects of the North American Indian tribes; was the first promoter of the inter-colonial railway; under secretary of state for war, 1878 to 1880, and again June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Ashford, 1876; is eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle.

BUSHE, G. F.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, Oct., 1873; third clerk, Jan., 1875; second clerk, 1877; private secretary to the administrator, May to Oct., 1874; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Des Vœux, Feb., 1877, to Jan., 1878; assistant to the sub-intendant and commissioner, northern province; has acted on several occasions as commissioner and sub-intendant.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVAISE.—Educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an exhibition on entrance; elected to a foundation scholarship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1875; graduated B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, 1878.

BUTLER, ROBERT.—Clerk to receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1849; assistant clerk, house of assembly, 1853; surveyor of shipping, 1855; second clerk, treasury, 1855; chief clerk, ditto, 1856; collector of revenue, 1866; member of assembly, 1868-69; deputy collector of customs, Lagos, Dec., 1874; collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, 1875; acting receiver-general, Bahamas, 1878; member visiting committee Nassau Prison, May, 1879; member legislative council, Dec., 1879; acting colonial secretary, 5th July, 1881, to 30th Jan., 1882; trustee Public Bank, July, 1881; receiver-general and treasurer, 1st May, 1883.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Clerk in British consulate, New York, April, 1862; paid vice-consul, Key West, Florida, October, 1862; to 1868 on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871; treasury clerk, Bermuda, 1871; colonial postmaster, 1880.

BYNOE, A. D.—Clerk, G.P.O., Barbados, 1874; revenue officer, Jan., 1879; landing waiter, May, 1879; 2nd clerk, customs, June, 1887.

BYRDE, MABERLEY DURAND EVAN.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's college, Guernsey; writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1867; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, Dec., 1871; acting landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1874; police magistrate, Colombo, 1876; district judge, Matara, 1877; assistant adjutant, &c., Mannar, Jan., 1885; district judge, Negombo, Jan., 1886.

BYRNE, A.—Aug., 1876 to Mar., 1878, held acting appointments in the receiver-general's and audit offices, Natal; Mar., 1878, governor's clerk; June, secretary, secret defence committee; July, acting clerk, executive council; during 1880-81 was private secretary to the various officers administering the government; Feb. 9, 1881, private secretary to major-general Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G.; Mar., 1882, acting clerk, executive council; 1885 to 1886 private secretary to lieutenant-colonel Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., administrator.

BYRNE, J.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1859; clerk in treasury, 1863; first clerk and warehouse-keeper, Customs department, 1873.

BYRNES, HENRY.—Assistant clerk to the magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, July, 1856; joint clerk, April, 1860; district clerk, Grand Port, 1869.

CADE, CHARLES SHERWOOD.—Captain in the West Cork Artillery Militia; served through the Zulu War, 1878-9; present at the battle of Ulundi; assistant-inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, Mar., 1880; inspector, 11th Dec., 1882; adjutant and musketry instructor of the Gold Coast Constabulary, Sept., 1882, to May, 1883; local commandant of police, Cyprus, 29th Sept., 1883; also assistant to commissioner, Nicosia, and governor, central prison, Oct., 1884.

CADIZ, C. FITZWILLIAM, B.A.—Of Pembroke College, Oxford, was called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1855; appointed acting clerk of council, Trinidad, in 1858; member of privy council of

Tobago; stipendiary magistrate in the said island, April, 1862; and coroner and visiting justice of the gaol; member of the executive committee, 1860; attorney-general, 1866; puisne judge, Natal, 1876; first puisne judge, 1879; compiled and edited an edition of the "Ordinances, Laws, and Proclamations of Natal, from 1843-78."

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain), (created 1800.—Viscount Chelsea, 1800; Baron Cadogan, 1718; Baron Oakley, 1831 (United Kingdom). George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the 4th Earl by the 3rd daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., niece of the 1st Duke of Wellington. Born at Durham, 1840; married, 1865, Lady Beatrix Jane, 4th daughter of the 2nd Earl Craven; succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, 2nd March, 1878, to 28th April, 1880; Lord Privy Seal in Lord Salisbury's 1st and 2nd ministries.

CAIRNS, SIR WILLIAM WELLINGTON, K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1874).—Writer in the civil service of Ceylon, Dec., 1852; acting assistant government agent, Galle, 1853; commissioner of the court of requests and police magistrate, Calpenty, North-western Province, 1855; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Eastern Province, 1856; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Western Province, 1859; promoted in the same year to the assistant agency of Matara, Southern Province; acting postmaster-general, 1864; assistant government agent, Badulla, Central Province, 1865, continuing to act as postmaster-general; lieutenant-governor of Malacca, 20th Feb., 1867; lieutenant-governor, St. Kitts, Nov., 1868; lieutenant-governor, Honduras, 1870; governor, Trinidad, Mar., 1874; governor of Queensland, Nov., 1874; governor of South Australia, 1877; resigned same year.

CALCOTT, J. H.—Superintendent of works and surveys, Straits Settlements, 1883; has twice acted as Dep. Col. Engineer and Surveyor Gen., Penang. Is a J.P.

CALVERT, JOHN J.—Clerk, col. sec's office, N.S. Wales, 1853; clerk of Select Committees, legislative assembly, May, 1856; first clerk legislative council, April, 1859; clerk assistant, Jan., 1860; clerk of the Parliaments, April, 1871.

CAMERON, COL. DONALD ROBERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Entered R.A. 1856; captain 1866, major 1875, lieutenant-col. 1882, colonel 1886; instructor in gunnery, 1859-62, 15th Bde. R.A.; served throughout Bhoctan campaign, 1864-66, as adjutant and as staff officer of officer commanding R.A. Doar Field Force (medal with clasp, thrice mentioned in despatches); adjutant 1st Bde. R.A. 1867-8; accompanied the Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry, as a member of the executive council, N.W. Territories, 1869; was commissioner of the international boundary commission, and superintended the expedition which marked the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 1872-6; reported on the question of the British Alaskan boundary, 1874; secretary to the Canadian delegation at the international conference held at Paris, 1883, for the protection of submarine cables; reported on the eastern boundary of British Columbia, 1884; and again on the British Alaskan boundary in 1886; private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian plenipotentiary to the fishery confer., 1887.

CAMERON, EDWARD J.—Educated at Shrewsbury School and Clifton College, and at Merton College, Oxford; private secretary to Sir C. C.

Loes, governor of the Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as governor of the Leeward Islands, Jan., 1884; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Settlement, and also a visiting justice of the Freetown Gaol; acting colonial secretary and treasurer, Dec., 1885, to July, 1886; president, Virgin Islands, Feb., 1887.

CAMERON, H. H.—Educated at Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxf.; writer Ceylon civil service, 1868; commissioner of requests, &c., Haputala; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1869; confirmed April, 1872; acting assistant government agent, &c., Nuwarakalawiya, Nov., 1872; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Oct., 1873; private secretary to the governor, 1874; fiscal, central province, 1875; police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; assistant government agent, Kalutara, 1876; ditto, Nawara Eliya, 1879; acting ditto, Badulla, 1881; and acting government agent, western province, 1886.

CAMERON, MAURICE A.—Captain, R.E.; deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1883; acting colonial engineer and surveyor-general, July, 1886.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, KNT (1883).—Commissioner for Canada to the Australian International Exhibitions.

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1843; Q.C., 1856; dean of the faculty of law in the University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1860; elected to the legislative council of Canada, 1858; speaker to that body, 1862-3; commissioner of crown lands for Canada, with a seat in the executive council, 1864; was a member of the preliminary conference at Quebec, which assembled to settle the terms of confederation. When the British North America Act, 1867, came into operation, he was appointed postmaster-general of the Dominion, with a seat in the privy council; minister of the interior in 1873, resigned in the November of that year; receiver-general, 1878; postmaster-general upon the abolition of that office; minister of militia, Jan., 1880; postmaster-general, Nov., 1880; minister of justice, 1881; also attorney-general; postmaster-general, 1884; Lieut. Governor Ontario, 1887; delegate to the colonial conference, 1887.

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS MELFORT.—Provost marshal of St. Kitts, Nov., 1867; and stipendiary magistrate, Anguilla, Jan., 1868; president of Turks and Caicos Islands, Feb., 1869; president of Nevis, 1872; collector and receiver of revenue, Gibraltar, May, 1876.

CAMPBELL, C. C.—Resident magistrate, Hoptown Division, Cape Colony, December, 1882.

CAMPBELL, COLIN TURING.—Notary public, Cape, 1849; J.P., Albany, Dec., 1849; served in Hotentot rebellion, 1850, at Theopolis; secretary to law of inheritance commission, eastern districts, 1863; secretary to government, Griqualand West, Nov., 1871; high sheriff, June, 1873; J.P., June, 1874; secretary to administrator, Oct., 1875, still holding office of high sheriff; R.M., Dutoitspan, Mar., 1876; registrar and master of the high court, Nov., 1877; auditor-general, Mar., 1879; on annexation of province to Cape was retired, Jan., 1881.

CAMPBELL, ERNEST D.—Sub-inspector of constabulary, British Honduras, Dec., 1886.

CAMPBELL, FRANCIS EASTWOOD (formerly Capt. Roy. Welsh Fus.).—Clerk, House of Representatives, N. Zealand, June, 1854; clerk, general assembly, 1858; commanded Auckland volunteers in Maori war, 1863-5; clerk of the Parli., 1867.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign, Argyll and Bute Rifles, Jan., 1855; lieutenant

same year; assistant-superintendent, Bombay revenue survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, appointed adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, assistant superintendent of police, and assistant magistrate (has mutiny medal), superintendent of police, and magistrate of the first class and commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers, Dec., 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara police force; in 1866 in command of the Belgaum police. Received numerous commendations from the Bombay Government, and from the governors-general and secretaries of state for India for special services, and received two special donations of 3,500 rupees and 7,500 rupees for special service. Passed examinations in the Hindustanee, Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese languages. In 1866 was selected to take police charge of Ceylon, and to reorganise its constabulary, receiving a special gratuity of 1,000*l.* for this service in addition to his pay. In 1868 confirmed as inspector-general. Cholera commissioner to Jaffna in 1866, and again in 1877.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clerk in the deeds' registry office, Natal, April, 1861; second clerk audit office, January, 1863; first clerk, resident magistrates' court, county of Pietermaritzburg, March, 1868; resident magistrate, division of Ixopo, March, 1876; acting resident magistrate, division of Umgeni, Nov., 1876; resident magistrate, Inanda, and justice of peace for colony, 1880; master and registrar, supreme court, 1882.

CAMPBELL, CAPT. JOHN.—Thirteen years in 3rd Bat. Norfolk Regiment; police magistrate, Heligoland, Nov., 1883; silver medal for saving life at sea, 27th Sept., 1886.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed April, 1852, to the customs at Hobart, Tasmania; holds the offices of collector of customs, Launceston, registrar of shipping, and warden, marine board.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, late sergeant-major, Cameron Highlanders; served in the Indian campaigns 1858-9, and in Egyptian campaign, 1882; medal for Indian service and medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's star; drill instructor, Western Australia, April, 1884; staff lieutenant and adjt. of volunteers, Sept., 1886.

CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS COCKBURN, 4th Bart. (United Kingdom), created 1821.—Member of the legislative council, Western Australia, 1873.

CAMPLEJOHN, GEORGE COURTNEY.—Second master of King's College (connected with King's College, London), Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, in 1848; resident justice and collector of revenue of the district of Eleuthera, April, 1857; police magistrate of the district of Abaco, April, 1860; acting resident justice of Inagua from Oct. to April, 1861. In Nov., 1862, appointed police magistrate of the district of Long Island, including the islands of Exuma, Watlings, and Rum Cay; in Jan., 1867, acted as police magistrate for Harbour Island, St. Salvador, and Eleuthera; acted again at Abaco from Jan. to May, 1869; in July, 1869, acted as police magistrate for Nassau; judge of the court of common pleas, 11th Nov., 1869.

CANTLEY, NATHANIEL, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—Educated at the Thurso Academy; apprenticed to forestry and forest nursery business in the Trinity Nursery, Edinburgh, in 1862; sub-manager, ornamental department, Royal Gardens, Kew, 1869; manager, herbaceous department, Oct., 1869; assistant director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Mauritius, Oct., 1872; acting director of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Woods and Forests, Sept., 1876; superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, Sept., 1880.

CAPE TOWN, 2nd BISHOP.—THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consecrated, 1874; metropolitan of the church of the province of South Africa; formerly fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon, preacher at Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and rural dean of Oxford.

CAPPER, ALFRED HoustON.—Educated at Royal School, Armagh, and Trin. Coll., Dub., where he obtained a university scholarship in classics; B.A. in 1883; cadet, Straits Settlements, Nov., 1883; J.P. and magistrate, May, 1884; passed final examination in Chinese, and was attached to the resident councillor's office, Penang, Sept., 1886.

CAPPER, THOMAS.—Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1876; B.A., Camb. (Mathematical and Natural Science Triposes), 1879; inspector of schools, Jamaica, Oct., 1880; official member of legislative council, 1882.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH, M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1867.

CARBONE, GUISEPPE, LL.D. (1862), C.M.G. (1887).—Received at the Malta bar, 1863; reporter, court of commerce, 1868; crown advocate and government legal adviser, Nov., 1880; member of the executive and legislative councils *ex officio*.

CARLILE, EDWARD.—Clerk, census office, Victoria, 20th May, 1861; registrar general's office, 1st Jan., 1862; crown law offices, 1st Mar., 1865; called to the bar, Victoria, 1871; parliamentary and professional assistant to crown law officers, 1873; parliamentary draftsman, July, 1879; clerk-assistant, legislative assembly, April, 1882; author of "Notes on Victoria Constitution," "Victorian Year Book, 1883-4."

CARLING, JOHN.—Born 1828; member for London, Ontario, 1857-74; elected to Dominion house of commons on confederation, 1867; receiver-general of Canada, 1862; minister of works and agriculture, Ontario, 1867-71; again elected for London, 1878; sworn of the privy council and made postmaster-general in Sir J. MacDonald's government, 1882; minister of agriculture, 1885.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom) 1874) CHICHESTER PARKINSON FORTESCUE.—1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, first class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the Treasury from Jan., 1854, to April, 1855; under secretary of state for the colonies, May, 1857, to Feb., 1858, and re-appointed June, 1859. Has been M.P. for co. Louth since 1847. Privy councillor, 1864; chief secretary for Ireland, Nov., 1865, and again 9th Dec., 1868; president of Board of Trade, Dec., 1870, to Feb., 1874; lord privy seal, 1881; lord president of the council, 1883, to June, 1885.

CARMAN, CHARLES H.—Served in crown lands office, Nova Scotia, 1853-54; chief clerk of mines and minerals, 1864.

CARMARTHEN, MARQUIS OF, GEORGE GODOLPHIN.—Assistant private secretary to Mr. Stanhope, as secretary of state for the colonies, Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887, and to Sir Henry Holland, Jan. to Dec., 1887; elected M.P. for Brixton, 1887; assistant secretary to the colonial conference, 1887.

CARNARVON, 4th EARL of (creat. 1793); Baron Porchester, 1780 (Great Britain).—(HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT).—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1852; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Hants, and capt. Hants yeomanry 1853; constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854; high steward of the University of Oxford, 1859; high sheriff of

Newbury, 1883; was under secretary of state for the colonies during Lord Derby's second Administration, 1857 to 1859; secretary of state for colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from 6th July, 1866, to 7th Mar., 1867; and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, 21st Feb., 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; president of the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; lord lieutenant of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886.

CARON, L. B.—Puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec, 1874.

CARON, SIR J. P. R. A., K.C.M.G. (1885), Q.C.—Born 1843; called to the bar of Lower Canada (now Province of Quebec) 1865; created a Queen's counsel, 1876; entered the Canadian House of Commons, 1873, where he still sits; minister of militia and defence for the Dominion of Canada, 8th Nov., 1880.

CARPMAEL, CHARLES, M.A., F.R.S.C., F.R.A.S. (late Fell. St. John's Coll., Camb.).—Deputy superintendent, meteorological service, Canada, Oct., 1872; director, magnetic observatory, Toronto, and superintendent, meteorological service, Feb., 1880.

CARR, CAPTAIN GEORGE LYON, R.N.—Superintendent of ports, Malta, 1880.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, Assist. M. Inst., C.E., maintenance engineer, Natal, 23rd Aug., 1876; resident engineer, April, 1882.

CARRINGTON (THIRD BARON), CHARLES ROBERT CARRINGTON, P.C., born 1842; G.C.M.G.—joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England; late captain Royal Horse Guards; lieutenant-colonel 3rd battalion, Oxford Light Infantry; captain Queen's Body Guard, 1881; governor of New South Wales, 1885.

CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1880).—24th Regt.; commander of the "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei War, South Africa, 1877-78; commanded Transvaal volunteers against Sikukuni, 1878-79; commanded left wing of Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1879 to 1883; severely wounded in Basuto war; commanded 2nd Mounted Rifles, Bechuanaland Field Force, 1884; commandant of police, British Bechuanaland, 1885.

CARRINGTON, G. W.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1860-3; deputy clerk, general assembly, 1866; clerk, 1878. Is a solicitor.

CARRINGTON, JOHN WORRELL, D.C.L.—Was educated at Codrington College, Barbados (S.C.C., 1866), and elected to an open classical exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford (B.A., 1872); was called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 6th June, 1872; acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Barbados, Dec.—Jan., 1874-75; J.P., 1874; was a member of the house of assembly from Oct., 1874, to Dec., 1878, when he was called to a seat in the legislative council. Solicitor-general of the colony, Dec., 1878; again acted as judge of the assistant court of appeal, Aug.—Oct., 1879; and as attorney-general, May, 1880, to Nov., 1881. Hon. D.C.L. of the University of Durham, June, 1879; was secretary of the education commission, 1874-75; of the rainfall commission, 1874; and of the poor relief commission, 1875-79. Was president of the education board, and president of the board of health; and received the thanks of the secretary of state and of the governor-in-chief for his services in connection with the subject of education in the colony. In Mar., 1882, was appointed chief justice of the colonies of St. Lucia and Tobago. In Dec.—Jan., 1882-3, was sent on special duty as acting colonial secretary of Grenada; administered the

government of Tobago from May, 1883, to June, 1885, from which time till July, 1886, he was engaged in the preparation and printing of a draft revised edition of the laws of Tobago; acting chief justice of Grenada, Aug., 1886.

CARRINGTON, J. A.—Sub-inspector of schools, Barbados, Jan., 1879; inspector of schools, St. Lucia, July, 1885.

CARROL, DANIEL.—Clerk in the master's office of the court of the recorder of Sierra Leone, 1857; chief clerk, master's office, supreme court, 1859; deputy master and registrar, supreme court, from Sept., 1859, to June, 1860; admitted an attorney in Mar., 1860; proctor of the vice-admiralty court in May, 1860; notary public in 1861; registrar of the court of summary jurisdiction in Jan., 1869; clerk of police and of the court of requests, 1877; and master and registrar of the supreme court in Dec., 1882; also sheriff, 1886; has acted on several occasions as crown prosecutor in the absence of the Queen's advocate.

CARTER, SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1859; member house of assembly, 1855 to 1878; speaker, 1861 to 1865; premier and attorney-general, 1865 to 1870, and from Feb., 1874, to April, 1878; delegate to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion; and several delegations respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; entitled to the prefix "Honourable" within the colony; chief justice, 1878; administrator by Royal Sign Manual, 30th Sept., 1878, in the absence of the governor.

CARTER, GILBERT T.—Entered the Navy Dec., 1864; paymaster of the Colonial steamer "Sherbro," Sierra Leone, Aug., 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti campaign; was one of the commissioners for valuing the ordnance and stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands, Sept., 1875; collector of customs and treasurer, Gold Coast, Aug., 1879; treasurer and postmaster, Gambia, Oct., 1882; is a J.P. and Commissioner of the Court of Requests; administered the government 1886-7.

CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. J. T.—Lieut. in army, 1856; capt., 1862; sold out 1868; agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1872; stipendiary magistrate, 1874.

CARTWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1835; entered Canadian Parliament, 1863; sworn of the privy council, and was minister of finance 7th Nov., 1873, until the resignation of the Mackenzie cabinet, Oct., 1878.

CARUANA, A. A., D.D.—Secretary to the Univ., Malta, July, 1856; acted also as assistant to the rector in the Lyceum of the Three Cities, and teacher of history and geography, Oct., 1867; acting rector, Nov., 1879; principal of the University, June, 1880; librarian to the government public library, 15th Nov., 1880; director of education, 1887.

CARVALHO, J. A. DE.—Second clerk and accountant in the treasury, Hong Kong, Aug. 16, 1855; first clerk and cashier, Jan. 16, 1860; assistant superintendent fire brigade, Sept. 1875, to Dec., 1883; J.P. for the colony, Dec., 1883.

CASAULT, HON. L. E. N.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

CASEY, JAMES JOSEPH, C.M.G., 1878.—Was president of the Victoria commission and executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

CASOLANI, EDWARD ROBERT.—Appointed clerk, Cyprus service, Sept., 1878; and higher division clerk, Mar., 1883; on the high commissioner's establishment, Cyprus; transferred to the chief secretary's establishment, March, 1884.

CASOLANI, CAPTAIN R.—Lieut. R.M.F.A., Aug., 1864; captain, April, 1884; adjutant, Nov., 1877; superintendent of police, Malta, 15th May, 1884.

CASOLANI, WILLIAM.—Clerk in the port department, Malta, May, 1863; transferred to the customs department, Jan., 1865; 2nd class clerk, chief secretary's office, June, 1880; 1st class clerk and assistant clerk to the council, Jan., 1886.

CASSERLY, JAMES MICHAEL.—3rd class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1878; acting 2nd class clerk, Dec., 1882; confirmed Nov., 1885.

CASSELS, ROBT., B.A., Q.C.—Admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, June, 1864, and of Upper Canada, Aug., 1866; a notary public for Ontario, Nov., 1868; registrar, supreme court of Canada, Oct., 1875; one of the masters, court of chancery, Oct., 1876; Q.C., 1885.

CASTOR, C. F.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, Feb., 1879, medical officer, British Guiana, 1885.

CATT, A.—Commissioner of crown lands, South Australia, 24th June, 1881.

CAULFIELD, FRANCIS ST. GEORGE, M.I.C.E.—Educated Trin. Coll., Dub.; superintendent, public works, surveyor and registrar of mines, Perak, Aug., 1871; state engineer and surveyor, Jan., 1884.

CAULFIELD, H. S. G.—General manager, railway department, Mauritius, 2nd July, 1879.

CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD (KNT., 1882), M.A., and formerly scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 11th June, 1862; advocate supreme court of Ceylon, 7th June, 1863; acting deputy Queen's advocate from Jan., 1867, to May, 1868, when he was confirmed in that appointment; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1873; Queen's advocate, 1876; chief justice, 1879; resigned, 1883; is a magistrate for Rutland.

CHADWICK, F. M.—Chief clerk royal gaol, Trinidad, Nov. 1859; acting Governor of the gaol and superintendent of Prisons, May to Nov., 1860; sub-inspector of police, Jan. 1, 1861; superintendent of military police, immigration agent, and inspector of prisons at St. Lucia, June 8, 1864; treasurer of Grenada, Oct., 1872; is a member of executive and legislative councils.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHASMAN.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Inanda division, Natal, Jan., 1868; clerk of the court Oct., 1870; acted as resident magistrate and administrator of native law on various occasions, 1872-5, at Inanda; J.P. for the Inanda division, Aug., 1875; registrar of the native high court, and secretary to the board constituted under the native administration law (No. 26, 1875), 6th Nov., 1876; admitted as an attorney of the supreme court, 1878; appointed first class interpreter on the staff of Major-General Newdigate during the Zulu War of 1879 (medal and clasp); administrator of native law and border agent, Upper Tugela, 1880; R.M., Lions River division, and J.P. for the colony, 1882; R.M., and administrator of native law, Ixopo, Sept., 1886.

CHADWICK, JOHN.—Assistant-superintendent of instrument room, telegraph department, Cape Town, March, 1879; superintendent of telegraphs, Durban, Natal, July, 1879; general sub-manager of telegraphs, Natal, July, 1880; postmaster-general and general sub-manager of telegraphs, Jan., 1883.

postmaster-general and general manager of telegraphs, Jan., 1884.

CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G. (1886).—Son of Edwin Chadwick, C.B. Has been employed by the colonial office to report on the drainage and water supply of various colonies; at present consulting engineer for the Malta water works.

CHAGNON, Hon. H. W.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID PATRICK, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and called to the bar, 1860; appointed magistrate of the Gambia, 1867; magistrate of the Gold Coast and judicial assessor to the native chiefs, 1869; queen's advocate of Sierra Leone, 1872; queen's advocate, Gold Coast, 1874; prepared codes of civil and criminal procedure, measures for the abolition of slavery, and other important measures necessary on the foundation of the Gold Coast Colony; in 1876 received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services on the West Coast of Africa; chief justice of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; chief justice of British Guiana, 1878.

CHALMERS, E. B.—Resident magistrate, Komgha division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

CHALMERS, W. B.—Entered the Kaffrarian civil service, Jan., 1856; magistrate Transkeian territory, Sept., 1861; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Hopetown, 1864; ditto at Clanwilliam, 1868 to 1871; ditto Swellendam, July, 1871; Cradock, Sept., 1872; Stellenbosch, Oct., 1879; King William's Town, Jan., 1881; Beaufort West, Dec., 1882; acting C.C. and R.M., Cape Town and Cape division, Feb., 1884; acting chief magistrate, East Griqualand, Aug., 1884; C.C. and R.M., King William's Town, and registrar of deeds, July, 1885.

CHAMBERLAINE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE.—Ensign, Ceylon Rifles, 20th June, 1868; transferred to 80th regiment, October, 1873; fort adjutant, Hong Kong, 10th June, 1875, to 22nd March, 1877. acting-brigade-major, November, 1875, to February, 1876; officiated twice as assistant military secretary, China command; served in Transvaal and throughout Zulu war, 1878-79; present at Ulundi (medal and clasp, 1878-79); A.D.C. to Governor of Natal (Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.), 3rd February, 1882; private secretary, 6th March, 1882; and also acting clerk executive council, 11th July, 1885; private secretary to high commissioner of Cyprus, and clerk, executive council, Mar., 1886.

CHAMBERLIN, Brown, Lt.-Col., C.M.G. (1870).—Member House of Commons of Canada for county of Missisquoi, 1867 to 1870; in command 60th Bat. Canadian Active Militia, 1869 to 1871; in 1870 commanded battalion, and for a time the whole force, engaged in repelling Fenian invasion at Eccles Hill, for which created C.M.G.; appointed Queen's printer, and retired from Parliament, 1870; Queen's printer and controller of stationery, with rank as Deputy Minister, July, 1886.

CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE.—2nd clerk to president St. Kitts, May, 1875; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1878; 1st clerk to registrar and provost marshal, April, 1881; secretary of the commission to enquire into the general condition of Dominica, Nov., 1881; private secretary to governor, Leeward Islands, 1882 to 1883; clerk to magistrate, district C, St. Kitts, July, 1883; deputy coroner May, 1885; quartermaster with St. Kitts' Militia, June, 1885.

CHANCELLOR, W. G.—Second officer of customs, Maryborough, Jan., 1861; locker, Brisbane, April, 1861; landing waiter, April, 1862; chief landing waiter, Jan., 1867; landing surveyor,

Nov., 1869; chief inspector, distilleries and excise, April, 1886. Is a magistrate for the colony.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM KELLMAN, B.A., LL.B.—St. John's College, Cambridge (1875-79); sixth in law tripos, 1879-1880; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June, 1879; acting escheator-general of Barbados, 1880-81; J.P., 1880; acting police magistrate of Bridgetown, August to November, 1880; acting solicitor-general, November, 1880, to March, 1881; acting judge of assistant court of appeal, March, 1881, to June, 1883; master-in-chancery, May 1882; confirmed as judge of assistant court of appeal, June, 1883; elected a member of the House of Assembly, Mar., 1881; and represented the parish of St. Peter until Nov., 1884, when he was called to a seat in the legislative council.

CHANTRELL, HENRY WILLIAM.—Secretary and accountant, Royal College, Mauritius, May, 1863; senior clerk and accountant, treasury, April, 1864; head accountant, Nov., 1875; acting storekeeper-general, 1877-80; auditor-general, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; is a J.P. for Port of Spain and the Western District of Co. St. George; acting receiver-general, April to Nov., 1885; acting colonial secretary and member executive council, Nov., 1886, to November, 1887.

CHAPLEAU, J. A., D.C.L., and Q.C.—Born 1840; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1861; created a Q.C., 1864; entered the Quebec assembly, 1867; was solicitor-general from 1873 to 1874; provincial secretary from 1875 to 1878; became premier of Quebec, 30th Oct., 1879, a position he retained until July, 1882, when he resigned, was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary of state for Canada; knight commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1881, and commander of the Legion of Honour, 1882; is president of the credit foncier, France-Canadien, and director of the Montreal and Western, and of the Pacific Junction railways.

CHAPMAN, GENERAL SIR FRED. EDWARD, G.C.B. (1877) K.C.B. (1867), R.E.—Entered the army as lieutenant, 1855; became captain, R.E., 1846; lieutenant-colonel in that corps, April, 1859; colonel in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and in the latter part was executive engineer to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches (medal with three clasps); made officer of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the third class of the Medjidie; created, for his military services, C.B., 1855; K.C.B., 1867 and G.C.B., 1877; Governor and Commander-in-chief at Bermuda, 1857; and major-general same year. Resigned the government of Bermuda, 1870, on being appointed inspector general of fortifications and director of works, which post he held from 1870 to 1875.

CHARLOTTETOWN, BISHOP OF. THE RIGHT REV. P. MCINTYRE.—Educated at St. Andrew's College, Prince Edward Island, St. Hyacinth College, Canada, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec. Ordained priest and appointed pastor of Tignash Mission, Prince Edward's Island, Feb., 1883; consecrated Bishop of Charlottetown, Aug., 1860.

CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE.—3rd clerk police magistrate's office, Georgetown, Demerara, 1874; 2nd clerk in 1881; acting first marshal, June, 1882; confirmed, May, 1883; commissioner to administer oaths, 6th March, 1885; acting provost-marshal

Oct., 1885 to Oct., 1886; acting marshal, Vice-Admiralty Court, Sept. to Oct., 1886.

CHASTELLIEK, DR. E.—Surgeon-superintendent Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law medical officer, Sept., 1869; surgeon-superintendent, Barkly Asylum, 1 Feb., 1873; acting sanitary warden, 1883; acting poor law commissioner, 1884; acting registrar-general, 1885-86.

CHILDERS, RT. HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, M.P., P.C. (Appointed 1868).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1850, M.A., 1857; was a member of the government of Victoria, Australia, from 1851 to 1857; commissioner of trade and customs there; was in the first legislative assembly, 1856; was M.P. for Pontefract from 1860 to 1885, and for Edinburgh since Jan., 1886; was a member of the Royal commission on transportation, 1863-4; lord of the admiralty, 1864-5; secretary to treasury, 1865-6; first lord of Admiralty, Dec., 1868; duchy of Lancaster, 1872, until Oct., 1874; served as one of the Commissioners appointed under the Compulsory Sale of Land Act in Prince Edward Island, 1875; one of the Royal Commissioners for the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; Secretary of State for War, April, 1880; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 16th Dec., 1882, to June, 1885; Secretary of State for the Home Department 3rd Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886.

CHILD, A.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1876, went south-eastern circuit; stipendiary magistrate, county Victoria, Trinidad; acting ditto, Port of Spain, July to Dec., 1885, and from Aug., 1886.

CHILDS, CAPTAIN G. COULSON, F.R.G.S., late 7th Queen's Own Hussars and King's Own Light Infantry Militia.—Assistant-inspector, Houssa constabulary, Sept., 1875; district commissioner of Elmina, Oct., 1875, acting collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, Nov., 1876, to July, 1877, first class inspector, Houssa constabulary, Jan., 1877; acting colonial secretary and acting assistant colonial secretary August, 1878, to April, 1879; acting inspector-general, May to Nov., 1879; inspector of immigrants, Mauritius, Sept., 1880; inspector-general of police, Nov., 1885.

CHIPMAN, C. CAMPBELL.—Entered Canadian Government Service in 1867; private secretary to minister of railways and canals 1882, and to the high commissioner for Canada in London, 1883; assistant-secretary and accountant to office of the high commissioner in London, 1884.

CHITTICK, JOHN J.—2nd clerk, Antigua Treasury, August, 1878; landing waiter, Dec., 1878.

CHOMLEY, A. W.—Judge of county courts, courts of mines, and courts of insolvency, and chairman of general sessions, Melbourne, Victoria; formerly Queen's prosecutor.

CHOMLEY, H. M.—Chief commissioner of police, Victoria.

CHOPPIN, JAMES CLEMENT.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1843; acting police and stipendiary magistrate, St. Vincent, 1845; solicitor-general, 1853; some years speaker of Assembly; attorney-general, 1863; member of legislative council, 1863; acting chief justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, May, 1883, to June, 1884; acting chief justice, Barbados for nine months, and again of St. Lucia and Tobago to June, 1886.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 1st Bishop of. Founded 1856.—RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY HARPER, D.D.—Born at Gosport, 1807; educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1826, M.A., 1840; officiated for many years as "conduct

or chaplain to Eton College, by which body he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, near Reading, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese includes a portion of the middle island of New Zealand, the whole of the southern island, the Auckland islands, and other smaller islands; is metropolitan and primate of New Zealand.

CHRISTIE, J. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate for Hay, Cape of Good Hope, Jan., 1881.

CHUBB, E. F.—Clerk in the central board of villages department, British Guiana, Jan., 1875; accountant in provost marshal's office, 5th Sept., 1878; acting first marshal Feb. to Sept., 1879; and Oct., 1885, to Oct., 1886.

CHURCHILL, JOHN SPENCER.—Educated at Winchester; ensign 46th regt., 1854; served at siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp); captain 36th regiment, 1866 (A.D.C. to Lord Lisgar, when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1857; president of Virgin Islands, April, 1879; acting president Nevis, April, 1879, to Jan., 1881, and of Dominica Dec., 1882; member of executive council, Leeward Islands, June, 1879.

CLANWILLIAM, 4th EARL of, created 1766; Viscount Clanwilliam and Baron Gifford, 1766; Baron Clanwilliam, 1828 (United Kingdom), C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882); succeeded his father in 1879; entered the Royal Navy 1845; rear-admiral 1876; vice-admiral 1881; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen 1872 to 1876; a lord of the admiralty 1874 to 1880; was in command of the detached squadron, 1880-82.

CLAPIN, ADOLPHUS P.—Clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands, Aug., 1850; clerk, legislative council, 1853; clerk, legislative assembly, 1856; first clerk, legislative council, 1860; clerk assistant, April, 1871.

CLARE, THOMAS NARCISSE GEORGE.—Locker, revenue department Bahamas, Dec., 1863; clerk and locker, Mar., 1866; acting measuring surveyor of shipping in 1866 and 1867; clerk to registrar of records, Feb., 1868; second clerk, receiver-general's department, Oct., 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping, Oct., 1875; acting collector, Nassau, Aug. to Nov., 1882, and Jan., to Feb., 1884; clerk of the Crown and prothonotary, Sept., 1884; registrar of vice-admiralty court, Sept., 1884; is *ex officio* a J.P.; registrar, court of bankruptcy, and of the court of divorce and matrimonial causes; elected a member of the House of Assembly for the district of Harbour Island, May, 1882.

CLARENCE, BEVERLEY CHARLES.—Clerk to registrar, supreme court, Natal, April, 1875; assistant clerk of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high court, Natal, April, 1880.

CLARENCE, L. B.—Educated at Milton Abbas school and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1861; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, Ceylon, 1873; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1876.

CLARK, HENRY JAMES.—Government printer, Trinidad, Oct., 1873; government statistician, Feb., 1887; author of "Trinidad—A Field for Emigration" 1886; is fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M. AND L.S.A.—Prizeman St. Thomas's Hospital, London; Jan., 1870, government medical officer, St. Elizabeth (1870 to 1877), Jamaica; G.M.O. (1877 to 1878), Maudeville District of Manchester, in charge of hospital, prison and constabulary; medical superintendent lepers' house, parochial hospital

and almshouse, Spanish Town, District of St. Catherine's, Mar., 1878; transferred to Kingston hospital, Sept., 1878, to April, 1879 (acting senior medical officer); acting medical officer, Kingston constabulary force, (1878 to 1879); member quarantine board; re-appointed G.M.O., Santa Cruz, district of St. Elizabeth, 1st May, 1879.

CLARK, ROBERT, M.A., Edin. (First Class Classics, 1873), Ferguson scholar (Classics); exhibitor and M.A., New College, Oxford, 1877; 1st Class Classical Moderations, 1874, 2nd Class, final Classical School, 1877; assistant professor of Latin, Edinburgh Univ., 1878; head master, government high school, Maritzburg, Natal, Oct. 1879; acting secretary to council of education, 1882; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 19th May, 1886.

CLARK, ROBERT MAXWELL, M.B., C.M. (Edin., 1876).—Government medical officer, Tobago, 11 June, 1877, and surgeon, Windward Rifle Volunteers; medical officer District No. 2, 1882; colonial surgeon and medical officer, Districts Nos. 1 and 2, 1886.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G. (1885), C.B. (1869), C.I.E. (1876).—Entered the royal engineers, 1844; aide-de-camp to Sir William Denison when governor of Van Dieman's Land, 1846; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; subsequently, in the same year, he rejoined Sir William Denison as private secretary, member of the legislative council, 1851; surveyor-general of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assembly for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as minister for public lands, resigning with it in 1857; on its second resignation, in 1858, he declined the request of Sir H. Barkly to form a new administration, and returned to Europe the same year. He was commanding royal engineer of the eastern and midland districts till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the West Coast of Africa; director of works of the navy, 1864 to 1875; appointed governor of the Straits Settlements, 1873, when he initiated the operations which have led to the pacification and present prosperity of the Malay peninsula; public works member of Council of India, March, 1875; commandant of school of military engineering, Chatham, 1881-2; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1882.

CLARKE, FIELDING, LL.B.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Easter Term, 1876, north-eastern circuit; appointed attorney-general of Fiji, Nov., 1881; acting chief justice and chief judicial commissioner for the Western Pacific, November, 1882, to September, 1883, and again April, 1884, confirmed 1885.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS CONINGSBY HANNAM, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—D.A.Q.G. (intelligence branch) Horse Guards, from 1872-80; employed in Russia, Turkey, and Greece, 1876-9, on various missions under War Office and Foreign Office (brevet-major for distinguished services); assistant commissioner for Bulgarian boundary under the Treaty of Berlin, 1878; Her Majesty's commissioner for Turco Russian boundary in Asia, 1879, with local rank of lieutenant-colonel; assistant quartermaster-general in the Transvaal campaign of 1881; afterwards as military secretary to Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., took part in the negotiations with the Boer leaders; professor of staff duties, military administration, and law at the Staff College, 1881-4, when he was appointed surveyor-

general of Ceylon; member of the legislative council; councillor of the Colombo municipality; gaol visitor and J.P. for the island; fellow of the geographical societies of London and St. Petersburg; author of "Staff Duties," "Franco-German War, 1870-71" (German official translation), &c.; appointed to command Ceylon volunteers, 1886.

CLARKE, MAJOR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Entered R.E., 1868; Capt., 1880; Major, 1887; served in Egypt, 1882 (Medal and Star); in Suakin Expedition, 1885, mentioned in despatches (clasp); Sec. Colonial Defence Committee, 1885.

CLARKE, JOSEPH.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Army; served three years on the West Coast of Africa; intendant and dispenser colonial hospital, British Honduras, Jan., 1872; quarantine officer, and in charge of the station, Aug., 1874; transferred to the gaol as chief warder, July, 1876; acting keeper of the common gaol, Sept., 1877, to Mar., 1878; sub-inspector of police, Mar., 1878; keeper of the common gaol, 1st June, 1878; clerk, colonial engineer's office, Dec., 1883, and keeper of cemeteries, Mar., 1885; inspector of nuisances, Nov., 1885.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. MARSHAL JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G., 1880, (late R.A.).—Resident magistrate, county Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; A.D.C. to Sir T. Shepstone, H.M.'s special commissioner, South Africa, 1876; political officer and special commissioner, Lydenburg, 1877; served in Transvaal campaign, 1880-1, in command of Landdrost's office, Potchefstroom; mentioned in despatches; resident magistrate, Quithin, Basutoland, 1881; commissioner, Cape police, King William's Town, 1882; colonel commanding Turkish regiment, Egyptian gendarmerie, 1882; third class order of Medjidie; retired from the army, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1883; resident commissioner, Basutoland, 1884.

CLARKE, SIR W. JOHN, BARONET, 1882.—A distinguished and wealthy colonist of Victoria; member of the legislative council; president of the commission and executive committee for the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

CLAVIER, ALEXANDER.—Educated at Stonyhurst; supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, March, 1860; clerk, audit office, Jan., 1862; comptroller and auditor of public accounts, June, 1868; also registrar of the royal court and of deeds and mortgages, March, 1870, with the title of deputy registrar and accountant; registrar and accountant, July, 1875; prothonotary and registrar, Oct., 1879; also sheriff, April, 1886; is also registrar-general of births and deaths, a member of the legislative council, Castries town board, and a J.P.

CLAWSON, EDWARD G.—Harbour master, quarantine officer, and captain of the port, Barbados, June, 1859.

CLEGHORN, THOMAS.—Clerk, public library, Antigua, Aug., 1884.

CLELAND, J. F.—Registrar-general, South Australia, 1st Jan., 1858.

CLEMENTS, C. FITZROY LYTTON.—Entered audit office, Barbados, June, 1879; chief clerk and accountant, treasury, St. Lucia, April, 1881; chief clerk in the government office and clerk to the executive and legislative councils, St. Vincent, Oct., 1882; deputy treasurer, June, 1883; private secretary to the lieutenant governor, August, 1885; J.P. for the colony.

CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1858).

—First speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand.

CLIFFORD, HUGH CHARLES.—Joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; collector of land revenue, Kwala Kangsar, March, 1885; on special service to Pahang, Jan., 1887.

CLIFTON, L. W.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1857; first clerk, customs department, 1859; acting collector of customs, 1862; confirmed, 1863.

CLIFTON, ROBERT CECIL.—Landing waiter and postmaster, Bunbury, Western Australia, 1873; 2nd clerk, lands and survey department, 1874; 2nd clerk, customs, 1876; chief clerk, land and survey office, April, 1880.

CLINCKETT, R. J.—Entered the provost marshal's office, Barbados, as junior clerk in 1869; accountant in 1870; acted as provost marshal from Feb. to Sept., 1879, and again in 1880; resigned 1880; appointed official assignee 1st Oct., 1882.

CLOETE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Bathurst, Cape of Good Hope, 1853 to 1854; ditto R. M., Albany, 1854 to 1858; acting C. C. and R. M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; ditto C. C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clerk of the peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C.C. and R.M., Richmond division, 1866; C.C. and R.M., Somerset East, May, 1872; C.C. and R.M., Paarl division, 26th Nov., 1877.

COBHAM, C. D.—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; B.A. (honours), 1866; B.C.L., M.A., 1869; M.R.A.S. assistant commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, October 1, 1878; commissioner of Larnaca, March 18, 1879; acting chief secretary to Government, Feb.-April, 1880; acting chief collector of customs, June to Sept., 1886.

COBLEY, WALTER HENRY, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Assistant engineer, Natal railways, 5th Feb., 1876; acting maintenance engineer, Jan. 1880, to May, 1881; maintenance engineer, May, 1882; district engineer, Jan., 1883.

COCHRANE, C. S.—Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1868; was employed on railway works in South America, 1871-74; assistant engineer on the Cape Government railways, 1874; acting district engineer, 1877; and engineer in the public works department, Trinidad, 1878; engineer in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCKBURN, JAMES.—Speaker of house of commons of Canada, from 6th November, 1867, until dissolution of second parliament, January, 1874; created Q.C., 1863.

COCKBURN, JOHN ALEX.—Member of House of Assembly, South Australia; minister of education, 16th June, 1885.

COCKLE, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL (1869.)—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; special pleader, midland circuit; appointed chief justice of Queensland, Nov., 1862; retired, 1879.

COCKS, JAMES.—Third clerk colonial secretary's office, Fiji, 1875; chief clerk and interpreter in native department, 1876; also clerk and interpreter to armed native constabulary, 1877.

CODE, A.—Land surveyor, St. Lucia, 22nd May, 1882.

COFFIN, ELIJAH A.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; clerk to clerk of courts, Trinidad, 1st Nov., 1878; acting clerk of courts, keeper of records, registrar of lands titles, 3rd Sept., to Dec., 1880; acting clerk of courts, &c., from 4th June, 1881, to 1st April, 1882, and again from 25th May, 1882; district magistrate Toledo district, 1885.

COHEN, H. E.—Colonial treasurer, New South

Wales, 18th December, 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878; Judge, Metropolitan Court, 1st May, 1881; minister of justice, 5th Jan., 1883 to 1885.

COKER, S. D. A.—Assistant clerk, treasury, Gambia, 21st May, 1873; 2nd landing waiter, customs, 10th August, 1875; assistant clerk, treasury, 18th Feb., 1879; acting postmaster, June, 1882; chief clerk, treasury and post office, 5th Mar., 1883.

COKER, W. Z.—Clerk to Queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, June, 1879; acted as deputy registrar Central Province, Dec., 1881, to Feb., 1882; registrar Central Province, May to June, 1882; acting chief registrar, Nov., 1882; confirmed, April, 1884; registrar of deeds and taxing master Central Province.

COLE, G.—Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, and secretary to the education board, and J.P., Sept., 1882.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1864; was clerk to the queen's advocate from June, 1868, to July, 1869; transferred to the customs' department as second clerk and locker, in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Supernumerary clerk in the queen's advocate's department, Sierra Leone, August, 1867; postmaster, Cape Coast, November, 1870; postmaster, Accra, 8th April, 1879.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Government second printer, Lagos, 20th January, 1865; acted as head printer from December, 1866, to February, 1867, and again from May to October, 1874; government head printer Gold Coast, March, 1875.

COLE, SYLVESTER JOHN, M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen).—Member of board of enquiry into yellow fever epidemic at Sierra Leone, 1884; acting assistant colonial surgeon, Freetown, June, 1884; assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, Oct., 1886.

COLENBRANDER, HERMAN JAMES.—Clerk for Immigration purposes, Zulu Border Agency, Lower Tugela Division, Natal, Nov., 1881.

COLLARD, J. HEWLETT.—Clerk third class, colonial secretary's office, Cape, Jan., 1858; second class, Feb., 1859; first class, Jan., 1867; C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, Jan., 1870; Tulbagh, Dec., 1873; deputy assistant-treasurer, Feb., 1879.

COLLENS, JAMES HENRY.—Appointed superintendent of the Normal and Boys' Model Schools, Port of Spain, Trinidad, in Jan., 1878; lieutenant of the Trinidad Volunteers, in April, 1880; is corresponding secretary of the Education Society, London.

COLLET, WILFRED.—Educated at University College School, London; provisionally appointed second clerk, native department, Fiji, Jan., 1881; inspector of immigrants and assistant native commissioner, Jan., 1883; secretary to Western Pacific High Commission, Oct., 1884.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third clerk government secretary's office, British Guiana, Nov., 1869; second clerk, Dec., 1870; record clerk, Jan., 1877; chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board, Dec., 1879; has acted as assistant government secretary, and clerk to the court of policy and the combined court on several occasions since July, 1880; compiled index to "Gazette," and handbooks for medical officers and coroners.

COLLINGWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM POLE, C.M.G. (1880); for services in the Zulu war.

COLLYER, W. R.—Acting chief justice, Sierra Leone, 1879; acting puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1880, and acting Queen's advocate, 1880; Queen's advocate, Cyprus, 1881.

COLLYMORE, CHARLES H.—Audit clerk, Barbados, 1874; treasury accountant, St. Vincent,

July, 1878; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Grenada; and district registrar of births and deaths for St. George's, 1st Feb., 1881; deputy registrar and secretary of the supreme court, Sept., 1881, to Dec., 1882; acting provost marshal, Aug., 1884, to May, 1885.

COLLYMORE, H. W.—Supernumerary in the general post office, Barbados, October, 1876; acting third clerk, 1878; third clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, March, 1879; third clerk, correspondence branch, January, 1881; acting second clerk, 1883; acting public librarian, 1884; second clerk, correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, July, 1884.

COLMER, JOSEPH G.—Private secretary to first high commissioner for Canada, and secretary of the emigration department of the Canadian Government Offices in London, 1880; appointed secretary to the office of the high commissioner, 1881.

COLOMB, CAPTAIN J. C. R., C.M.G., (1887); M.P. for Stepney, 1886; served in R.M.L.I., was adjt., 1854-69; has been variously employed in the army, navy, militia, and volunteers, and has delivered numerous lectures on military and defence questions before the Royal United Service Institution; is author of several works on imperial and colonial defence.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of.—RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D.—Formerly fellow and tutor, St. John's College, Oxford. Consecrated, December, 1875. The diocese consists of the Island of Ceylon.

COLQUHOUN, SIR PATRICK MACCHOMBAICH, LL.D., KT. BACH. (1861).—Son of the late James Colquhoun, Agent and Consul-General for the Hanse towns; born 1815, and educated at Westminster and St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1837, M.A., 1844, LL.D., 1825; Hon. Fellow, 1886; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1838; Q.C., 1868; was accredited to and concluded commercial treaties with Turkey and Greece, and received decorations from the governments of these countries, and also from Saxony and Oldenburg; was aulic councillor and standing counsel to the Saxon legation; member of the supreme council, Corfu, 1858; chief justice of the Ionian Islands from 1861 to the cession of the Islands to Greece in 1864; treasurer of the Inner Temple, 1887-8.

COLTON, JOHN.—A member of the house of assembly, South Australia; commissioner of public works, Nov. 3, 1868, to May 12, 1870; treasurer, June 3, 1875, to March 25, 1876; commissioner of public works, June 6, 1876, to Oct. 26, 1877; chief clerk secretary, June 16, 1884, to June 16, 1885.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH.—1st BISHOP. Founded 1859. This see was endowed by Lady Burdett Coutts.—RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850.

COLVILLE, J. W.—Clerk, lands depart., Victoria, appointed 1863; head of registry of that depart. Jan., 1878; secretary central board of health, May, 1885.

COMBES, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1878).—Was executive commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

COMMISSIONG, ALBERT.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Grenada, Oct., 1879; 2nd clerk, registrar's office, Jan., 1883; clerk, audit office, May, 1883; chief clerk, ditto, June, 1885.

COMMISSIONG, W. S.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, appointed, 1867; escheator-general, July, 1872; has acted on various occasions as attorney-general and as chief justice; is an unofficial member of legislative council.

CONNAL, HUGH.—Superintendent of works and government surveyor, Seychelles, 23rd December, 1883.

CONNAL, M., C.E.—Chief assistant engineer, Mauritius railways, April, 1862; engineer in charge, 1866; surveyor-general, May, 1870; was also acting general manager of railways, Feb. to July, 1872; member-council of Government, Mar., 1872.

CONNOR, SIR H., KNT., BACH. (1880), HON. LL.D., Dublin University.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1839; was chief justice and judicial assessor at the Gold Coast, 1857, and was then acting governor of that settlement; first puisne judge, Natal, 1857, chief justice, 1874, and as such member of the executive council and judge of the vice-admiralty court.

CONOLLY, E. T.—Minister of justice, New Zealand, 1882 to 1884; also attorney general, 1883-4.

CONOLLY, P. W.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Haputale, 1867; confirmed, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Feb., 1868; confirmed in that appointment, 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, Dec., 1871; district judge, Negombo, 1875; acting fiscal, central province, 1878; assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1879; acting ditto, Ratnapura, 1880; district judge Batticaloa, 1883.

CONROY, J. G.—Central District Court judge, Newfoundland, 1880.

COODE, SIR JOHN, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has been consulting engineer for many important colonial harbour works; Royal Commissioner of Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

COOKE, EBENEZER.—Accountant (afterwards manager), English and Australian Copper Company, S. Australia, 1862-82; represented Flinders in Parliament, 1875-82; J.P., 1875; member of various select committees; chairman Royal Commission on Finance, 1880-2; member Royal Commission on education, 1882-3; first commissioner of audit, 1882.

COOPER, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1857).—Called to the bar of Inner Temple, February, 1827; was senior judge of the supreme court of South Australia, appointed chief justice there, June, 1856; retired in 1861.

COOPER, BART. (1863), K.C.M.G. (1880) (KNIGHT BACH. 1857).—SIR DANIEL.—Elected to the legislative council of N. S. Wales 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legislative assembly under the new constitution, 1856; is member of the senate of the Sydney University, and president of the Bank of N. S. Wales; acting agent-general for N. S. Wales, 1888.

COOPER, G. S.—Junior Clerk, colonial secretary's office, N. Zealand, 1841; assistant private secretary to Governor Sir G. Grey, 1847; native land purchase officer and J.P., 1852; resident magistrate and native officer, 1861; under secretary native affairs and defence, 1868; under secretary for colony, 1870.

COOPER, P. A.—Attorney-general, Queensland, 31st Dec., 1880; Northern judge, 5th January, 1883.

COOPER, THOMAS.—Elected member for Chiswickhill, Victoria assembly, 1877; elected chairman of committees, 1880, and has continued to hold that office in each of the four parliaments since that date.

COPE, T. S.—County court judge, Victoria, Jan., 1858.

CORK, PHILIP CLARKE.—Appointed clerk, immigration Department, Jamaica, 1875; Hindustani interpreter to the agent general of immigration, 1875; sub-agent of immigration of the 2nd class, 1876; inspector of immigrants of the 1st class, 1880; protector of immigrants, Grenada, 1881;

acting inspector of police, 1883; protector of immigrants, Jamaica, 1884.

CORNWALL, C. F.—Born 1836; graduated B.A. Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1857; called to bar of Inner Temple, 1861; many years member of legislature of colony of British Columbia; on confederation of that province with Canada, in 1871, summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion; appointed lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, 1881.

CORNEY, BOLTON GLANVILL.—Educated at Fontainebleau, in London, and at Schwerin; St. Thomas's Hospital, 1870; M.R.C.S., England, 1874; entered the colonial service in 1877 as government medical officer, Fiji; also health officer, Suva, 1877; medical officer for the immigration department, 1881; acting chief medical officer, July, 1882, to Aug., 1883, Sept., 1884, to Aug., 1885; acting agent-general of immigration, Jan. 1885; member legislative council and of native legislative contracts, 1885.

COTTRELL, HENRY EDWARD PLANTAGENET, A.M.I.C.E.—Articled pupil to Wilkinson and Smith (C.E.), 1872-5; employed by G. W. Ry. and others, 1875-9, 1882-3, and 1884-5; superintending officer, P. W. department, Ceylon, 1879-82; resident engineer, Grahamstown, and Port Alfred Railway, Cape, 1883-4; colonial engineer, British Honduras, 1885.

COUCHMAN, THOMAS.—Foreman, survey department, Victoria, 1858; assistant surveyor, 1854; district surveyor, 1864; chief mining surveyor, (after examination), Jan., 1867; secretary for mines, Jan., 1877; member of public service board, Feb., 1884; served in the volunteers, 1860 to 1883, retiring as Lieut.-Colonel.

COULL, W.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Leeward Islands, Mar., 1878; acted on more than one occasion as chief clerk, and as clerk of the Antigua and federal executive and legislative councils; deputy coroner for District A, Oct., 1880; acted as magistrate for District B from Jan. to April, 1882; magistrate and coroner for District E, Roseau, and registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, Dominica, Aug., 1882; member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians; a visiting justice of the gaol, and nominated member of the legislative assembly, 1883; escheator-general, 1885.

COULL, W. A.—Member of the executive council, Antigua, in 1860, and from 1863 to 1867; and of the administrative committee, 1861; 2nd police magistrate, 1864; acted as colonial secretary of the Leeward Islands, in August, 1872, also as president and island secretary of Antigua, October, 1873; magistrate, District B, Leeward Islands, May, 1874; escheator-general, Antigua, Dec., 1877; deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court, June, 1878; nominated member of the legislative council of Antigua; vice-president, 1882; president, general legislative assembly of Leeward Islands, Jan., 1886.

COURT, HENRY.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, in 1844; a graduate of the Law University of Paris; member of the legislative council, Trinidad, 1866; second civil and criminal supreme court, 1870.

COURTHOPE, EDWARD L.—Clerk in audit office, Western Australia, 1847; secretary to board of education, 1854; acting auditor-general, 1863; resumed duties as clerk in audit office, 1865; registrar-general, 1871; auditor-general, 1872.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER.—Assistant secretary to the treasury board, and accountant, Canada, 2nd June, 1869; deputy minister of finance;

deputy receiver-general and secretary to the Treasury, 1 Aug., 1878.

COURTNEY, LEONARD H., M.P.—Was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (2nd wrangler), 1855; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1858; has represented Liskeard from December, 1876, to December, 1885, when he was returned for the county division in which that borough was merged; appointed Parliamentary under-secretary for the Home Department, December, 1880; Parliamentary under-secretary for the Colonies, August 6th, 1881; secretary to the Treasury, 12th May, 1882; resigned, 1885; chairman of ways and means, 1886.

✓COUSIN, GEORGE.—M.D., Malta University, 1850; physician and surgeon of Hospital of Incurables and Orphan Asylum, 16th February, 1851; clerk charitable institution, 18th March, 1853; chief clerk of police, 24th March, 1875; commissary of Monte dei Pieta and Savings Bank, 7th May, 1884; auditor-general and director of contracts, 20th May, 1885; *ex officio* member of council of government, and is a member of executive council. He has also rendered the following special services: commissioned as surgeon to the Malta Artillery Militia, 4th February, 1854; at the time of the Crimean War served as surgeon to the 3rd Corps of Reserve of the British Army; from Dec., 1856, to April, 1857, discharged duties of British Vice-Consul at Naples; from Sept. to Dec., 1858, acted as deputy-comptroller of contracts, Gozo; compiled the last census taken in April, 1881.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clerk to resident magistrate, York, Western Australia, 1864; clerk to police magistrate, Perth, 1870; clerk to legislative council, 1874; registrar and master supreme court, Nov., 1878; also curator of intestate estates, Nov., 1883, R.M., Guildford, Mar. 1886.

COWAN, WALKINSHAW.—From Jan., 1839, to 1st Oct., 1848, private secretary to different governors of Western Australia, and clerk of the council; from Oct., 1848, to July, 1863, guardian of aborigines; and from that date to the present, R.M., York district, and judge of local court.

COWAN, W. D.—Clerk to R. M., York, W. Australia, Mar., 1870; to Government Resident, Geraldton, Jan., 1876; again R. M., Newcastle, Dec., 1858; R. M., Bunbury; appointed 1886.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Sub-agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1873; inspector of constabulary, 1st August, 1873; 2nd class inspector 9th Dec., 1881.

COWDERY, G.—Engineer of existing railways, New South Wales, 15th March, 1881.

COWLEY, ISAAC JOHN.—Clerk railway department, Mauritius, May, 1865; in stipendiary court, Grand Port, 1866; acting poor law guardian, 1872; assistant storekeeper, 1875; acting storekeeper, 1876-7; storekeeper, June, 1885.

COWPER, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, M.A., of Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford.—Dean of Sydney, New South Wales. Is son of the late Archdeacon Cowper, of Cumberland, New South Wales.

COX, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Appointed to the colonial office, 1829; was private secretary to the following under-secretaries of state:—to Mr. G. B. Hope, from 1841 to 1845, Lord Lyttleton, from 1845 to 1846, and Sir B. Hawes, from 1846 to 1851; was Her Majesty's commissioner for the New Zealand Company's affairs, 1848 to 1850; senior clerk, 1860; and principal clerk and chief clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; was secretary and registrar of the Order of

St. Michael and St. George from Sept., 1872, to May, 1877, when he was appointed chancellor of the Order; retired from Colonial Office, April, 1879, retaining the appointment of chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COX, CHARLES T.—Third clerk, government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1st July, 1874; second clerk, 1st Jan., 1876; record clerk, 6th Dec., 1879; has acted as chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board on several occasions; was secretary to the commissioners appointed in Jan., 1882, to inquire into the state of the administrator-general's department of British Guiana; senior clerk, 1st Jan., 1883.

COX, CHARLES.—Wharfinger at bonded warehouse, British Guiana, 1873.

COX, NICHOLAS.—Inspector-general of police force, British Guiana, 17th January, 1861; has been acting stipendiary magistrate; superintendent of the fire brigade.

COX, WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL.—Substitute procureur, and advocate-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the supreme court, Aug., 1880.

COXE, K. H.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866

CRACKNELL, E. C.—Superintendent of telegraphs, New South Wales, 15th Jan., 1861.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Assistant-surgeon "Tenedos," hospital ship, convict establishment, Bermuda, July, 1880; entered the service of Her Majesty's commissioners of emigration as surgeon superintendent of an emigrant ship, Aug., 1855; surgeon-general, Trinidad; consulting surgeon, colonial hospital, April, 1871; member of general board of health, May, 1871; member of quarantine board, Dec., 1871; and medical officer of health for the colony, Jan., 1872; one of the directors of the botanic gardens, July, 1874; J.P. for the colony, Feb., 1884.

CRAUFURD, CAPTAIN C. Q. G., R.N.—Harbour master, and superintendent of mercantile marine, Mauritius, 5th Nov., 1879.

CRAWFORD, HENRY LEIGHTON.—Writer, Ceylon service, 1877; political magistrate, Kalpi-toja, 1883; ditto, Gampolu, 1883; official assistant to government agent, Western Provinces, 1884.

CRAWFORD, MARCUS SYNNOT.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; open scholar; first class classical moderations, 1876; second class, final classical schools, 1878; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; police magistrate, Panadure, Jan., 1885; ditto, Hallon, June, 1886.

CRAWFORD, R. C.—Postmaster, Bahamas, 1876; also inspector of prisons in 1878; acting inspector of police, 19th Jan., to 2nd Mar., 1883, and 12th April, 1884, to 26th April, 1885; is a J.P. for the Bahamas.

CRAWFORD, WALLACE—4th clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, Sept., 1880; 3rd clerk, Aug., 1884; 2nd clerk, Oct., 1885; acted as sub-agent of immigration, June, 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; awarded 1st certificate for proficiency in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

CREAGH, C. V.—Was assistant district superintendent of the first class in the Punjab police; in 1866 passed the highest police examination, and the second standard in oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh police for the Hong Kong government, and was appointed deputy superintendent of police; J.P. in 1868; sheriff in 1874; acted as captain superintendent of police in 1869-70 and 1877-78; acting aide-de-camp in 1878; superintendent of fire brigade, 1878; acted as police magis-

trate and coroner, Mar., 1878, to July, 1880; passed with credit the six examinations in Chinese colloquial prescribed by the Government; in 1879 was member of a committee appointed to suggest measures for the suppression of public gambling, and in the same year of a committee on the defence of Hong Kong; arbitrator for the government under the Opium Ordinance (7 of 1879); assistant British resident and member of state council, Perak, Mar., 1883.

CREALOCK, LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY H., C.B., C.M.G. (1879).—For services in South Africa.

CREASE, HON. HENRY PERIM PELLEW.—Graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1849; admitted to the bar, British Columbia, 1858; attorney-general of British Columbia, July, 1869 to 1870; a puisne judge of the supreme court of that province, 1870; now senior puisne judge; has served on various legal commissions.

CREASY, E.—Private secretary to his father Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice of Ceylon, in 1868; assistant to the surveyor general, 1871; district surveyor, 1876; acting police magistrate, commissioner of court of requests, and deputy fiscal at Balapeta-Modera, 1878; assistant superintendent in the Ceylon police force, 1879, and J.P. of the W.P.; passed the prescribed examination in the Singhalese language, 1882; acting head-quarter superintendent, and superintendent of police of the northern, eastern, and north-western provinces, and J.P. for those provinces in 1882-5; acting assistant superintendent, central province, 1885.

CRESSWELL, MARGARET S.—Suptdt., govt. telegraph office, Gibraltar, 1877; postmistress, 1886.

CRISSEON, JOHN C.—Cashier of the public bank, Turks Islands, Mar., 1864; clerk of the crown and prothonotary, and clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1867; postmaster, July, 1868; auditor, 1869; acting assistant commissioner, April, 1884, to Sept., 1886; registrar of shipping, Aug., 1885; is a J.P.

CROFTON, FRANCIS BLAKE, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1862.—Provincial librarian, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1882; author of "The Major's Big-Talk Stories," &c.

CRONIN, J. D.—Probationer, treasury, Sydnev, Feb., 1854; third class clerk, 1855; second ditto, 1857; first clerk, pay branch, 1864; paymaster since 1865; acted suptdt., money order office in 1865.

CROPPER, JAMES BASSNETT.—Assistant protector of immigrants, St. Lucia, Sept., 1880; acting protector of immigrants, 1882; acting chief clerk, government office, and clerk of councils, Sept., 1884.

CROPPER, ROBERT P.—Superintendent of emigration, Barbados, 1873; protector of immigrants, St. Lucia, 1878.

CROSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 1857; clerk to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, 1860; 2nd clerk, attorney-general's office, 1864; master and registrar eastern districts court, 1869; C.C. and R.M., Humansdorp, 1872; chief clerk, attorney-general's office, and clerk of the peace for Cape Town, Dec., 1872; appointed high sheriff of the colony, Oct., 1877; taxing officer, supreme court, Jan., 1882; R.M., Cape Town, and district and visiting magistrate to Breakwater, Clifton, and Tokai convict stations, May, 1884.

CROSS, J. W.—Clerk, Zulu interpreter, and sub-distributor of stamps in the resident magis-

trate's office, Ixopo, Natal, 23rd Oct., 1876; deputy clerk of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd Mar., 1877; and on 3rd Mar, 1879, appointed in command of the Ixopo, Natal native foot contingent, 800 strong; and subsequently transferred to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war; acted on several occasions as resident magistrate of Ixopo; clerk to R.M., Weenen, July, 1886.

CROSSKILL, HERBERT.—Deputy provincial secretary, Nova Scotia.

CROSSMAN, COL. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., (1884), C.M.G. (1877), M.P.—Visiting magistrate, West Australia, 1852-6; secretary to Canada Defence Commission, 1862; commissioner to inquire into the resources, finances, and administration of Griqualand West, 1875; member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882; returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, Dec., 1885, and again 1886.

CROWLY, THEODORE G.—Controller of arms, Natal; appointed clerk to auditors, Feb., 1849; clerk to resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1849; clerk and accountant, treasury, Dec., 1852; finance and second clerk, colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1853; acting auditor, Dec., 1855; acting postmaster general, Mar., 1857; registrar, supreme court, Feb., 1859; finance and first clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct., 1859; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, and clerk to the executive council, Aug., 1860; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1862; controller of arms and ammunition, Jan., 1875; justice of the peace in and for the colony of Natal, Jan., 1875; member of the fire arms board, under Law No. 6 of 1876; proceeded on a special mission to the Transvaal for the purpose of inspecting and re-organizing sundry of the government offices, Aug., 1877; auditor of Natal, 1884.

CROZIER, R. J.—Resident magistrate, Mossel Bay division, Cape Colony, 1st Jan., 1880.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Tidewater, port of Nassau, Oct., 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, Feb., 1856; second clerk, receiver-general and treasurer's department, Dec., 1856; acting market clerk, Oct., 1859; warehouse keeper from Aug., 1863; also examining officer, 1869; collector, Mar., 1870; acted as president justice, Inagua, from Dec., 1873, to June, 1874; returned as a member of the House of Assembly for the district of Harbour Island, in May, 1875; acting registrar of records, June to Dec., 1883, and Jan. to Feb., 1884.

CUDDEFORD, WM.—Employed on financial mission in Bahamas, May, 1885, to May, 1886; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, Jan., 1887.

CULL, J. B., M.A.—Principal of the Royal College, Colombo, Ceylon, Jan., 1879.

CULLEN, E. B.—Under secretary to the treasury, Queensland, 1st October, 1877.

CUMMINS, REGINALD LEE.—Supernumerary, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Feb., 1876; third clerk correspondence branch, Mar., 1879; second clerk, audit office, Jan., 1881; acting chief clerk, audit office, Nov., 1881, to Dec., 1882; second clerk correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1883; chief clerk and treasurer, petty debt court, Bridgetown, July, 1884.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1886). For services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, SIR FRANCIS PHILIP, K.C.M.G., (1868), C.B., C.I.E.—Born 8th June, 1828; entered the Royal Navy, 1840; served in the Mediterranean and West Indies; retired, 1845; appointed to the science and art department at Marlborough House, 1854; was one of the super-

intendents of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; deputy general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, 1857; assistant director 1860; director of the foreign sections at the exhibition held in London in 1862; assistant executive commissioner at the Paris exhibition of 1867; at the Vienna Exhibition, in 1873, was secretary of the Royal British Commission; director of the South Kensington Museum and of the Bethnal Green Branch Museum, 1874; executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1875; in 1877 appointed secretary to the Royal British Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; in 1882 was one of the preliminary committee for the organization of the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, on the executive committee of which hereafterwards worked; has filled a similar post in connection with the International Exhibitions of Health and Education, and Inventions and Music held in 1884 and 1885; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

CUNNINGHAM, HENRY HUTT.—Educated at Charterhouse; obtained open scholarship (mat. sci.) Clare Coll., Cambridge; B.A. (math. tripos), 1874; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1876; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1884.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.—Fourth clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, January, 1875; 3rd clerk, 1st February, 1877; acted as secretary to the board of education and council for the management of the Queen's royal college from Aug., 1878, to Dec., 1879; second clerk, Mar., 1880; was secretary to the commissioner appointed to enquire into the disturbances at Port of Spain in connection with the carnival of 1881.

CURR, EDWARD MICKLETHWAITE.—Inspector of sheep, Victoria, Nov., 1862; chief inspector, May, 1864, and chief inspector of stock, Jan., 1873; is author of "Pure Saddle Horses," "Recollection; of Squatting in Victoria," "The Australian Race its Origin and Languages."

CURNOW, F. N.—District clerk and paymaster, roads department, Ipswich, Queensland, Mar., 1864; organising railway store department from Nov., 1865; railway storekeeper, June, 1866; also administrator, locomotive branch, June, 1876; chief clerk of railways, Jan., 1877; acting commissioner for railways, Jan., 1884; confirmed Mar., 1885.

CURRAN, CHARLES RIBTON, B.A.—Educated at Portora Royal School; classical honours, Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish bar, Trinity, 1865; went Home Circuit; puisne judge, supreme court, Jamaica, June, 1879; acting chief justice, July, 1886.

CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1877).—Member of a firm owning a line of mail steamers running between England and South Africa. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and President Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the British Government and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields; has been M.P. for Perthshire since 1880.

CURTIS, ALFRED P.—Third class clerk, June, 1864, in public works department, Western Australia; removed to survey office, 1865; second class clerk, post office, 1872.

CUSCADEN, W. A.—Senior Sophister, Trin. Coll., Dub.; captain, 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers; assistant inspector of constabulary, Gold Coast, Mar., 1879; civil commissioner, Tacquah district, 1881; superintendent of police, Singapore, 1883; is a J.P. for the colony.

CUSTANCE, J. D.—Professor of Agriculture and Principal of Agricultural College, South Australia, 1st June, 1881.

CUTHBERT, HENRY, M.L.C.—Minister of justice, Victoria, 1886.

D'AETH, JOHN.—Educated at King's College, London; assistant draughtsman, P.W.D., Jamaica, Jan., 1873; chief ditto, Mar., 1875; district engineer, Northern (now Western) District, Jan., 1883; engineer, Kingston District, 1886.

DAPSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK PORTLOCK.—Entered the Royal Marines, 6th Aug., 1849; promoted 2nd lieutenant, 30th Dec., 1850; 1st lieutenant, 24th Feb., 1854; quartermaster, 2nd division, 23rd Dec., 1859; captain, 27th March, 1862; retired on half-pay, 25th Aug., 1862; sold out of the service, 21st July, 1870; served with the combined expedition to the Baltic, from 11th March to 10th Dec., 1854, being present at the blockade of all the Russian ports (medal); served before Sebastopol 30th January, 1855, and until its fall on 8th September; present during the bombardment and taking of fort Kinburn, in the advance to Pattowffka (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); served in the Piræus in Dec., also in Jan. and March, 1856; and from the 28th of July to the 17th of Oct., was employed on special service at St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II; was present at the blockade of the Canton River, the occupation of Hainan Island, the landing before and storming of Canton, 29th Dec.; was recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and granted a pension for wounds of 70*l.* a year, 13th May, 1859; commanded the 7th Kent rifle volunteers from 1st July, 1863, to 9th Jan., 1869; captain West Kent militia light infantry, March, 1869, to Dec., 1872; and in Her Majesty's royal body guard, honourable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, Oct., 1865, to Nov., 1877, superintendent of the government reformatory in Jamaica, Oct., 1877; superintendent of the penal settlement at Massaruni, British Guiana, 12th Nov., 1881; J.P. for the colony, Jan., 1882; acted inspector of prisons from 26th April to 20th Nov., 1882; special J.P., Dec., 1886; *ex-officio* chairman of quarantine board and coroner.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—Entered the Cape service 1st Aug., 1880, promoted to 2nd class, 1st Jan., 1873, and to 1st class, 1st April, 1881; principal clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st Nov., 1881.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Graduated in honours, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1847, selected by Sir John Herschel to be professor of classics, S. A. college, Capetown, 1848; superintendent-general of education for the Cape Colony, 1859; vice-chancellor of the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1873 M.A., Oxford, 1873; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow.

DALE, WILLIAM.—Served in the police department, Western Australia, from 1859 to 1873; immigration agent and officer in charge of poor houses, 1874; superintendent of charitable institutions, 1878.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clerk in the general post-office at Sydney, New South Wales, 1860; chief clerk, 1869; subsequently visited England, America, and New Zealand, as secretary to Sir Saul Samuel, who was specially commissioned by the New South Wales government to organise a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; elected vice-president, art society, N.S.W., 1885; and president, Sydney mechanics' school of arts and literary institution, 1886.

DALLEY, Rt. Hon. W. B., Q.C.—Solicitor-general, N.S. Wales, 15 Nov., 1858, to 11 Feb., 1859; attorney-general, 9 Feb., 1875, to 21 March, 1877, 17 Aug. to 9 Nov., 1877, and 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885; was acting colonial secretary and premier at the time of the despatch of the N.S.W. Contingent to the Soudan; nominated of H.M.'s Privy Council, 1886.

DALRYMPLE, J. S.—Served in Methuen's Horse, "Bechuanaaland Field Force," 1884-5; assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, Mar., 1886.

DALTON, E. H. G.—Clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Denemary River, 1857; clerk, customs, 1859; sworn clerk, registrar's office, 1860; notary public, 1862; first clerk, 1864; acted as registrar in 1867, again in 1868 and 1872; assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general for Berbice, May, 1874; colonial postmaster, 1875; J.P., and commissioner of affidavits; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1876; and registrar-general of births and deaths; acting receiver-general, Feb. to Sept., 1886.

DALTON, THE REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G. (1882).—Was Governor to their Royal Highnesses the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and acting chaplain to H.M.'s Ship "Bacchante," chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty, 1886; canon of Windsor, 1885.

DAMPIER, FREDERICK ELLIOT.—Superintendent of rivers and creeks, Essequibo, 1860; stipendiary magistrate of the north coast district, Essequibo, 1866; magistrate of the Essequibo island district, 1868; magistrate of the west coast district, 1869; magistrate of combined district east and west bank, Demerara river, 1879.

DANIEL, ALFRED NORTH.—Captain, late 4th Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), retired, 1884; served on temporary staff of the admiralty, Aug., 1867, to Aug., 1872; assistant-inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, Sept., 1880; commissioner, Accra, and deputy-sheriff, central province, Dec., 1880; commissioner, Cape Coast, Sept., 1882; senior inspector, mounted police, Basutoland, and acting assistant commissioner, Maseru district, May, 1884; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1885; is a J.P.; acting commandant, Sherbro', April to Sept., 1886.

DANSEY, G. F.—Principal medical officer, New South Wales, 23rd June, 1871.

D'ARCY, EDWARD STUCLEY.—Clerk in the office of the secretary to government, and auditor of British Kafraria, Sept., 1861; 2nd class clerk, customs department, Port Elizabeth, June, 1866; first clerk, principal controller's office, June, 1870; acting resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 1874; chief clerk, port of Cape Town, Jan., 1875; upon active service as lieutenant, D.E.O.V.R., Transkei Territory, 1879; extra A.D.C. to the Governor, July, 1879.

DARLEY, SIR F. M., KNIGHT BACH. (1887).—Chief justice, New South Wales, 1887.

DARLING, JOHN.—M.L.A., South Australia, commissioner of public works, June, 1885

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G. (1881).—Late of the 27th and 86th regiments; commandant of the volunteer and mounted police, Natal, 1874.

DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, KNIGHT BACH. (1884).—Represented South Australia at the international exhibitions at Philadelphia, Sydney, and Melbourne, and has rendered other valuable services to the colony.

DAVEY, WILLIAM B.—Second clerk, Antigua treasury, Dec., 1878; landing waiter, Sept., 1879.

✓ **DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.C.P.**, Edinburgh; M.R.C.S., England; Fellow of the Royal Physical Society.—Formerly physician to the court of Madagascar; visiting and superintending surgeon of the civil hospital, Mauritius, Feb., 1877, and government analyst, Dec. of the same year; acted as police and prison surgeon in 1878; professor of chemistry in the royal college, April, 1879; superintendent of the lunatic asylum, Nov., 1879; author of numerous medical works; secretary to the cattle plague commission, &c., &c.

DAVIE, A. E. B., Q.C.—Attorney-general, British Columbia, 1877.

DAVIDSON, WALTER EDWARD.—Scholar and exhibitor of Christ's Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon civil service, Aug., 1880; attached to Kandy Kachcheri, Dec., 1880; writer, colonial secretary's office, April, 1881; transferred to Colombo Kachcheri, Sept., 1881; attached to the Negombo Police Court, May, 1882; acted as assistant agent, Negombo, July to Oct., 1882; extra office assistant, Colombo Kachcheri, May, 1883; and acting office assistant, Nov., 1884; secretary to the Ceylon Commission, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, Feb., 1886.

DAVIES, JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Member for East Sydney in three previous parliaments, and senior member for South Sydney in the present parliament; postmaster-general in the Robertson government, 1877; acting British commissioner at Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80; commissioner at Melbourne International Exhibition, Amsterdam, and Indian and Colonial Exhibition; magistrate of the territory; alderman for the city for eight years; president of the Friendly Society's commission, and member of Royal Commission to inquire into the intoxicating drink traffic; director of the Randwick institution for destitute children, Sydney hospital, and Mutual Life Association of Australasia; treasurer of Sydney night refuge and reformatory.

DAVIES, MATTHEW HENRY.—Minister without office, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

DAVIS, SIR JOHN FRANCIS, BART., K.C.B. (Civil) 1854, D.C.L. (1876).—Was for some years British plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China, governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Hong Kong; received his baronetcy in 1845 for services in China; is author of a general description of China and its inhabitants; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Gloucestershire, 1852; D.C.L. of Oxford, 1876, where he founded and endowed a Chinese scholarship.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL.—Was for some years in Grenada, in the private secretary's office; private secretary to Administrator Baynes for a short time. In British Guiana served as a clerk in several departments; from Aug., 1870, to Feb., 1871, secretary to the commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants; was appointed on the 17th of February, 1872, secretary to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius; commandant, British Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1874; postmaster-general, British Guiana, 1876; acted as receiver-general from Dec., 1880, to 30th Sept., 1881; comptroller of customs, 1st Oct., 1881; acting auditor-general, a member of the court of policy, and senior commissioner of the Vlissingen Estate, 6th June, 1882, to Jan., 1883; member, court of policy, July and Aug., 1886.

DAVIS, SOLOMON S.—3rd clerk, customs, Lagos, Oct., 1871; acting second clerk of customs, Feb.,

1874; acting chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Sept., 1875; 1st clerk, customs and treasury, 1877.

DAWSON, A. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service 1866; police magistrate, &c., Point Pedro, May, 1867; assistant government agent, Colombo, June, 1868; police magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Jan. 1869; district judge, Kégalla, June, 1873, assistant government agent, Kégalla, 1875; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, 1876; assistant agent, Mannár, 1878; grain commissioner, 1879; assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1885; acting principal assistant colonial secretary, June, 1885; confirmed Aug. 1885.

DAWSON, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, LL.D., F.G.S., Kt. BACH. (1884), C.M.G. (1881).—Principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, Montreal.

DAYES, JAMES.—Solicitor, superior court, Jamaica, deputy clerk of the peace, Kingston, 1862; clerk of Kingston Circuit Court, Feb., 1870; clerk District Court, Feb., 1871; ditto City Court, (Kingston), Jan., 1880.

DEAKIN, A.—Commissioner of public works, and minister of water supply, Victoria, Mar. 8, 1883; also vice-president board of land and works and solicitor-general, Nov. 13, 1883; president of Royal Commission on water supply, Dec., 1884; chief secretary and commissioner of water supply, Feb. 18, 1886; delegate to Colonial conference, 1887.

DEALTRY, W., C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1837; assistant clerk, April, 1854; senior clerk, May, 1867; principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; chief clerk, 2nd April, 1879; retired, 30th June, 1879.

DEALY, THOMAS KIRKMAN.—Educated at St. Mary's College, Hammersmith, London, W., taking Marquis of Ripon's first prize and a double first (head of each list), 1880; matriculated (first division) at London University, 1883; first B.A. (first division), 1884; head-master St. Mary's, Derby, 1881-84; assistant master at the government central school, Hong Kong, 1884.

DEANE, W. M.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1862; M.A., 1866; student interpreter, Hong Kong, Mar. 28, 1862; extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, 1864; passed as interpreter, 1865; private secretary to the administrator, 1865; J.P., 1865; acting registrar-general, June, 1865; captain superintendent of police, July, 1868; wounded severely on duty, 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; acting colonial secretary, Sept., 1881, and Mar., 1882.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, ANATOLE.—Acting fourth clerk, Registry Superior Court, Mauritius, April, 1868; confirmed Dec., 1868; clerk, registration and mortgage department, Jan., 1870; inspector of Roman Catholic aided schools, May, 1882.

DE CELLES, ALFRED DUCLOS.—General librarian of Parliament, Canada, 6th August, 1885.

DE CHARMOY, O. D'EMMERÉZ.—Registrar of supreme court, Mauritius, 20th Feb., 1873.

DE CHARMOY, L. G. J. D'EMMERÉZ.—Admitted an attorney-at-law, supreme court, Mauritius, May, 1879; clerk to the puisne judge of the supreme court, April, 1884; is also interpreter procureur general's department.

DEERING, JOHN W.—Entered survey department, South Australia, 1855; survey department, New South Wales, 1860; district surveyor, New Metropolitan District, New South Wales, 1884.

DEERING, SAMUEL.—Clerk in the census office, London, 1851; clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1855; chief clerk, 1859; clerk of executive council, 1863; aide-de-camp to Sir D. Daly, governor-in-chief, 1867; captain volunteer military staff, 1867; aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869; also clerk to the court of appeals, Jan., 1869; resigned the foregoing appointments on being made secretary to the attorney-general, July, 1869; secretary to the commissioner of crown lands, Nov., 1870; a magistrate of the province, February, 1874; a commissioner in London for taking affidavits in the supreme court of South Australia, August, 1874; assistant agent-general and assistant emigration agent in London, August, 1874.

DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT.—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1842; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1846; a commissioner of the court of claims in New South Wales, Aug. 25, 1856; and the master in equity of the supreme court of New South

DEIGHTON, E.—Under secretary for public works and mines, Queensland, 1 Jan., 1877.

DEIGHTON, H., M.A., F.R.A.S.—Formerly scholar of Queen's Coll., Camb.; 21st wrangler, 1854; 2nd class in moral science tripos, 1855; principal, Queen's Collegiate School, Trinidad, 1860; principal of Harrison College, Barbados, Aug., 1872; sent in 1879 to inspect the schools and report on the education of Grenada; examined and reported on the Government Grammar School in St. Vincent in 1885; and received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies.

DE JOUX, C. M.—Clerk, government schools office, Mauritius, May, 1854; head clerk, despatch branch, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1857; and secretary to council of that Island, Jan., 1862; storekeeper-general and commissioner of stamps, Nov., 1867; collector of customs, and registrar of shipping; has acted on numerous occasions as auditor-general.

DELA KONNY, ALBERT.—Volunteer Engineers, Railway Workshops, Mauritius, 1st April, 1866; goods clerk, Aug., 1873.

DE LA MARE, FRANCIS.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, Aug., 1864; poor law guardian, and acting sanitary warden, Plaines Wilhelms District, in addition to police duties, Jan., 1874; inspector of immigrants, Jan., 1875; acting British consul for Réunion, Nov., 1877—June, 1879; emigration agent, Calcutta, for Mauritius and Fiji, April, 1883; emigration agent for Mauritius, 1884.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting magistrate, Panadure, 1869; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, 1870; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, Mar., 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, June, 1873; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; confirmed, 1879; district judge, Negombo, 1880; commissioner of requests, Colombo, Jan., 1885.

DE MALE, GEO. EDWARD.—Assistant marine surveyor, S. Australia, June, 1857; secretary, marine board, June, 1862; secretary to minister of justice and education, July, 1874; secretary, attorney-general, commissioner of patents, registrar of copyrights and trade marks, July, 1879.

DEMPSTER, T. ERSKINE.—Educated at Adelaide House Academy, Jersey, and Hartley Institute, Southampton; entered the "non-regulation commission," Bengal, 1872, as extra assistant commissioner, Hayaribagh; in 1874, special duty during Bengal famine, deputy

magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, Tirhoot; in charge treasury judicial and revenue work, 1875, extra assistant commissioner, Nya, Dumka; Sonthal, Pergunnahs; the same year special duty as assistant settlement officer during Sonthal settlement, determining measurements and adjudicating land disputes; 1876, sub-divisional officer in charge Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs; stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, 1877.

DENISON, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK CHARLES, C.M.G. (1885).—Cornet in governor-general's body guard during Fenian raid into Canada in 1866; in Red River expedition, 1870, as A.D.C. to Col. (now Viscount) Wolseley; and in command of Canadian voyageurs in the Soudan campaign, 1884-85; medal with two clasps.

DENISON, N.—Assistant to resident, Sarawak, Feb., 1869; magistrate and collector, Upper Sarawak, 1870, and assistant resident, 1871; post and shipping master, and commissioner, court of requests, Mar., 1872; clerk to general council of state, 1873; secretary to resident, Perak, Oct., 1876; collector and magistrate, Krian, May, 1877; superintendent, Lower Perak, July, 1881; J.P. for Straits Settlements, 1882.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.R.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I., L.A., Rotunda, Dublin, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1883.—Medical officer, St. Mary's District, Antigua, Jan., 1871; medical officer and registrar, St. Philips, Aug., 1875; colonial surgeon, St. Lucia, May, 1877; health officer, Castries, Sept., 1877; principal medical officer for immigration, 1878; J.P., 1885.

DENNY, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, Ph.D. (Germany), F.R.G.S., &c.—Entered the civil department of the Navy in 1855, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg. Student interpreter in China, Feb., 1863, after competitive examination. Edited the Hong Kong "China Mail" from 1866 to 1876. April, 1877, assistant protector of Chinese emigrants at Singapore. Is the author of several works on the topography, language, and customs of China. J.P. for Straits Settlements, June, 1877. Secretary, librarian, and curator of the Raffles (Public) Library and Museum, Aug., 1877; police magistrate for Singapore, Mar., 1878; received the Chinese order, *Pao Sing*, conferred by Imperial edict of 12th Feb., 1878, for services rendered in 1867-70 towards the suppression of the Macao coolie trade; April, 1881, extra coroner for Singapore; 20th May, 1881, permanent magistrate and commissioner of court of requests; May, 1886, acting magistrate and commissioner, Province Wellesley.

DENTON, GEORGE CHARDIN.—Ensign, 57th Regiment, Oct., 1869; lieutenant, May, 1871, adjutant, Aug., 1876; Captain, Jan., 1878; chief of police, St. Vincent, April, 1880; appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the condition of the police force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; member of executive council, Oct., 1881; represented St. Vincent at the telegraphic conference at Barbados, May, 1882; administered the government of St. Vincent, 9th May to 30th July, 1885; and acting colonial secretary, Sept., 1886.

DE PETRI, EMILIO.—Entered the Malta civil service, after competitive examination, as clerk, Dec., 1857; appointed assistant secretary to government, and clerk to the council of government, Jan., 1886; acting chief secretary to government, May to Sept., 1886.

DE PIRO, GIUSEPPE LORENZO, MARCHESINO, C.M.G. (1887).—Hon. secretary, Committee of Privileges, Maltese Nobility.

DE PIRO, COL. SAVERIO MARCHESE (C.M.G., 1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

DÉRBY, 15th EARL of (England, created 1855); BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom); BART. 1627 (England); Privy councillor, 1858.—EDWARD STANLEY.—Succeeded his father in 1869, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1848 taking also mathematical honours; elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, Dec., 1848; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Lancashire, 1848; was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from March to Dec. 1852; appointed secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1858, and "Her Majesty's commissioner for the affairs of India," May, 1858; secretary of state for India and president of the council of India, August, 1858, to June, 1859; foreign secretary in Lord Derby's administration, and also in Mr. Disraeli's first administration from 6th July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration from Feb., 1874 to 1st April, 1878; again secretary of state for the Colonies, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885.

DERHAM, FREDERICK THOMAS.—Postmaster-General, Victoria, 18th Feb., 1886.

DE ROTTENBURGH, COLONEL GEORGE, C.B. (1857).—Was adjutant-general of militia in Canada.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1865, police magistrate of Balapitimódara, 1866; district judge, Badulla, Oct., 1867; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1868; district judge, Kurungáala, 1875; fiscal and regr. gen., Colombo, 1886.

DESHON, EDWARD.—Member of land board, Queensland; ensign in 68th Light Infantry, 6th June, 1854; lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1854; served with the 68th Light Infantry at siege and fall of Sebastopol, from 14 Nov., 1854, to the end of the war; medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; instructor of musketry to the 68th Light Infantry from Nov., 1857, to Oct., 1861; passed competitive examination for admission to Staff College, in July, 1861; retired by sale of commission in Oct., 1861.

DESLANDES, H. J.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1870; provincial assistant public works department, 1st July, 1878.

DESMARAIS, HENRY EUGENE.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, April, 1866; police magistrate, Rodrigues, June, 1875; district judge and stipendiary magistrate, Seychelles, Nov., 1879; acting chief civil commissioner on several occasions; acting magistrate, Moka, April to Sept., 1882; district magistrate, Moka, Aug., 1884; acting police and additional magistrate, Port Louis, Nov., 1884; district magistrate, Moka, Dec., 1885; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, May, 1886.

DE SMIDT, A.—Assistant surveyor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1863; has served in the department since 1848; surveyor-general, 1872.

DE SMIDT, HENRY.—Chief clerk and accounting officer, colonial secretary's office; also commissioner of stamps and controller of stationery office, July, 1886, Cape of Good Hope. Has served in the Colonial Office since his first appointment, Mar., 1865.

DE SMIDT, P. J.—Clerk, surveyor-general's office, Cape, 1847; in commissariat office, 1848; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1849, and surveyor's-general's office, 1849; clerk in commissariat department, 1850; in master's office, 1851; clerk to central road board, 1852; accountant, convict department, 1856; C.C. and R.M., Calvinia, 1866; ditto, Bredasdorp, 1872 and Nama-

qualand, 1878; chief clerk, secretary for native affairs department, 1st May, 1879. Was engaged with Mr. W. C. Palgrave on a diplomatic mission to Damaraland from Nov., 1884, to Jan., 1885; is a road magistrate and J.P. for the colony.

DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G. 1877).—Educated at Charter House and Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861. Stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1863; administrator of the government, St. Lucia, 1869; prepared, in conjunction with the chief justice, "The Civil Code of St. Lucia," now the law of the colony. Acting governor of Trinidad, Jan., 1877, to Jan., 1878; acting governor of Fiji, June, 1878, to Sept., 1879; nominated governor of the Bahamas, 1880; governor of Fiji, 1880; assistant high commissioner of the Western Pacific, 1880, and high commissioner, 1882-5; represented Fiji at Australasian convention, 1883, and was member of the committee which prepared the federal council bill. Governor of Newfoundland, 1886; of Hong Kong, 1887.

DE VILLIERS, J. N. P.—Civil commissioner and native magistrate, Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope, 1st Sept., 1878.

DE VILLIERS, Sir JOHN, KNT. BACH. (1877). K.C.M.G. (1882).—Chief justice of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 1874; attorney-general from 1872 to 1874; for several years member of the legislative assembly; president of the legislative council and member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; one of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881.

DEW, ARTHUR TOMKINS.—Naval cadet, 1867; took part in the expeditions to the Linggi and Lukut Rivers in 1874 (Indian medal with Perak clasp); left the Navy June, 1876; magistrate and collr., Selama and Mahang, Perak, Sept., 1881; superintendent of the Dindings, 1814; deputy master attendant, shipping master, &c., Singapore, 1886; is a J.P.

DEWDNEY, EDGAR.—Lieutenant-governor of North West Territories, 1881.

DE WET, SIR JACOBUS PETRUS, KNT., 1883.—Educated at the South African College, Capetown, and University College, London (B.A. 1860); called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May, 1863; solicitor-general of the Cape, 1873; recorder of Griqualand West, 1878; chief justice of the Transvaal, May, 1880, to Aug. 3, 1881; acting chief justice of Ceylon, Mar., 1882, to May, 1883, when he retired.

DE WINTON, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS WALTER, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1884), C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the Royal Artillery in 1854, served in the Crimea, and was military attaché to the embassy at Constantinople, 1877-8; military secretary to the governor-general of Canada, 1878 to 1883; administrator-general, Congo Free State, 1884-6; commander, Order of Leopold, 1886; commanded expedition against the Yonnies, 1887.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULES JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civil service in 1865 as volunteer, procureur general's department; March, 1865, passed examination for admission into civil service, and appointed official volunteer and extra mechanical clerk (same office); 1866, acting junior clerk, dépôt stipendiary magistrate's office; 1867, acting clerk police magistrate's court; Mar., 1867, acting assistant-clerk, senior stipendiary magistrate's office; 1868, second clerk, stipendiary magistracy, Plaines Wilhems; May, 1876, acting chief clerk; August, 1876, registrar and clerk (same office), 1878;

now clerk and Creole interpreter to R.M., Inanda, Natal.

DIAS, H.—Junior puisne judge, Ceylon, 5th July, 1879.

✓ DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.—colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 14th Oct., 1862.

DIBBS, GEORGE RICHARD.—Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, Jan., 1883; premier and colonial secretary, Oct., 1885; treasurer and premier, Oct. to Dec., 1885; colonial secretary, Feb., 1886, to Feb., 1887.

DICK, GEO. ROYER, M.A.—Educated Royal Coll., Mauritius, and Gonville and Caius, Camb., (late Fellow); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Mar., term 1869; professor of mathematics Royal Coll., Mauritius, Dec., 1879; registrar-general, May, 1886.

DICK, THOMAS.—Colonial secretary, New Zealand, 5th March, 1880; and still holding same office, minister of education, 15th October, 1880; minister of justice, 23rd April, 1881, and postmaster-general and commissioner of telegraphs, 21st April, 1882, resigning ministry of justice; resigned post office and telegraphs, 11th October, 1882.

DICKEN, CHARLES SHORR.—Educated at Charterhouse; ensign 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, July, 1859; lieutenant, 1861; first-class certificate, school of musketry, Hythe, Nov., 1861; retired in 1864; acting sub-inspector of police, Queensland, June, 1866; clerk of Petty Sessions, Springsure, Oct., 1867; police magistrate, Springsure, July, 1872; gold commissioner and police magistrate, Ravenswood, July, 1874; police magistrate and Gold Fields' warden, Charters Towers, May, 1875; police magistrate, Townsville, Dec., 1878, to May, 1880; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1883; hon. secretary to the Queensland Commission in London, Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886; is a magistrate of the colony, and secretary Queensland government office, London.

DICKSON, GEORGE WORKMAN, A.M.I.C.E. (1878).—Graduate of Arts and licentiate of civil engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, 1869; junior engineer on different sewerage, canal, tramway, and waterworks in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1869-73; engineer for the contractors for the Odessa waterworks, Russia; the Newbury waterworks, Berkshire, and the Eastern and Midlands railway, Norfolk, 1873-79; assistant director of public works, Trinidad, 1879; acted as director of public works and general superintendent of railways, May, 1882, to July, 1883, and June to Dec., 1883.

DICKSON, J. F., C.M.G. (1883).—Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, 1855; was first class in classics, moderations, Easter, 1857, and graduated B.A., 1859, M.A., 1873. Writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859; attached to the colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1859; acting secretary to the school commission, 1860; continuing to do duty in colonial secretary's office, and acted early in 1862 as 2nd assistant colonial secretary; police magistrate at Dambulla, Oct., 1862; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Dec., 1863; secretary to the commission, June, 1865, to inquire into the military expenditure and establishments of Ceylon; police magistrate of Galle; continuing to act as assistant colonial secretary, Oct., 1865, and confirmed in that appointment, Dec., 1867; service tenures commissioner, Feb., 1870; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannar, May, 1870; continuing to act as service tenures' commissioner; acting government agent, Central Province, in conjunction with his own duties, July to Nov., 1872;

assistant government agent and district judge, Anuradipura, continuing to act as government agent, Central Province, July, 1872; assumed duties of Anuradipura, July, 1873; government agent, North-Central Province, September, 1873; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, Sept., 1885.

DICKSON, JAMES ROBERT.—Born at Plymouth, 1832; educated at Glasgow; has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Victoria and Queensland; entered Queensland legislative assembly, 1873; secretary for public lands and works, 1876; colonial treasurer, 1876 to 1879; led the opposition during part of 1881; colonial treasurer, 1883 to 1887; member of the federal council of Australasia, Jan. and Feb., 1886.

DICKSON, ROBERT, JUN.—Acting clerk in the police magistrate's office, Bridgetown, Barbados, January, 1864; confirmed, March, 1864; 4th class landing waiter in the customs, after a competitive examination, January, 1867; 3rd class landing waiter, Sept., 1869; 2nd clerk, May, 1871; 1st clerk and warehouse keeper, Nov., 1876.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1864; district stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, Aug., 1869; has acted at different times as substitute to the master of the supreme court and to the procureur and advocate-general; junior district magistrate, Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chairman, forest lands purchase commission, 1883-84; senior district magistrate, 1884-85; master supreme court and acting puisne judge.

DIFFORD, ABRAHAM.—Served in the Somerset and Dorset Railway, 1855 to 1877, of which he was goods manager; traffic manager, Eastern Railways, Cape, Aug., 1878; ditto, Western Railways, Aug., 1882; secretary, railway department, Oct., 1884.

✓ DIGBY, CECIL, B.A., M.B., B.C.L., Trin. Coll., Dublin, L.M.K.Q.C.P.L.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, Feb., 1884; ditto, Lagos, Jan., 1886; acting colonial surgeon and health officer, June, 1886.

DIGNUM, ANDREW B.—Deputy clerk to magistrates, Trelawny, Jamaica, 1861; clerk, Falmouth district court, Jan., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay, 1870; ditto, northern district, Jan., 1880; notary public, May, 1868; is a solicitor of supreme court.

DILLET, J. HENRY.—Clerk and messenger education department, Nassau, N.P. Bahamas, Oct., 1869; letter carrier and general assistant post office, 2nd Oct., 1873; out-door officer, receiver general's department, on probation, 1st Mar., 1875, confirmed 22nd Sept., 1875; acting revenue officer at Cat Island, 14th May to 16th July, 1878; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 9th Sept., 1880; acting assistant collector of customs, Accra, Mar., 1881; acting district commissioner, Dixcove, Feb., 1882, to April, 1883; ditto, Secondree, May, 1885.

DINGLI, SIR ADRIANO, C.M.G. (1860); C.B. (1859).—LL.D. (1836); received at Malta bar, 1837; elected member of the council of Malta, 1849; crown advocate, legal adviser of the government, and *ex officio* member of council, Jan., 1854; chief justice and President of the Court of Appeal, 1880.

DIX, MACNAMARA, C.M.G. (1883).—Colonial treasurer, St. Lucia, 1860; was member of the executive and legislative councils, and comptroller of customs and navigation laws; was auditor-general of Dominica from 1849 to 1860; administered the government of St. Lucia on several occasions; retired, 1884.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernumerary clerk in the

colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, Jan. 1862; acting chief of the excise department May, 1867; acting stipendiary magistrate, January, 1871; magistrate, Dominica, September, 1871; stipendiary magistrate, 2nd district, St. Lucia, May, 1872; is *ex officio* judge of the court of requests, chairman of the poor law committee and coroner of the district; member of the road committee; called to the bar in Jan., 1879.

DOBSON, ALFRED.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1875; member, legislative assembly, Tasmania, 1877-87; attorney-general and member executive council, 1877; speaker, legislative assembly, July, 1885; solicitor-general, June, 1887; member of council of education, and church advocate for the diocese of Tasmania.

DOBSON, SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, KT. BACH. (1886).—Called to the bar of the Middle Temple, June 6, 1856; attorney-general, Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861; is also member of the executive council; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1870; chief justice, 1885.

DOBSON, FRANK STANLEY, B.A., LL.D. (Camb.).—Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, Q.C., F.L.S. (Lond.), M.L.C., Victoria, since 1870; member executive council; solicitor-general, July, 1881, to Mar., 1883; lecturer on law, Melbourne University; trustee Melbourne public library and national gallery; official visitor of the observatory; chairman of committees, legislative council.

DOCKER, E. B.—District Court judge, New South Wales, 7th June, 1884.

DODD, J. H.—Engineer, Eastern District, Jamaica, 4th Dec., 1880.

DODDS, SIR J. S., KT. (1887).—Attorney-general in the Crowther ministry, Tasmania, 20 Dec., 1878, to 29 Oct., 1879, and in the Giblin ministry, 30 Oct., 1879; colonial treasurer from 1st Dec., 1881, to 15th Aug., 1884; attorney-general in the Douglas ministry from 15th Aug., 1884, to 8th Mar., 1886, also premier, Mar. to Dec., 1886; judge, supreme court, 1886; delegate, colonial conference, 1887.

DOHERTY, M.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1873.

DOMBREU, J. E.—Was clerk to the procurer-general, Mauritius, from Feb. 1858 to 1863; district clerk at Pamplemousses, 1863, at Plaines Wilhelms, 18th April, 1876, now at Black River.

DONALDSON, JAMES KENNEDY, M.A.—Educated at High School and Univ. of Edin., M.A., 1878; called to Scotch Bar, 1879; Queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, 1884.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was commander of government steamers "Manchester" and "Pearl," from July, 1859.

DONNELLY, W. J.S.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland to Dec., 1882, receiver-general, Dec., 1882.

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF, K.C.M.G., (1879).—JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; second class in law and modern history, 1870; honorary private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to Feb., 1878. Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary. Assistant-commissioner to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.O.M.G., H.M.'s commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

DORION, SIR ANTOINE AIMÉ, KNT. BACHELOR (creat. 1877).—Born 1818; called to the bar of L. C., 1842; created a Q.C. 1863; was commis-

sioner of crown lands, Canada, from 2nd to 4th Aug., 1858; provincial secretary from May, 1862, to Jan., 1863; attorney-general of L. C. from May, 1863, to Mar., 1864; and minister of justice of the dominion 7th Nov., 1873, to 1st June, 1874; now chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; administered the government of Quebec for some weeks in 1876.

DOUGLAS, A. C.—Junior clerk, post office, Tasmania, Mar., 1863; accountant and chief clerk, Feb., 1862; secretary April, 1869.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Born 1828; educated at Rugby and Durham University; has filled many important political offices in Queensland, including those of agent general and prime minister; appointed special commissioner for British New Guinea, Dec., 1885.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT PERCY, BART.—Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861; entered the army 1820; colonel 98th Foot, 1864; lieutenant-general, 1867; general, 1874; governor of Jersey from 1858 to 1863, when he was appointed to command the forces in South Africa; in July, 1864, was appointed lieutenant-governor of that colony; vacated the command in 1868, after the usual term of 5 years.

DOW, JOHN LAMONT.—President board of land, commissioner of crown lands and survey, and minister of mines and agriculture, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

DOWLING, J. S.—District court judge, New South Wales, 1 Oct., 1861.

DOWNER, SIR J. W., K.C.M.G. (1887), Q.C.—Attorney-general, South Australia, 24 June, 1881, to 16 June, 1884, and again 16 June, 1885-7; delegate to Colonial Conference, 1887.

DOWNES, MAJOR-GEN. FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1885), R.A.—Retired, Oct., 1884; served in the Crimea till June, 1856, medal and clasp and Turkish medal; commanded artillery in Mauritius, and St. Helena for four years; instructor of gunnery at Woolwich, five years; colonel commandant, South Australia, June, 1877; member of Royal commission on defences, Sydney, 1881; secretary of defence, Victoria, April, 1885.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accountant, Mauritius railways, 19th Sept., 1867.

DRAGON, WM. A. — Mar. 1 to Aug. 31, 1857, acting assistant clerk, land department, Penang; Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 29, 1861, assistant clerk resident, councillor's office; May 1, 1861, to Nov. 21, 1862, assistant clerk, land department, province Wellesley; Nov. 22, 1862, to March 31, 1867, chief clerk, resident councillor's office; April 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1869, chief clerk lieutenant-governor's office; confirmed 6 June, 1878.

DRAKE, M. W. T.—President of the Council, British Columbia.

DRAYSON, MATTHEW JOHN.—Appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 16th May, 1883.

DRAYTON, EDWARD RAWLE.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Sept., 1878; second clerk in office of governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, July, 1879; acting chief clerk, May, 1880; acting chief clerk from May, 1881, to Jan., 1882; chief clerk, Jan., 1882; acting colonial secretary, Grenada, April, 1883; private secretary to Major-General Browne, 1st July to 30th Oct., 1884; provost marshal, Grenada, April, 1885; acting colonial registrar, Sept., 1885; registrar supreme court, J.P., July, 1886.

DREW, W. L. G.—Served in the Royal Navy, Feb., 1842, to June, 1856; subsequently employed

under the government of N. S. Wales; under treasurer of Queensland, Feb., 1862; auditor-general, Oct., 1877; holds the rank of fleet paymaster, R.N.

DRINKWATER, REV. M. J.—Stipendiary curate, Antigua, March, 1864; rector of St. George's, January, 1871; inspector-general of schools for the Leeward Islands, November, 1876.

DRIVER, C. H.—Clerk to special magistrate, Izeli, Cape, Aug., 1873; superintendent, Pingoos, Hegastown, July, 1875; officer in charge, Tambookie location, April, 1879; R.M., Glen Grey, Sept., 1884; ditto, Prieska, 1886.

DROLET, GASPARD.—Auditor of the province of Quebec.

DRURY, ALBERT VICTOR.—Supernumerary clerk, War Office, Feb., 1856, to Oct., 1861; clerk, colonial secretary's office, Queensland, Mar., 1852; transferred to executive council, Oct., 1863; clerk to executive council, Jan., 1867; private secretary to Gov. Sir W. W. Cairns, 1875-7; and to Admr. Sir A. H. Palmer, May to Dec., 1886.

DRURY, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD ROBERT, C.M.G. (1885).—Major Queensland Volunteer Artillery, 5th March, 1877; lieutenant-colonel commanding the same, 30th July, 1880.

DUBERLY, FREDERIC.—Educated at Cheltenham College, served in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and in the Straits Settlements July, 1878, to July, 1882, when appointed cadet in the service of the British North Borneo Company; resigned, May, 1883; chief clerk treasury, Perak, Nov., 1884; assistant-collector and magistrate, Krian, July, 1885.

DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875).—Formerly M.P. for Essex, and civil lord of the admiralty, 1866 to 1868; governor of Tasmania, 1868 to 1874; chairman of H.M.'s board of customs, June, 1878.

DUDLEY, CECIL.—Lieutenant Royal South Middlesex Militia, 1871; assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, Oct., 1874; civil commandant and commissioner of eastern district of Lagos, 1875; on mission to kings of Denkeru, Tufel, and Wassaw, 1877; inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 1878; commissioner of districts of Quitta, Elmina, and Cape Coast, 1879-1881; employed on special mission to arrest king of Tufel, 1880; sheriff of Gold Coast Colony, and acting inspector-general in 1879 and 1881; British commissioner in Anglo-German Boundary Commission, 1886.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E. P.C., G.C.S.I.; C.I.E., F.R.S. (1880).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1850; under-secretary of state for India, 1868 to 1874; lord rector of Aberdeen University, 1866 to 1872; parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, April 29, 1880, to Aug. 5, 1881; governor of Madras, 1881-6; M.P. for Elgin district, 1857 to 1881.

DUFF, ROBERT.—Record clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, April, 1883; 4th clerk, Aug., 1884; 3rd clerk, Oct., 1885; acting 1st clerk, Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; first class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

DUFFEHIN, 1st EARL of (created 1871).—Viscount Clandeboye, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clandeboye, 1800 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboye, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1763; Privy Councillor, 1868; K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); G.C.B. (civil), 1862; G.M.S.I.; G.M.I.E.; Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, appointed governor-general of Canada, and governor of Prince Edward Island, May, 1872. Ambassador at the Court at St. Petersburg, Feb., 1879; ambassador at Constantinople, 1881; proceeded to Egypt on special service, 1882; vice-

admiral of Ulster, 1884; viceroy of India, 1884; chancellor of the Royal University, Ireland, 1886.

DUFFY, SIR CHARLES GAYAN, K.C.M.G. (1877), (KNIGHT 1873).—Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a state prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and Smith-O'Brien in 1848. Became member for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, chief secretary for Ireland. Resigned his seat and emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a member of the first parliament of Victoria, and in 1857 became minister of public works in the first responsible government. In 1858 became president of the board of land and works (having control of public lands, railways, roads, and public works). In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years absence in Europe, was re-elected to Parliament for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was appointed chairman of a royal commission to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian colonies. In 1871 became prime minister; and in the same year was chairman of an intercolonial conference of cabinet ministers from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, to urge on the colonial office the removal by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of restrictions on the right of intercolonial legislation, which change has since been effected. In 1873 received the honour of knighthood for his public services. In 1876, after two years absence in Europe, was again re-elected to Parliament by one of the largest constituencies in the colony without personally visiting the district, and on the assembly of a new parliament in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker. After three years service he resigned in order to return to Europe. Has since published "Young Ireland—a Fragment of History," "Four Years of Irish History," and "The League of North and South."

DUFFY, WILLIAM.—Engineer of roads, Tasmania, 19th February, 1883.

DUMARESQ, JOHN D'AUVERGNE.—Extra clerk in the governor's office, Natal, February, 1880; third clerk in the registrar general's office, April, 1880; third clerk, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1881; second clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st Jan., 1882; has acted on several occasions as first clerk.

DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F. (late Lieut. R.N.).—Joined R.N., July, 1868; served in Mediterranean, S. America, Cape, India, Australia, and West Coast of Africa; resigned Nov., 1883; passed examination in theoretical survey, July, 1883, and practical survey, 1884, at the Cape University, in honours (first of his year on both occasions); from April, 1884, employed by the surveyor-general of the Cape, and in private practice; member of the land commission of British Bechuanaland, Sept., 1885; surveyor-general of that colony, July, 1886.

DUNN, ROBERT ERNEST.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident Umgeni Division, Natal, June, 1880.

DUNEDIN, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1864).—RT. REV. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.—Appointed, 1871. The diocese includes the provinces of Otago and Southland.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; police magistrate, Galagudra, 1873;

ditto, Kalpitiya and Puttalam, 1874; landing surveyor, Galle, 1874; office assistant to government agent Eastern Province, 1877; district judge, Badulla, 1878; office assistant to government agent, N.C. Province, 1881; assistant collector of customs, Galle, 1883; deputy ditto, Colombo, 1884.

DUNLOP, COLONEL S., R.A. C.M.G. (1884).—Acting commissioner of police, Straits Settlements, Nov., 1870; acting police magistrate and commissioner of Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, 14th April, 1871; acting-deputy commissioner of police and coroner, Apr., 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police, Singapore, fire commissioner and deputy coroner, Aug., 1871; acting inspector-general of police, Dec., 1872; commissioner to Perak, Jan., 1874. In Nov., 1874, commissioner with the forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungei Ujong; inspector-general, Straits police, May, 1875. In Nov., 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, appointed special commissioner (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedition which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, Nov., 1875; commissioner to forces during operations in Perak, Dec., 1875; accompanied General Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kinta; acting resident councillor, Penang, Aug., 1884, to Nov., 1885.

DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT-EARL (4th Earl of), WINDHAM THOMAS WINDHAM-QUIN, K.P.—Born 1811; parliamentary under-secretary of state for the Colonies, 24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and again 3rd Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887.

DUPONT, IVANOFF.—Clerk to the district magistracy at Mauritius, 1852; district cashier, Grand Port, April, 1866; district clerk, Black River, 1867.

DURANT, CAPTAIN FRANCIS, R.N., C.M.G. (1884).—Captain of H.M.S. "Canada," and governor of H.R.H. Prince George of Wales until 1885; now captain of H.M.S. "Ajax."

DUSMANI, SIR ANTONIO LEFCOCHILO.—COUNT DUSMANI, K.C.M.G. (1852), C.M.G. (1849).—Entered the service of Malta, Feb. 16, 1829, assistant in the senate office, Ionian Islands; March 6 1833, under-secretary of the senate; Nov. 3, 1834, secretary of the senate for the political department; Aug. 8, 1853, secretary of the senate for the general department; Dec. 26, 1834, general archivist; March 7, 1836, secretary of the general agricultural society, and directing secretary of its central committee; secretary of the general commission on public instruction until 1857; served on various special commissions, 1843 to 1859. Officer of arms of the order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1884, but ceased to hold that office on the reconstitution of the order.

DUTHIE, GEORGE REX.—Was clerk to R.M., Bathurst, 1855 to 1857; ditto to C.C. Riversdale, 1858 to 1865; C.C. and R.M., Bathurst, and visiting magistrate to convict station, Port Alfred; C.C. and R.M. of Oudtshoorn division, Cape Colony, Dec., 1869; C.C. and R.M., Malmesbury, 8 Sept., 1879.

DWYER, EDWARD.—B.A. and LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1857; practised as special pleader and conveyancer on northern circuit, and at the Yorkshire, Preston, and Manchester Sessions; one of the puisne judges of the supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1868.

DYER, WILLIAM T. THISELTON, M.A.—Christ Church, Oxon, 1873, F.R.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Assistant director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1873; director, 1885.

EAGAR, HON. GEOFFREY.—Under secretary to Treasury, New South Wales, 1 Feb., 1872.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, COLVILLE.—Writer, Ceylon Service, Sept., 1879; in Colombo Kachcheri, Dec., 1879; police court, Badulla, Aug., 1881; in Colombo Kachcheri Aug., 1882; ditto Kegalla, May, 1883; ditto, Anuradhapura, Aug., 1883; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, May, 1886.

EAEMON, JAMES FARRELL.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 7th Sept., 1880; health officer, Accra, 1884; acted as chief medical officer in 1884-5-6; chairman, central committee, Gold Coast section, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

EATON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk, colonial storekeeper's office, Melbourne, Jan., 1853; transferred to civil commissariat, Feb., 1854; accountant, government stores, Feb., 1855; transferred to treasury, Mar., 1865; acting assistant, treasury, 1869-70, 1876, 1886-7; accountant to treasury, Feb., 1887; captain, Volunteer Artillery, Feb., 1876.

EBDEN, RICH. POWNEY.—Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1856, (31st wrangler), M.A. 1859. Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1858; private secretary to Lord Blachford, Oct. 1864; assistant senior, July, 1866; first-class clerk, 30 Sept. 1872; principal clerk, Nov. 1874; chief clerk, 1st July, 1879.

ECKEL, E.—First clerk and accountant, receiver general's department, Trinidad, 1st May, 1879; first clerk, audit office, 1884.

EDMUNDS, ARTHUR JOSEPH.—Emigrated to South Australia 1838; barrister, supreme court, 1860, and practised for 16 years; stipendiary magistrate, Port Pirrie, Jan., 1877; was returning officer, northern electoral district, in 1883.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S. Eng.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1875; second medical officer of the Holberton Institution, 10 June, 1879.

EDWARDS, W. H.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1853; senior medical officer of the Holberton Institution, 3rd June, 1874.

EDYE, H. M.—Resident magistrate, Riversdale Division, Cape Colony, 13th January, 1882.

EGAN, CHARLES JAMES.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Dub., Mar., 1851; L.M.R.H.D., M.R.C.S., Lond., 1857; L.M.K., Q.C. Ire., 1883; assistant colonial surgeon, British Kaffraria, Sept. 9, 1857; district surgeon, King William's Town, Sept., 1868.

EGERTON, WALTER.—Educated at Tonbridge School; cadet, Straits Settlements, Oct., 1880; assistant to the Chinese Protector, Jan., 1881; magistrate, Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final examination in Malay, May, 1882; acting collector of Land Revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, June, 1882; confirmed Jan., 1883; 2nd magistrate of police, Penang, May, 1883; is also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); a J.P. and coroner for the Straits Settlements, and a visiting justice for Penang.

EGERTON-WARBURTON, PETER C.M.G., (1875).—Entered Royal Navy as midshipman, 1825; Hon. East India Company's service, 1829; retired from the army in India with rank of major, 1853; commissioner of police, South Australia, 1853 to 1867; subsequently colonel-commandant of volunteers; and now acting control officer, Imperial pension department.

EGGETT, W. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower

division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 10th Nov., 1880.

ETTEL, ERNEST JOHN.—Educated in Würtemberg at the Pädagogium of Esslingen (1846-52), in the Cloister School of Schöenthal (1852-56), and in the Stift of Tübingen (1856-60); passed the M.A. examination at Tübingen (1860); vicar of the State Church of Würtemberg (1860); member of the board of examiners in Hong Kong (1874); director of Chinese studies (1875); acting inspector of schools (1878); translator to the colonial secretary, and acting Chinese secretary to the governor (1878); confirmed as inspector of schools (1879).

ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, B.A., Oxon.—Educated at Highgate School and Queen's College, Oxford; open scholar of Queen's College, 1878; appointed cadet, Straits Settlements, October, 1884.

ELDER, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1887), KNT. BACHEL. (1878).—Senior partner in the mercantile firm of Elder, Smith, and Co., Adelaide; member of the legislative council of South Australia since 1871-8.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES MONROE.—Member of assembly for city of St. John's, Antigua, 1852 to 1863; member of the administrative committee, 1861-2; member of the executive council and of the administrative committee, Mar., 1863; immigration agent in 1864; acted as colonial secretary April to Dec., 1865, and May, 1866, to Sept., 1867; secretary to government in St. Christopher, Feb., 1869; president of Dominica, 1872; appointed to the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1875; president of Nevis, April, 1872, to May, 1873; president of Dominica, 1882; president of St. Christopher, 1883, and of St. Kitts and Nevis, 1883; acting colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, May to Oct., 1885, and again in 1886.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Acting Landing Waiter, Antigua, June, 1879; acting overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing officer, Nov., 1871; 3rd clerk and assistant excise officer, 1873; landing waiter and clerk, water commissioners, 1878; acting 1st clerk, 1878; 1st clerk, Sept., 1879; has acted on several occasions from 1880-6 as harbour master, and as treasurer in 1885.

ELIOT, GEOFFREY F.—Clerk to magistrates, &c., Bunbury, Oct., 1872; inspector of sheep, Wellington district, Feb., 1876; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1878; customs clerk, 1880 (April); first clerk, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1884.

ELIOT, LAWRENCE.—Clerk to magistrates, Western Australia; landing and tidewater at Bunbury, 1863; also postmaster and assistant district registrar; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1872; secretary to central board of education, and assistant clerk in legislative council, 1873; registrar-general, registrar of deeds, and registrar of brands, 1876; acting chief clerk colonial secretary's department, Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880; first clerk and registrar-general, colonial secretary's department, Jan., 1880; appointed to take the census on 3rd April, 1881, and to superintend its compilation; chief clerk and accountant, treasury, April, 1881.

ELLERY, R. L. J., F.R.S.—Astronomer, Victoria, 18th July, 1883.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES BLETTERMAN, LL.B.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape, 1859; clerk to justice, Watermeyer, 1863; secretary to examiners in literature and science; clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1867; examiner literature and science, chief clerk, department of lands and works, Dec., 1872; advocate, supreme court, 1875; assistant commissioner crown lands and public

works, 1876; general manager, railways, Dec., 1880.

ELLIOT, T. E.—Held various acting appointments in Ceylon from 1885; writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1863; appointed to act as commissioner of requests, Jaffna, Sept., 1864; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Point Pedro, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1867; at Galle, April, 1867; at Matara, June, 1867; acting inspector-general of prisons, 1876; confirmed, 1878; acting government agent, east province, Apr., 1883; senior grain commissioner, Dec., 1883; acting government agent, south province, May, 1886.

ELLIOT, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879).—Chief magistrate of Tembuland, Cape of Good Hope; in command of Tembu levies during Basuto war.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered public service at Tobago, Feb., 1869; acting colonial secretary, Feb., 1872; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24, 1872; provisional colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of enrolments, Oct., 1873, until July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12, 1874; acting stipendiary magistrate, May, 1876; clerk of petty sessions, district No. 1, Aug., 1876; 1st revenue officer, May, 1879; district magistrate, Dominica, Feb., 1880; acting police magistrate, Tobago, Dec., 1884; magistrate, St. Lucia, Feb., 1886.

ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, R.M.L.I., C.B. (1877).—Entered the Royal Navy in 1838, second lieutenant, June, 1846; colonel, 1869; served in the China expedition, 1842 (medal); served in H.M.S. "Fox" during the Burmese war, 1852 (officially thanked); mentioned in despatches; commanded the Royal Marines in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy (mentioned in governor-general's despatch, medal with clasp for Pegu). Served at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal), and during the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, the expedition to Kerch and Yeni-Kale (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kaffir war. Served as major of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863; lieutenant-col., 2nd Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 1870; in 1871 J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar, Middle Temple, and joined the western circuit; in 1876 inspector of prisons and stipendiary; J.P., British Guiana; inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1881; administered government of St. Vincent in 1884; and acted as colonial secretary, Barbados, in 1886.

ELLIOTT, THOS.—Clerk, customs, London, Nov. 1858; clerk, treasury, London, April, 1859; registrar, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, July, 1860; and acting chief clerk, April, 1866; acting secretary to council, March, 1868; chief clerk and secretary to council, Feb., 1870; acting immigration agent, 1871; auditor general, 1878; has acted on several occasions as receiver general.

ELLIOTT, W. J. P.—Supervision of customs, Gold Coast, July, 1881; sub. treas. and coll., Br. Sherbro, Oct., 1884; coll. of customs Lagos, Nov., 1886.

ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, KNT. (1882)—Admitted a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1866; substitute procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 1871; puisne judge, supreme court, 1876; procureur and advocate general, Mauritius, Aug., 1877; puisne judge, supreme court, Aug.,

1878; chief judge supreme court, Aug., 1879; chief justice of Jamaica, 1 Nov., 1883.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kurunegala, 1874; office assistant to government agent northern province, 1876; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1878; acting assistant agent, Matale, 1879; ditto, Mullaitivu, 1880; district judge, Ratnapura, 1st April, 1883; police magistrate, Colombo, 1st Jan., 1885.

ELLIS, HENRY.—Master attendant, marine department, Straits Settlements, 1 Oct. 1873.

ELLIS, REV. W.—Acting colonial chaplain, Kandy, Ceylon, 1871; acting colonial chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo, 1872; colonial chaplain, Nuwara Eliya, 1873.

ELWYN, THOMAS.—Formerly in the army; assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate British Columbia, June, 1859 to April, 1863; second in command of gold escort, June, 1863, deputy provincial secretary, British Columbia, Nov., 1877.

EMBERSON, HORACE, G. C.—Stipendiary magistrate, Fiji, Oct., 1874; member of the Lands Claims Commission, Oct., 1875; registrar-general and chief police magistrate, April, 1876; commissioner supreme court, April, 1876; registrar of titles, March, 1877; acting superintendent of prisons, Jan., 1880; acting commissioner of crown lands, Feb., 1880; acting member executive council, Feb., 1880; deputy commissioner of stamps, Mar., 1880; acting member of legislative council, June, 1881; acting receiver general July, 1882.

EMERSON, PRESCOTT, Q. C.—Deputy judge of the vice-admiralty court of Newfoundland; called to the bar of Newfoundland, Nov., 1864; created a Queen's counsel, Aug., 1873; a member of the house of assembly from 1869 to 1876, and speaker of that body from 1874 to 1876, when he resigned, and was appointed registrar of the supreme court.

EMLY (BARON, United Kingdom, Dec. 1873).—WILLIAM MONSELL, 1st Baron, P. C. Was M. P. for Limerick Co., 1847-73; educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, Oxford. Clerk to the ordinance from Dec., 1852; president of board of health, Feb. to Sept., 1857; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Limerick, of which county he was high sheriff in 1835; a director of the Limerick and Waterford railway; parliamentary under-secretary, colonial department, in Mr. Gladstone's administration, Dec., 1868; Postmaster-general, 1871; resigned, 1873.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Appointed 29th December, 1869, after passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, clerk in the accounts branch in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, having acted in that capacity since March, 1868; first-class assistant clerk, 1st Sept., 1879; book-keeper and senior assistant to the financial clerk, 1884; acted for financial clerk, June, 1886, to April, 1887.

ENGLISH, W. H. D.—C. C. and resident magistrate, Robertson division, Cape Colony, 1st April, 1881.

ERNST, WILLIAM.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1853, and joined the home circuit; author of "A Treatise of Marriage and Divorce;" district court judge, Jamaica, April, 1878; judge of the Port Antonio district court, May, 1878; acted, in addition, as judge of the Kingston district court, during July, Aug., and Sept., 1879; as judge of the central district court in May and July, 1880; judge of the northern district court, Jan., 1881; and judge of the southern district court, Aug., 1881; reappointed judge of northern district court,

1 Nov., 1883; has served on various commissions, and on the commission to inquire into the working of the district courts, 1885-86.

ERSKINE, WM. CHAS. CHITTY—Ensign 54th foot, 1861; served in Bengal till 1866; in Canadian army, 1868-70; in Scottish militia, 1872-81; inspector Kimberley and De Beer's mines, Cape, Oct., 1881; Vooruitzicht Estate, Dec., 1881; Dutoitspan and Bultfontein, July, 1886.

ESDALE, R. M. C.—Appointed after a competitive examination to be a clerk of the lower division, and assigned to the colonial office, Nov., 1886.

ESNOUF, E. AMAND.—District magistrate, Seychelles, 1870; Grand Port, Mauritius, 15 May, 1878. District magistrate, Moka, 1883.

ESTRIDGE, H. W.—Joined the Indian navy in 1855; was engaged in the action of Molmurah in the Persian war, 1857, and also in the naval brigades (medal); with the naval brigade at Fort George, Bombay, during the mutiny; also in surveying on the Malabar coast; ensign 46th regt., 1859, sold out in 1865; collector of dues and taxes, Seychelles, 1879; examiner of accounts, British Bechuanaland, July, 1886; acting receiver and accountant-general, Sept., 1886.

EUSTACE, J. T.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st July, 1879.

EVANS, FREDERICK, C. M. G. (1881).—Entered the civil service, Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th Dec., 1867; transferred to the secretary's department at Whitehall, Jan., 1872; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer Sierra Leone, May, 1878; private secretary to Sir S. Rowe, K. C. M. G., Feb., 1879, to Feb., 1881; acting clerk of legislative council, Sept., 1879; acted as colonial secretary, Dec., 1879, to Feb., 1880; chief secretary and chief of the staff to Sir S. Rowe, during threatened hostilities with Ashanti, 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, 1882; acting collector of customs and treasurer, Oct., 1882, to Jan., 1883; acting colonial secretary, Aug. to Dec., 1883, and on other occasions; clerk of legislative council, Feb., 1882, to April, 1884; deputy governor, Lagos, July to Aug., 1883, and May, 1885, to Jan., 1886; deputy governor, Gold Coast, Sept., 1883, and April, 1885; colonial secretary, Lagos, Jan., 1886; acting administrator, July, 1886; Col. Secy., Gold Coast, 1887.

EVANS, WILLIAM—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 16th Nov., 1882; passed final examination in Chinese, 10th Nov., 1885; acting assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore, Dec., 1885; acting collector of land revenue, Malacca, registrar of deeds, May, 1886; is J. P.; second assistant protector of Chinese, May, 1887.

EVANS, W. H.—Secretary to Natal Harbour Board, 11th April, 1878.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Acting 2nd master, grammar school, St. Christopher, January, 1867; 4th clerk revenue department, June 8, 1869; 3rd landing waiter treasury department, Dec. 1, 1873; clerk to magistrate, district C., May 5, 1875; acting magistrate on various occasions; deputy coroner, district C., 9th May, 1881; escheator general, 4th June, 1881; magistrate, District F, Dominica, 1883.

EVELYN, E. F.—Accountant of post office, Barbados, Sept., 1880.

EYLES, C. H.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 1883; colonial surgeon, British Honduras, 1887.

FABRE, HECTOR, C. M. G. (1887).—Formerly senator, Canada; honorary commissioner for Canada, Indian and Colonial exhibition.

FADELLE, FRED. STERNE.—French interpreter to the government, Dominica, 1871; excise officer, 1873; acted as inspector of schools, Jan. to July, 1882.

FAILLE, EDWARD ANTHONY.—Clerk, treasury, St. Kitts, 1866; clerk to the water commissioners and civil engineer, 1872; acting treasurer, comptroller of revenue, and shipping master, and member of council, Antigua, 1873; magistrate for District G., Dominica, June, 1874; member legislative assembly, 1877; member general legislative council Leeward Islands, 1877; magistrate for District F., Dominica, Jan., 1878; magistrate, Nevis, and member general and legislative councils, 1883.

FAIR, CHARLES BASS.—Clerk in the office of Her Majesty's special commissioner in connection with the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty, 1854-55; clerk in H.M.'s Commissariat Department, 1855-76; assistant examiner of accounts in the audit office, Cape of Good Hope, 1876; examiner of accounts, 1877.

FAIRBAIRN, J. A.—Clerk to legislative council, Cape of Good Hope, 30th May, 1861.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second master, boys' school, Perth, Western Australia, 1859; clerk to bench of magistrates, landing waiter, and post master, Vasse, 1862; acting resident magistrate, magistrate of local court, and district registrar, 1873; confirmed, 1875; resident magistrate, &c., Newcastle, 1875; ditto, Vasse, April, 1880; Kimberley, 1883.

FAIRFIELD, E., C.M.G. (1885)—Educated at Harrow; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in Colonial Office, Nov., 1866; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Michaelmas, 1872, having been previously awarded a certificate of honour of the 1st class (Trinity, 1872), and an exhibition (Michaelmas, 1872) by the council of legal education; sent by the Secretary of State on a mission to Gibraltar in 1875, to inquire, in conjunction with the Senior Control Officer, into the constitution of the civil departments; acted as secretary to the London South African Conference, August, 1876; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 30th April, 1880, to 30th Sept., 1880; first class clerk, 1st Oct., 1880; sent on a mission to Cyprus in 1881, to confer with the high commissioner upon the subject of the civil establishment of the island; was Editor of Colonial Office List, 1874-86.

FALCONER, ALEXANDER.—Second master government central school, and head master, police schools, Hong Kong, 1874; acting assistant superintendent fire brigade, 1877 and 1884; acting head master government central school, 1878-9; translator of Chinese documents, 1882; acting superintendent Victoria gaol, 1884-5.

FALKLAND, 10th Viscount (Scotland, creat. 1620); **BARON HUNSDON**, 1832 (United Kingdom), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; Privy Councillor, 1837; G.C.H., 1831. **LUCIUS BENTINCK CARY.**—Succeeded his father in 1809; appointed a lord of the bedchamber, Dec. 1830; elected a representative peer for Scotland, 1831; was governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; captain of the yeoman of the guard from 1846 to 1848; governor of Bombay from Feb. 1848, to Dec. 1853.

FALKNER-ROWLEY, CONOLLY.—Educated at Christ's Hospital, London. Inspector of police, Straits Settlements, 1st Sept., 1876; chief inspector, 1st Oct., 1882; acting assistant superintendent of police, Province Wellesley, 23rd April, 1883; justice of the peace for the Straits Settlements, 2nd May, 1883.

FALLS, WILLIAM T. B., L.R.C.S.I.,

L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., Dublin Lying-in Hospital, formerly in the P. & O. service. Held the appointment of assistant colonial surgeon, Province Wellesley, from January, 1877, to February, 1879. Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, April, 1879; colonial surgeon, 14th April, 1879.

FANNIN, JOHN EUSTACE.—R.M. and administrator native law, Lower Tugela division, Natal, on March 17th, 1883; had previously acted as R.M. of Umlazi and Umgeni divisions; was special border agent, Umvoti, during the Zulu war of 1879; a member of Natal Native Commission of 1881, and of the commission to define boundary between Natal and Orange Free State, 1884; received thanks of secretary of state for services on this occasion.

FANNING, J.—Collector of customs, Trinidad, 2nd Feb., 1878; formerly in the Imperial customs service.

FARNELL, J. S.—Secretary for lands, New South Wales, 5th Jan., 1883; minister of justice, with a seat in the upper house, Oct., 1884 to 1887.

FARNUM, CHARLES.—Assistant storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; acting deputy assistant commissary-general, 1856 to 1859; assistant-storekeeper, 1860; fourth clerk in the receiver-general's office, Sept., 1863; third clerk, May, 1872; second clerk in receiver-general's department, Nov., 1872; chief clerk, July, 1874; and in charge customs branch of that department from 1866 to 1877; chief clerk, customs, Feb., 1877; acting collector of customs, on several occasions.

FARQUHARSON, C. A. F.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, March, 1852; inspector of distilleries, March, 1854; clerk in colonial secretary's office, Dec., 1855; district clerk at Seychelles, Aug., 1856; district clerk, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, 1858; stipendiary magistrate, Dec. 1864; district magistrate, Savanne, 14th Jan., 1875.

FARRELL, JAMES.—Member legislative assembly, Victoria, 1866-78; librarian to parliament, Jan., 1879.

FARRELL, WILLIAM OWEN.—Assistant guard Mauritius railways, March, 1882; goods clerk, Aug., 1884.

FAUCETT, P.—Solicitor-general New South Wales, 16th Oct., 1863, to 2nd Feb., 1865; puisne judge, 4th Oct., 1876.

FAURE, J. C.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Calvina division, Cape of Good Hope, 1 Jan., 1882.

FAWCETT, MAJOR MORRIS J.—Ensign 7th Royal Fusiliers, Aug., 1858; lieutenant, Aug., 1863; capt. and adj., Mar., 1867; major, Oct., 1875; retired, May, 1883; was colonel in the Turkish army, 1877 to 1881; inspector, and general superintendent of constabulary, Newfoundland, 1885; is a magistrate for the colony and its dependencies.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM L'ESTRANGE.—Station master at Bellair, Natal, in Oct., 1878; transferred to traffic manager's office as acting cashier in May, 1872; clerk to resident engineer on 23rd Nov., 1879.

FAWKES, ARCHIBALD WALTER.—Educated at Repton School, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1879; went the Midland Circuit, Derby and Nottingham sessions; registrar supreme court; commissioner of the court of requests and commissioner of stamps, Malacca, Sept., 1884; acting registrar supreme court, Penang, Oct., 1885.

FEILDEN, ARTHUR E. C.—Clerk to the senior judge of the eastern district court, Cape of Good Hope; 2nd clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown, Cape of Good

Hope, in February, 1874; clerk to C. C. and R. M., Hanover, 15th Feb. 1882; assistant R.M. Beaufort West, 25th April, 1884.

FEILDEN, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. J.—C.M.G. (1870), for special military services in Canada, 1870.

FERDINANDS, CHARLES L.—Acting Queen's advocate and member of the executive council, Ceylon, Jan., 1879; admitted advocate of the supreme court in 1861, acting deputy Queen's advocate and law officer, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1873; member of the legislative council, 1873; confirmed as deputy Queen's advocate for the island, April, 1876; acting Queen's advocate, April, 1882, to July, 1883; solicitor general, Jan., 1884; is a commissioner of loan board, and law examiner to the civil service.

FERGUSON, ALASTAIR MACKENZIE, C.M.G. (1882).—Commissioner at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1.

FERGUSON, DONALD.—Elected to provincial legislature, Prince Edward Island, 1878; appointed to provincial cabinet in 1879, with the portfolio of public works; resigned the latter office in 1880, when he was appointed provincial secretary and commissioner of public lands; served as delegate from the provincial government to Downing Street in 1886, regarding communication between P.E. Island and the mainland of Canada.

FERGUSON, GEORGE E.—Educated at Wesleyan High School, Sierra Leone; accompanied Governor Sir Samuel Rowe to Prahsue during the threatened Ashanti Invasion, 1881; Queen's advocate's clerk, Gold Coast, Nov., 1882; junior clerk, governor's office, July, 1884; compiler of the "Map of the Divisions in the Gold Coast Protectorate," Aug., 1884; with the mission to Aquamoo and Croboe, June and July, 1886.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIER.—Educated at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; justice of the peace and deputy-coroner, St. Lucia, June, 1855; member of the legislative council, March, 1869; acted as attorney-general, Aug., 1869, to Jan., 1872, and on other occasions attorney-general, May, 1876; member of the legislative and executive councils; member of the poor law committee; acting chief justice, Sept., 1877.

FERGUSON, R. H.—President of the Marine Board and harbour-master, South Australia, 16th March, 1869.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., P.C., M.P., G.C.S.I. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1874), C.I.E. (1880), of Kilkerran, Ayrshire.—Succeeded his father, 1849; member of privy council, 1868; hon. col. Royal Ayrshire militia; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; was lieutenant and captain of the grenadier guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57, and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich, 1859. Frome, 1875, Greenock, 1878; was under secretary of state for India and the home departments in Lord Derby's third, and Mr. Disraeli's first administration; governor South Australia, 1863; and governor of New Zealand, 1873; resigned 1874; governor of Bombay, March, 1880, to Mar., 1885; M.P. for Manchester, 1885 and 1886; under secretary of state foreign affairs, 3rd Aug., 1886.

FERRERA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was commandant of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FFINCH, H. M.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, North Western Province, 1878.

FFRENCH-MULLEN, VINCENT, L.R.C.S.I.—District medical officer, Port Maria, Jamaica, April, 1881.

FICHAT, J.—Served as field adjt. to Col Somerset in Kaffir Wars, 1846-7; offered commission for services rendered; entered Cape civil service, Aug., 1849; served as C.C. and R.M. at Bathurst, Knysna, George, Queen's Town, and Umhala; C.C. and R.M., Worcester, Mar., 1882.

FIDDES, GEORGE VANDELUR B.A.—Educated at Dulwich College, and late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; second class in classical moderations, 1879; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Mar., 1881; private secretary to Earl of Onslow, Feb., 1887.

FIELD, ALBERT, M.B. and C.M. (Edin.), 1874.—medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum and visiting physician of the Leper Asylum, Barbados, Jan., 1879; member of the General Board of Health, 1876 to 1883.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Joined the army in 1853, and served at St. Helena, Jamaica, and Honduras, in the capacity of ensign, paymaster, adjutant and quartermaster; retired Mar., 1870; sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary Feb., 1870; 3rd class inspector, Oct., 1871; 2nd class inspector, Oct., 1872; 1st class inspector, Nov., 1876; depôt inspector, July, 1877.

FIELDING, H. C. G.—Sub-collector and surveyor, warehouse keeper, and registrar of shipping, East London, Cape, May, 1880.

FIELDING, WILLIAM STEVENS.—Member for Halifax, Nova Scotia assembly, 1882; declined premiership, but entered government without office in that year, and continued in that position till May, 1884, when he resigned; premier, provincial secretary and treasurer, Aug., 1884.

FINCHAM, J.—Engineer-in-chief, Tasmania, 9th April, 1877.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.S., F.S.Sc., F.R.C.I., Assoc. Vic. Ins.—Entered civil service, Natal, 1858; 2nd clerk, surveyor-general's department, Mar., 1859; passed examination and admitted as government land surveyor, 1863; chief clerk and draughtsman, and examiner of diagrams, Oct., 1864; transferred to the attorney-general's department, Dec., 1865; admitted to the bar, 8th Jan., 1868; acted frequently as clerk of the peace, 1867-73, and as master and registrar supreme court, 1873-75; postmaster-general, 1876; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, city division, 27th Jan., 1877, to 31st July, 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 19th Feb., 1877; has acted also as surveyor-general and as resident magistrate for Umgeni and other divisions; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; digest of decisions of supreme court; author Natal Law Reports from 1879, &c.; master and registrar, supreme court, and registrar, vice-admiralty court, 1878; resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Durban, March, 1881; J.P. for colony, May, 1881; acting puisne judge, supreme court, July and Aug., 1883.

FINNISS, BOYLE TRAVERS.—Ensign 56th regiment, 1825; lieutenant, 1827; deputy surveyor-general, South Australia, 1840-43; commissioner of police and police magistrate, 3rd Nov., 1843; colonial treasurer and registrar-general, and member of legislative council, 1st May, 1847; colonial secretary and member of executive and legislative councils, 1848; chief secretary, Oct., 1856, to 21st Aug., 1857; treasurer, 12th June, 1858, to 9th May, 1860; administrator of the government, Dec., 1854, to June, 1855; government resident of the northern

territory, 1864-66. Mr. Finnis was the first chief secretary under responsible government.

FIRMINGER, R. E.—Clerk in the House of Commons, 1874 to 1880; lieutenant Royal East Middlesex Militia, 1877; assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1880; district commissioner, Axim, 1880-1; ditto, Quittah, 1882-3; inspector, Dec., 1880; second commissioner, Assinee boundary commission, 1883; on special mission to Bey and Bagidah, 1884, and to Ashanti, 1886.

FISCHER, R. L. S.—Chief clerk, deeds registry, Cape of Good Hope, 1863; registrar of deeds, 3 March, 1879; member of tender board, protocol commission and stamping commission; J.P. for Cape Town and district.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; commissioner of requests at Chavakacheri, and acting ditto at Harrisputtu, Aug. 1867; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, July, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Kurunegala, 1869; Nuwara Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Nov. 1872; district judge, Chilaw, September, 1873; assistant government agent, Matara, Jan., 1875; government agent Nth. Cent. Prov., Dec. 1883.

FISHER, ROBERT.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1859; assistant-commissioner and registrar, the High Court, Larnaca, Cyprus, Mar., 1879; local commandant of police, 1st Mar., 1883.

FITZGERALD, C. C. B. (1857).—Governor of the Gambia, 1844 to 1846; of Western Australia, 1847 to 1855.

FITZGERALD, J. E., C.M.G.—Controller and auditor-general, New Zealand.

FITZGERALD, J. O'CONNELL.—Appointed sanitary inspector, Trinidad, June, 1869; keeper of customs and excise warehouses, 1872, colonial storekeeper, 1876; acting postmaster-general, 1882.

FITZGERALD, JOHN PATRICK, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.—Mackenzie Prizeman, Univ. Glasgow, 1839; assistant colonial surgeon and coroner for Wellington, New Zealand, 1840; colonial surgeon, and magistrate of the province of Wellington, 1848; superintendent of native hospitals, British Kaffraria, 1856; author of "Short History of Native Hospital," and "Scavengering Simplified."

FITZGERALD, R. D.—Deputy surveyor general, New South Wales, 1 Jan., 1873.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1877) (C.M.G., 1872).—Was educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of Queen's College, and holds a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London; emigrated to New Zealand in 1842; appointed treasurer of the colony in 1864; resigned in 1865; reappointed treasurer in 1866; and sent to England in 1867 as special agent for the colony; speaker of the house of assembly, 1876; and of legislative council, 1879; delegate to the colonial conference, 1887.

FITZSIMONS, ROBERT HENRY.—Formerly in Royal Irish constabulary; inspector of police, Trinidad, Feb., 1865; acting inspector of immigrants, southern division, in 1874 and 1886; senior inspector of police, 1878; acting commandant, 1883; is also sanitary inspector for San Fernando, and a J.P. for the colony.

FLEISCHER, W. M.—Civil commissioner, &c., for East London, Cape Colony, 7 May, 1880.

FLEMING, FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1866; crown solicitor for Mauritius, 1869; district and stipendiary magistrate, 1872; acted as district judge, Seychelles, 1874; district judge, Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Barbados, 1878; acted as chief justice, Sept., 1878, to Mar., 1879; acted as chief

justice, St. Lucia, July, 1879; private secretary to Sir G. C. Strahan, administering the government of the Cape, in 1880; puisne judge, British Guiana, 1881; acted as attorney-general, Aug. to Nov., 1882; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1883; attorney-general, 1884; acted as chief justice, Mar., to Dec., 1885; colonial secretary, Natal, July, 1886, but did not take up appointment, being appointed colonial secretary of Mauritius, Dec., 1886.

FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G. (1877), LL.D. (St. Andrew's), 1884.—Engineer-in-chief, Northern Railway, Canada, 1856 to 1863; delegate to Canadian and British Government from Red River Settlers, 1863, in reference to Pacific railway; nominated by provinces of Canada, N. Brunswick and N. Scotia Government engineer-in-chief inter-colonial railway, 1863; engineer-in-chief, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1871 to 1880; elected chancellor, Queen's Univ., Canada, 1880; re-elected 1883, and again 1886; delegate from Canadian institute and American Metrological Society, N. York, to international geographical congress at Venice, 1881; representing the Dominion of Canada at international prime meridian conference, Washington, 1884; director Hudson Bay Company, Canadian Pacific railway, &c.; author of "The Inter-colonial, an Historical Sketch," 1876, "Old to New Westminster," 1884, memoirs on "A Prime Meridian for all Nations," "Universal Time," and various other works; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

FLETCHER, GEO. WM.—Temporarily employed in Imperial commissariat, Hobart, 1881; clerk colonial treasury, Hobart, July, 1852; receiver and paymaster, Jan., 1886.

FLYNN, EDMUND JAMES, Q.C., LL.D.—Born 1847 at Percé, Gaspé; educated Quebec Seminary and Laval Univ. (LL.L. with honours, 1873), LL.D. (Lav., 1878); Q.C. 1887; called to the bar 1873; professor of Roman law, Laval Univ., since 1874; member Leg. Ass., Quebec, April, 1878; member ex. coun. and commissioner Crown lands in Chapeau Govt., Oct., 1879, to July, 1882; commissioner of railways in Ross Govt., Feb., 1884, and solicitor-gen., May, 1885.

FORBES, ALEX. WILL. WENTWORTH.—Served 10 years in Royal Navy; served through Gaika and Gcaleka wars, 1878; assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, Aug., 1879; has been district commissioner of Palma and Leckie, 1880, Badagry, 1881, Lagos, 1882, and Cape Coast, 1884-5-6; on special service up the Niger in 1882; has also acted as adjutant and inspector of Artillery in the constabulary.

FORBES, D. G.—District court judge, New South Wales, 8th June, 1875.

FORD, CHARLES.—Superintendent Botanic and Afforestation department, Hong Kong, May, 1877.

FORD, SIR FRANCIS CLARE, C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1885), G.C.M.G. (1886).—Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, May 8th, 1846; Lieutenant, April 20th, 1849; and sold out June 9th, 1851; attaché at Naples, July 9th, 1852; at Munich, July 20th, 1855; at Paris, Nov. 8th, 1855; and paid attaché at Lisbon, Mar. 9th, 1857; was transferred to Brussels, Jan. 6th, 1859; to Stuttgart, July 5th, 1862; 2nd secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, Oct. 1st, 1862. Chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe from Oct. 15th, 1862, till Sept. 26th, 1863; transferred to Vienna, June 25th, 1864; transferred to Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10th, 1865, where he was in charge of the mission from Dec. 13th, 1865, till Oct. 13th, 1866; transferred to Copenhagen, June 26th, 1866, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Mar. 3rd till May 18th, 1867.

transferred to Washington, Mar. 28th, 1867, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Sept. 19th, 1867, till Feb. 8th, 1868; secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, Mar. 30th, 1871, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Nov. 16th, 1871, till Feb. 8th, 1872, transferred to Vienna, Oct. 26th, 1872; chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, Oct. 11th, 1873; appointed Her Majesty's agent to attend the commission at Halifax, under the 22nd and 23rd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, July 26th, 1873; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, 22nd Feb., 1878; ditto to the Emperor of Brazil, 14th June, 1879; ditto to the king of the Hellenes, 5th Mar., 1881; sent on a special commission to Paris, and subsequently to Newfoundland with Mr. Pennell of the colonial office, in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries question, 1884; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, Dec., 1884; negotiated the commercial convention between Great Britain and Spain, which was signed at Madrid 26th April, 1886.

FORD, THEODORE THOMAS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 26th Jan., 1866, junior puisne judge, supreme court, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1874; presiding judge of Penang division of that court until 17th July, 1874; acting judge of Penang from 17th July, 1874, to April, 1876; resigned and returned to England. Re-appointed senior puisne judge, Nov., 1876; acting chief justice, Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1878, Oct., 1883, to Feb., 1885, and Dec., 1885, to Mar., 1886, when he was confirmed.

FORDE, WILLIAM.—Educated in Tasmania, entered the railway department, New South Wales, 1859, as 2nd clerk; transferred to roads department, 1866; corresponding clerk to the minister of works, 1872; secretary to the Australian library, 1864-9, when it became the free public library; captain of Sydney Battalion Volunteers, 1862 to 1867; appointed chief clerk of public works, and secretary to tender board, 1st January, 1883; was a juror in the fine arts section, sculpture and painting, of intercolonial exhibition held at Sydney, 1879-80.

FORDELT, JAMES, graduated at the University of Cambridge, as B.A., in 1860; head-master of High School, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; acting master and registrar, supreme court, March, 1878; acting chief clerk, colonial office, Aug., 1878; resident magistrate for the colony, 18th Mar., 1880; justice of the peace for the colony 13th Oct., 1880; now R.M. of Umgeni division, Pietermaritzburg.

FORREST, JOHN, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Honorary Fellow of the Italian Geographical Society; Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna and St. Petersburg; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey department of Western Australia, 1865. Commanded exploring expeditions in 1869 into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 from Perth to Adelaide along the south coast; and in 1874 from Champion Bay, on the west coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, a journey of nearly 2,000 miles. For these services received the thanks of the governor and legislative council, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 22nd May, 1876, and was also presented by the imperial government with a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of land; deputy surveyor-general of Western Australia, 1876; in 1878 and 1882 conducted the trigonometrical surveys of the Nickol Bay District, and the Gascoyne and Lyons District, in North-Western Australia; from Sept., 1878, to Jan.,

1879, acted as commissioner of crown lands, and surveyor-general; acting comptroller of convicts May, 1880, to July, 1881; commissioner of crown lands, and surveyor-general of Western Australia, Jan., 1883; is a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; in March, 1883, reported on the character and capabilities of the Kimberley district; author of "Explorations in Australia," 1876, "Notes on Western Australia," 1883, 1884, and 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

FORSTER, NASSAU WILLIAM.—1st clerk, post office, St. Vincent, from 1850 till 1856; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1857 to 1859; acting aid waiter, customs, Demerara, 1867-68; 3rd clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, 1868; 1st clerk, 1873; protector of immigrants and inspector of schools, Saint Vincent, April, 1877; resigned these offices in 1883 and 1885; now keeper of immigration records.

FOOT, GEO. SEYMOUR, B.A., F.R.G.S., Uppingham School and Hertford Col., Oxon. (honours hist.); private secretary to late Sir P. Scratchley, Jan. to Dec., 1885; edited Report on N. Guinea for that year; private secretary to Sir H. B. Loch, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

FORTE, JAMES HENRY.—Born 8th Dec., 1839, at Barbados; educated chiefly at Queen's College, British Guiana; matric. Durham, 1865; studied at Guy's Hospital, London; M.R.C.S., Eng., May, 1868; L.R.C.P. Ed., July, 1868; in charge of Estates Hospitals in British Guiana from 1869 to 1871; medical officer to the Mahaicony immigration district, July, 1873; in charge of the Mahaica district and Leper Asylum from Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1875; acted for five months in the Buxton and Beterverwagting district; medical officer, Philadelphia district, Oct., 1875; of the Aurora and Tiger Island district, Jan., 1877, acting medical officer, Plaisance district, June, 1882.

FORTESCUE, CAPTAIN EDMUND.—Ensign rifle brigade, Feb., 1855; lieutenant, June, 1855; captain, Sept., 1861; served in the Indian mutiny, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee and taking of Fort Oomerea (medal and clasp); served on the north-west frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhudder (medal and clasp); passed P.H. in Hindustani, July, 1863; station staff officer Nowshera, and cantonment magistrate, Jan., 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, Oct., 1865; brigade major, Umballa, Oct., 1867, till Sep., 1871; superintendent of the penal settlement at Massaruni, British Guiana, July, 1878; acted as inspector of prisons from April to Sept., 1879; inspector of prisons, 1881; also managing director of the orphan asylum and inspector of the government school for vagrants and youthful offenders, 1883; is a J.P. for the colony.

FOSBERY, E.—Inspector-general of police, New South Wales, 7 Oct., 1874.

FOSBERY, J. W.—Comptroller of Audit, Victoria, 1887.

FOSTER, CHARLES.—Entered the service as clerk in the treasury, Nevis, 1870. appointed clerk of executive and legislative councils and assistant in registrar's office, 1871; clerk in president's office, 1872; notary public of Nevis, 1873; clerk of the magistrates courts, 1876; notary public, Leeward Islands, 1878; re-sworn as clerk of councils, by Governor Glover, 1881; is now chief and confidential clerk to President Clark, executive and legislative councils; clerk to magistrate; notary public, Leeward Islands.

FOSTER, GEO. E., B.A., D.C.L. Born 1847.—Educated common and superior schools, King's

County, N. Brunswick; Douglass gold medallist, Univ. N.B. 1866, B.A. 1868; medallist, ancient rhetoric, Edin., 1873; prof. classics, Univ. N.B., 1873-9; returned to parliament, 1882; minister of marine and fisheries for Dominion, Dec., 1885.

FOSTER, JOSEPH.—Clerk to R.M., St Elizabeth, 1862; first clerk to C.C., Oudsthoorn, 1874; at George, 1876; chief clerk to master sup. ct., 1881; sec. to law dept. and permanent head attgen.'s div., 1884; one of the editors revised edn. Cape Statutes, 1886; J.P. for the colony.

FOURNIER, A.—Assistant clerk, petty civil court of Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug., 1874.

FOURNIER, TELESPHORE.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1846; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly for several years; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873; and was minister of inland revenue from that date until 8th July, 1874, when appointed minister of justice; transferred to postmaster-generalship, 19th May, 1875; retired from government on his appointment as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, same year; the supreme court act and the insolvency act, 1875, were carried by him as minister of justice.

FOWLER, GEO. MERRICK.—Writer, Ceylon service, Jan., 1874; pol. mag., Galagidara, Sept., 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, Feb., 1878; pol. mag., Navalapitiya, Jan., 1880; assist. coll. customs, Galle, June, 1880; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1886; assist. govt. agt., Matara, 1887.

FOWLER, HENRY.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Vancouver Island, in 1864, and on the union of that colony with British Columbia was appointed deputy registrar of the supreme court; first writer at the Gambia in 1868; acted as private secretary to Admiral Patey; was acting collector of customs on several occasions, and held the appointments of superintendent of police and colonial engineer; administered the government 22nd April, 1872; acting collector of customs, Lagos, 28th June, and administered the government of that colony from 10th July to 23rd Dec., 1872; resumed duties at the Gambia, Jan., 1873; receiver-general, comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Bermuda, 5th May, 1874; member of the legislative and executive council, 15th Aug., 1874; president of a commission of inquiry into the wreck of the "Stella," and practices connected with distressed vessels resorting to Bermuda (report published by Board of Trade); colonial secretary, British Honduras, 18th July, 1877, administrator of the Government, 18th Aug., 1877; crossed the unexplored portion of the colony, 1878-9, with a party of Indians; captain Belize volunteer corps, 20th June, 1878; major, 1st Aug., 1879; administered the government in 1883-4-5; Col. Sec., Jamaica, 1887.

FOWLER, I. W.—Surveyor-general and commissioner of crown lands, Bahamas, 1st Jan., 1876.

FOWLER, THOMAS E.—Coroner of St. Helena; formerly police magistrate; acted as assistant colonial secretary and treasurer in 1886.

FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Attorney general, New Zealand, 20th May to 2nd June, 1886, 12th July to 2nd August, 1861 colonial secretary, 30th October, 1863, to 24th November, 1864; premier and member of executive council, 28th June, 1869, to 10th September, 1872; premier and colonial secretary, 3rd March to 8th September, 1873.

FRANCIS, CLAUDE A.—Inspector of police, lower grade, British Guiana, 1880; promoted to higher grade, 1883; *ex officio* J.P. for the colony;

erved with the C.M.R. through the Galeka war and Gaika rebellion, 1877-8 (medal).

FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H.—Government analytical chemist and professor of chemistry at the Queen's College, British Guiana, July, 1879; formerly government analytical chemist and professor of chemistry at Queen's Royal College, and the College of Immaculate Conception, Trinidad; is a F.C.S., Lond.; Fellow of the institute of chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

FRANKLAND, F. W.—Entered customs dept., N. Zealand, Feb., 1876; transferred to govt. insurance dept., Aug., 1876; actuary for friendly societies, Mar., 1878; actuary, govt. insurance dept., Mar., 1884; govt. actuary and statist, Oct., 1886.

FRASER, ALEXANDER.—Magistrate's clerk, Berbice, British Guiana, 1858; aid-waiter, customs, 1861; was also sworn weigher and gauger, 1866; first clerk to sub-comptroller of customs, and sub-bookkeeper, 1867; acted as sub-comptroller and sub-bookkeeper, 1868; promoted to audit department, Demerara, as second clerk, 1872; acting sub-comptroller of customs and sub-bookkeeper 1875; sub-accountant with charge of savings bank, Essequibo, 1879.

FRASER, CHARLES.—Educated at Wellington College; entered 54th Regt., Jan., 1875; resigned, 1877; in colonial forces in South Africa, 1878 (medal and clasp); assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, Nov., 1882.

FRASER, CHRISTOPHER FINLAY.—Born, 1838; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; has sat in the Ontario Assembly since March, 1872; became an executive councillor in November, 1873; was provincial secretary and registrar from that date up to April, 1874, when he was appointed commissioner of public works.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—Second clerk, attorney-general's office, Trinidad, 1st January, 1865; promoted to colonial secretary's department as third clerk, 12th Sept., 1867; third landing waiter, customs department, 16th Jan., 1875; principal landing waiter, Jan., 1883.

FRASER, J. J., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, province of New Brunswick, Canada; retired, 1882; puisne judge, supreme court, New Brunswick, 1883.

FRASER, J. O.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland, 19th Dec., 1882.

FRASER, LIONEL M.—Ensign H.M. 25th Regiment, July, 1852; lieut. H.M. 41st regiment, April, 1855; served in the Crimea; sold out of the service, July, 1859; was adjutant of the 41st and fort adjutant of Trinidad from Nov. 1858, till July, 1859; clerk in the colonial treasury, Trinidad, 24th March, 1865; sub-inspector of police and inspector of weights and measures at San Fernando, 16th Feb., 1866; acting inspector of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures for Port of Spain, 24th Aug. 1867; confirmed 22nd of Aug. 1868; justice of the peace for the county of St. George, 1867; justice of the peace for the whole island (by ordinance) 22nd Aug. 1868; acted as private secretary to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator of the government of Trinidad; registrar of the courts, 1876; stipendiary justice, Eastern district, county of St. George, 7th March, 1882.

FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1881).—Employed in various departments of the government of New Zealand, 1857-70; surveyor-general of Western Australia, and member of the executive and legislative councils, 1870; colonial secretary and senior member, legislative

council, Jan., 1883; represented the colony at Intercolonial Conference, Sydney, 1877; commissioner, Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880; representative to the Australasian Convention in Sydney, 1883; executive commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

FRASER, MALCOLM A. C.—Educated at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove; probation clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, April, 1876; second clerk, land and survey department, June, 1876; transferred to colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1877; clerk and assistant private secretary to governor, July, 1878; also assistant clerk to the executive council; clerk to governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., April, 1880; clerk and registrar in the colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1881; is also meteorological reporter.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; appointed 1st June, 1868, a stipendiary magistrate of Tobago, and also a justice of the peace on the general commission; coroner for the island, 1st July, 1868; has acted on several occasions as attorney-general from 1868; changed to Windward magistracy, 4th April, 1874; acted as inspector of immigrants, 1875 and 1876; inspector of schools, 1876 (resigned 10th September, 1884); appointed acting attorney-general 15th October, 1883; commissioner of roads district, No. 1, 28th December, 1883; police magistrate Leeward district, 1st November, 1884; chairman Metayer Commission, 2nd December, 1884; member board of education, 13th August, 1885; chairman board of health, 22nd August, 1885.

FRASER, COL. THOMAS, R.E., C.M.G. (1882).—Appointed C.M.G. for civil services in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal question; served in expeditionary force in Egypt, 1882, with brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in the Nile expeditionary force, 1884, with brevet rank of colonel; 4th class Osmanieh, and 3rd class Medjidieh.

FREDERICTON, 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1845.—RIGHT REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D.—Was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1826, graduated M.A. 1830, and D.D. 1845; vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, in 1838; prebendary of Exeter cathedral in 1842; and consecrated 1st bishop of this see in 1845; elected metropolitan of Canada, 1879.

FREELAND, J., M.R.C.S.E.—Medical officer, district 3, Antigua, Jan., 1871.

FREELING, SIR SANFORD, K.C.M.G. (1878) (C.M.G., 1871).—Entered the royal artillery, as 2nd lieutenant, May 2, 1847; 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1848; captain, Sept. 21, 1854; colonial secretary and inspector of revenues, Gibraltar, 1st June, 1859; employed on the staff as military secretary at Malta and Gibraltar from April, 1855, to June, 1859; lieutenant-governor, Dominica, 1868; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1871; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876; resigned, 1878; Governor, Trinidad, 1880; retired 1884.

FREEMAN, RICHARD M., L.R.C.S.I., 1871.—Colonial assistant surgeon, St. Lucia, Nov., 1876; surgeon to Soupiere hospital, and in charge of 2nd district; exchanged into British Guiana medical service, Oct., 1881; acted district medical officer, Demerara, Nov., 1881, to Mar., 1882; acting resident surgeon, penal settlement, Massaruni, Mar., 1882, to April, 1883, confirmed April, 1883.

FREISLICH, J. G.—Resident magistrate, Prieska district, Cape Colony, 19th Dec., 1882; C.C. and R.M., Middleburg, 1884.

FREMANTLE, REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON.

EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for service during the Ashantee war 1873-74, having been some time senior naval officer on the station; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, 19th Jan., 1881; now 2nd in command of channel squadron.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clerk to the police magistrates, District D, St. Kitts, 1866.

FRENCH, COL. GEORGE ARTHUR, R.A., C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Sandhurst and Woolwich; joined R.A. as lieutenant in 1860; proceeded to North America, in Dec., 1861, with expeditionary force sent out in consequence of the "Trent Affair," adjutant R.A., Kingston, from 1862 to 1866; in the latter year was placed in command of an armed steamer till arrival of officers of the Royal Navy, consequent on the Fenian invasion of Canada; qualified as 1st class gunnery instructor in 1867; 1st class inspector of warlike stores in 1868; appointed I.W.S. at Quebec in 1869 on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops; was appointed inspector of artillery with rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1870; organized the permanent batteries of artillery, and instituted a regular system of training and practice for the field and garrison artillery in 1871; commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, and stipendiary magistrate for the territories, in Dec., 1873; raised, organized, and equipped the force; commanded the expedition sent from the Red River to the base of the Rocky Mountains in 1874; inspector of warlike stores, Devonport, 1878 to 1883; commandant of the Queensland forces, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, Sept., 1883.

FRENCH, S. R.—Secretary and accountant, general post office, Cape, 1st Aug., 1880; controller post office savings bank, 1884.

FROST, JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly, Cape of Good Hope, field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape mounted rifles.

FULLARTON, R.—Harbour master, Melbourne, 1877.

FULLER, FREDERIC W.—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28th April, 1862, after competitive examination, junior clerk, 1st class, 1st Oct., 1867; private secretary to Mr. (now Sir R.) Herbert, 1st July, 1870; private secretary to Mr. Meade, 21st May, 1871, to 29th Sept., 1872; a 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to Mr. (now Sir R.) Herbert, 17th April, 1878, to 12th July, 1879; first-class clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

FULLER, THOMAS.—Architect, Parliamentary buildings, Canada, October, 1859, to July, 1867; chief architect, public works, 9th December, 1881.

F'YFE, LAWRENCE R.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1870; subsequently appointed a 2nd class clerk in the audit office, and was in June, 1871, transferred to the colonial secretary's office; acted as private secretary to Sir W. Grey, Jan. to May, 1875, and to Sir A. Musgrave in 1883; first class clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1875; is one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica;" secretary to the royal commission appointed to inquire into the condition of elementary education, 1885; protector of immigrants, Jan., 1884; special commissioner to report on Grand Cayman, Aug., 1887.

FYNN, HENRY, FRANCIS.—Clerk and interpreter, Newcastle division, 8th Mar., 1864; Umkomasi division, 7th Aug., 1865; camp-master, Zulu coronation expedition, August, 1873; interpreter

to pursuing column through the Maluti mountains, Langalibalele expedition, November, 1873; administrator of native law, Umsinga division, 22d June, 1874; justice of the peace for the counties of Weenen and Klip River, June, 1874; R.M., Umsinga division, 2d Feb., 1876; in charge of the native levies in Umsinga division during the war, 1879; resident with Cetuywayo, 1882; resumed his duties in Natal, 1883; advocate of supreme court, Nov., 1884.

GABB, F. E.—District magistrate southern district British Honduras, 1885, formerly in the Orange Walk district.

✓ GABRIEL, J. S., M.R.C.S.E.—Medical officer, Antigua, district 6, 1881.

GAETKE, HEINRICH.—Government interpreter, Heligoland, Jan., 1853; brigade office clerk, British German Legion, May, 1854; governor's clerk and interpreter, Jan., 1856; government secretary, Oct., 1865; *ex officio* member of executive council; administered the government at various times from 1868 to 1882.

GAHAN, CHARLES FREDERIC, F.R.G.S.—Entered the Royal Navy, June, 1862, retired 18th Nov., 1873; served on the Cape of Good Hope and East Coast of Africa stations; specially employed under the India Office from Mar., 1875, to Mar., 1878, and under the Admiralty from June, 1878, to Nov., 1881; head accountant, treasury, Mauritius, 10th Nov., 1881; acting secretary to the executive and legislative councils, Mauritius, 18th May, 1882; on special service to Bahamas in 1885, to examine the affairs of the public bank; P.M.G., W. Australia, 1886.

GALBRAITH, WILLIAM.—Emigrated to Melbourne 1852; clerk, accountant's branch, G.P.O., June, 1853; controller, money order office, April, 1864; also of savings banks, Sept., 1865; assistant secretary, post and telegraph department, 1887.

✓ GALGEY, OTHO, L.R.C.S. Irel., M.K. and Q.C.P.L., L.M.—Medical officer, No. 5 District, St. Vincent, Feb., 1872; assistant colonial surgeon, Castries, St. Lucia, Nov., 1878.

GALIZIA, HON. E. LEWIS, C.E. and Architect, Member Inst. C.E.—Draughtsman, public works department, Malta, 1846; in 1852 received warrant to practise the profession of surveyor and architect; assistant surveyor and valuator of landed property, land department, July, 1854; government surveyor in 1856, and member of the university board for examination of candidates for the profession of surveyors and architects; chief government surveyor in 1860; in 1861 agent of the Malta government in connection with the works for the extension of the Great Harbour, carried out by the Admiralty through contractors. Complete survey and a set of record and descriptive plans of all government property in Malta and Gozo were made under his direction in 1859-66. In 1878 and 1879 proceeded on two special missions to Cyprus for reporting on the island generally, and also as to its convenience for a Maltese settlement; April, 1880, consulting engineer to sanitary medical board; June, 1880, was appointed director of public works, with a seat in the council of government *ex officio*; president of the local commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

GALLWEY, LIONEL PAYNE.—Member I.C.E., assistant engineer, Cape railways, 1876; district engineer, 1878; resident engineer, Jamaica government railways, 1880; superintendent, public works, Barbados, 1886.

GALLWEY, MICHAEL H., C.M.G. (1883).—

Called to the bar in Ireland, 1853; attorney-general, Natal, 1857; member of council.

GALLWEY, LIEUT.-GEN., THOMAS LIONEL JOHN, R.E.—2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, 19th Mar., 1839; served in the West Indies from Jan., 1842, to June, 1845; employed in Ireland during the famine, 1846-47, as inspecting officer, under the Board of Works; served in Canada, 1849-58; employed 1858-62 in the construction of the fortified position in front of Gosport; member of the ordnance select committee, 1862-65; member of special military commission to the army of the United States of America during the war of 1864; employed as commanding Royal Engineer in building works of defence at Quebec, 1865-58; commandant, school of military engineering at Chatham, 1868-75; commanding royal engineers and colonel on staff, Gibraltar 1877-79; inspector-general of fortifications, 1880-82; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda, May, 1882.

GALT, HON. SIR ALEX. T., G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1869).—Born 1817; entered Canadian Parliament, 1849, and was almost continuously a member, first of the old legislative assembly, and later of the House of Commons, until 1872, when he retired from parliament; was finance minister from 7th Aug., 1885, to 21st May, 1886; from March, 1864, to Aug., 1866; and from 1st July to 4th Nov., 1867; declined to form an administration, 1858; a delegate to the colonial conference in London, 1867, for carrying out final terms of the union of the Canadian provinces; appointed commissioner under the Washington treaty for the valuation of the fishing privileges conceded to the United States, 1874; high commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, 1880 to 1883.

GARCIA, A. H.—Inspector-general of war department, Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; C.C. and R.M., Stockenström, 1884.

GARCIA, EGBERT B.—Clerk to C. C. and R. M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clerk in general post-office, Cape Town, 1865 to 1869; civil commissioner and magistrate, Beaufort division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1872; C. C. and R. M. of Queenstown Division, 1st Feb., 1883.

GARNETT, T. TAYLOR.—Clerk of consolidated board, Barbados, Oct., 1878, to Mar., 1881; clerk Look Hospital, July, 1880, to Mar., 1881; clerk of market and inspector weights and measures, Mar., 1881; acting clerk, executive committee, June, 1883; acting secretary poor law board, Mar. to Oct., 1884; inspector of seamen's lodging houses, 1884; secretary to finance commission, 1885.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in Jan., 1867; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mar., 1868; clerk of councils, Sept., 1868, to April, 1878; deputy-secretary, registrar and clerk of the crown, and secretary, board of education, Mar., 1871, to April, 1878; commissioner of census, 1871; acting auditor, Nov., 1871, to Oct., 1872, and June to Nov., 1875; secretary to executive committee, 1875-6; acting treasurer, April, 1876, to April, 1877, May, 1879, to Feb., 1880, and Oct., 1881, to July, 1882; and *ex-officio* a member of the legislature; auditor, 1st April, 1878; notary public, 1880; compiler of census, 1881; acting treasurer, St. Lucia, from Dec., 1882, to Mar., 1883; acting police magistrate, St. Vincent, May, 1883, to June, 1884; treasurer, St. Lucia, July, 1884.

GARRAWAY, R. F.—Postmaster, Dominica, June, 1881; secretary, board of health and quarantine board, Sept., 1881.

GARRETT, G. H.—Sub-treasurer and collector, British Sherbro, Jan., 1887; J.P. for Sierra Leone, commissioner court of requests, and deputy coroner, Sherbro, Feb., 1887.

GARRICK, SIR J. F., Q.C., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1885).—Secretary for public lands and mines, Queensland, 6th Feb., 1878; attorney-general, 7th Dec., 1878, to 21st Jan., 1879; colonial treasurer and postmaster-general, 13th Nov. to 31st Dec., 1883, when he resigned the former office; appointed agent-general for that colony in London, 24th June, 1884; delegate to the Colonial conference, 1887.

GATT, C.—Superintendent of the government printing office, Malta, Feb., 1882; was private secretary to Sir Richard Wood, when H.M.'s diplomatic agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, from Sept., 1868, to May, 1871.

GATT, MAJOR-GEN. SAVERIO, C.M.G. (1883).—Ensign, R.M.F.A., 1825; lieutenant and adjutant, 1837; captain, 1847; major, 1858; lieutenant-colonel, 1861; colonel, 1866; hon. major-general, 1877. Held the following staff appointments at Malta, acting barrack master, brigade major, and attached to deputy quartermaster-general's department.

GATTY, STEPHEN HERBERT.—Scholar of Winchester School and New College, Oxford; called to the bar by the Middle Temple, Nov., 1874; went the north-eastern circuit; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1883; acting chief justice, Leeward Islands, and local commissioner, West India Incumbered Estates Court for Antigua, June to Oct., 1884; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, July, 1884; local commissioner of the Incumbered Estates Court for St. Christopher, Oct., 1884.

GAVIN, J. C.—Secretary to treasury, receiver-general and paymaster-general, New Zealand, 1st Mar., 1860.

GELLIBRAND, HON. W. A. B.—Member, legislative council, Tasmania, since 1871; president, legislative council, July, 1886.

GENIS, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN.—Clerk to state attorney, Transvaal, 1874; clerk to R.M., public prosecutor, and postmaster, Christiana, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Christiana, 1880; ditto, Rustenburg, July, 1880; pensioned upon retrocession in 1881; registrar of deeds, Stellaland, Sept., 1884; also treasurer and distributor of stamps; clerk to land commission, British Bechuanaland, Nov., 1885; registry clerk and J.P., Vryburg, July, 1886.

GIBBS, J. HATCH.—Barrister-at-law, comptroller of stamps, Victoria, Dec., 1879.

GIBBS, R.—Registrar-general, registrar of the supreme court, and registrar of titles, Victoria, 13 May 1874.

GIBALTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, JOHN MACDOUGALL.—Educated at Merchiston Castle school and the university of Glasgow; Blackstone prizeman in Latin, 1861; Blackstone gold medalist in Greek, 1862; M.A. 1869; called to the Scottish bar 18th July, 1868; substitute procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, Dec., 1881.

GIBSON, J. W.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting police magistrate, Harrispatu, 1866; acting police magistrate, Panaduré, 1867; commissioner of requests, &c., Avisawalla and Pasyala, June, 1868; police magistrate, Mátara, Oct. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Nov. 1871; police magistrate, Haldumulla, May, 1872, to continue to act as assistant government agent Colombo; police magistrate, Gampola, Sept. 1872; district judge, Ratnapura, Jan., 1885.

GIBSON, W. C., C.M.G. (1869).—Appointed to

the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1832; attached to the colonial secretary's office, 1833; also in that year assistant collector of customs, Negombo, and assistant government agent, Colombo; commissioner of loan board, auditor of the supreme court, and chairman of the savings bank, 1838; assistant colonial secretary, &c., 1840; acting auditor-general, 1846 and 1849; acting colonial secretary, 1850; auditor-general, 1851; acting colonial secretary, 1855 and 1859, in which office he was confirmed, Aug., 1860. Retired on pension, 1869.

GIE, T. I. M.—Resident magistrate, Tarka division, Cape Colony, 1st Aug., 1876.

GIFFORD, EDRIE FREDERICK, V.C., 3RD BARON.—Born, 1849; succeeded his father, 1872; educated at Harrow; entered 83rd Foot, 1869; exchanged to 24th Foot, 1873; and to 57th Foot in 1876; major, 1880; served with distinction in the Ashantee expedition, 1873-4 (medal with clasp); and for his gallantry at the taking of Bequeh was awarded the Victoria Cross; on staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1875, when on special mission to Natal and in Cyprus in 1878-9; served in Zulu war in 1879; and when Sir G. Wolseley was appointed commander-in-chief joined his staff as A.D.C.; took a leading part in the capture of Cetwyayo, and at the conclusion of the war brought home the despatches; colonial secretary, Western Australia, 1880, and senior member of the legislative council; colonial secretary, Gibraltar, Dec., 1882.

GILES, CAPTAIN GEORGE EDWARD, R.A.—Born 1st Jan. 1855; educated at Cheltenham College; entered R.M. Academy, 1872; lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Jan., 1875; captain, Jan., 1884; served in Gaika and Galeka campaign, South Africa, 1877 and 1878 (mentioned in despatches and London Gazette); garrison adjutant and remount officer commencement Zulu War, Cape Town; commanded Artillery Troop, C.M. Riflemen, May, 1879; served in Morosi campaign; commanded artillery at final attack and capture of Morosi's Mountain (mentioned in despatches), (medal with clasp, 1877, 1878, 1879); commanded Cape Field Artillery, 1880; served in Basuto campaign, 1880, 1881; 2nd in command and assistant commissioner, 1st Battalion Perak Sikhs, Perak, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1884.

GILES, MAJOR JAMES.—Commandant of volunteers, 1873, and R.M., Alfred County, Natal, 1874; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the army in 1853 as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons; served in the Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in the Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general actions; received Central Indian medal and clasp; retired with rank of major; entered the civil service, Natal, in 1870, as assistant clerk legislative council.

GILL, HON. C. I.—Puisne judge, superior court, Montreal, province of Quebec, 1879.

GILL, DAVID, LL.D. (Aber. and Edin.), F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., 3rd class Medjidie, corresponding member Imp. Acad. Sc., St. Petersburg.—Astronomer to Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres), 1872; organised transit of Venus expedition to Mauritius, 1874, and to Ascension to observe opposition of Mars, 1877; astronomer, Cape, 1881; gold medal, Roy. Astron. Soc., 1882.

GILL, JOHN B.—Appointed, after examination by civil service commissioners, clerk in emigration commissioners' office, June, 1864; first class clerk, 12th Sept., 1875; transferred to colonial office on abolition of emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

GILLARD, RICHARD.—Clerk in the customs, Bridgewater, England, Jan., 1852; third class clerk in secretary's office, London, July, 1855; second class, Dec., 1858; first class, Jan., 1866; surveyor-general of customs and inspector of invoices Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1868; collector of customs, Kingston, Mar., 1869; collector general, May., 1883.

GILLIES, HON. DUNCAN.—Premier and treasurer of Victoria, also minister of railways and minister of mines; appointed president of the board of land and works, and commissioner of crown lands and surveys, May, 1868; held the office of commissioner of railways and roads, 10th June, 1872, to 7th Aug., 1875; was commissioner of crown lands, &c., 20th Oct., 1875, to 21st May, 1877; commissioner of railways, &c., 5th Mar. to 3rd Aug., 1880, also 8th Mar., 1883, to 18th Feb., 1886, when he took office as premier and treasurer on the retirement of the Hon. James Service.

GILLIES, HON. THOMAS B.—Elected member of the house of representatives, New Zealand, 1860; attorney-general, 1862; postmaster-general and secretary for crown lands, 1863-4; colonial treasurer, 1872; superintendent of the province of Auckland, 1869-73; one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of New Zealand, 1875.

GILPIN, BENJAMIN JOSIAH.—Second landing waiter, 27th April, 1864; 1865, sub-collector of customs, Palma and Leckie; 1868, senior landing waiter and clerk of powder magazine; senior examining officer, Lagos, 1st Jan., 1876.

GIRARD, HON. M. A.—Began his political life with the organization of Manitoba as a province of the Dominion; was a member of the local government under the first three lieutenant-governors, and occupied the positions of provincial treasurer, provincial secretary, and minister of agriculture; in 1872 appointed senior member of the north west council and a senator of Canada, which latter position he still holds.

GISBORNE, HON. WILLIAM.—Was commissioner of crown lands at Auckland, New Zealand, from 1848 to 1853; from 1853 to 1869, held the office of under secretary of that colony; was colonial secretary, and for some time also minister of public works, with seats, first in the legislative council, and afterwards in the House of Representatives, from 1869 to 1872; held the office of N. Z. Government insurance commissioner from 1870 to 1875; became, in 1877, again a member of the House of Representatives in New Zealand. Was a member of the Grey Ministry from July, 1879, to Oct., 1879.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, M.P.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under-secretary for the colonies from Jan. to April, 1835; vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint, from Sept. 1841, to May, 1843, when he became president of the board of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resigned both Feb. 1845; was secretary of state for the colonies from Dec., 1845, to July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1855; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, Nov., 1858; reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan. 1846, and sat for the

university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; first lord of the treasury, Dec. 9, 1868; chancellor of the exchequer and master of the mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned Feb., 1874; was returned as M.P. for Midlothian, and became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880; resigned the latter office, 16th Dec., 1882; resigned on defeat of the budget proposals, June, 1885; again first lord of the treasury, Feb. to Aug., 1886.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Third clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, 1st Jan., 1873; second clerk, 1st Aug., 1873; chief clerk, 1st Aug., 1884; appointed to act as sub-immigration agent, 1st April, 1881; confirmed, Oct., 1885.

GLADWIN, WALTER HENRY.—Supernumerary clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, Sept., 1877; 6th clerk, Aug., 1884; 5th clerk, Oct., 1885; third-class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

GLOSSOP, FRANK C.—Clerk, War Office, Nov., 1878; clerk, auditor-general, Cyprus, Mar., 1879; first clerk to receiver-general, Sept., 1879; island treasurer, April, 1885.

GLYDE, GEORGE FREDERICK.—3rd class clerk, police department, Western Australia, 1864; 2nd class clerk, 1875; accountant treasury department, 1878; accountant crown lands department, 1885.

GLYN, MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD T., C.B., C.M.G. (1880), for services in the Zulu war.

GOBEIL, ANTOINE.—Secretary, department of public works, Canada, Jan., 1885.

GOBLE, BLAKE.—Gazetted ensign 3rd West India Regiment, 1852; lieutenant, 1853; transferred to 57th regiment, on service in the Crimea, 1855; justice of the peace, Natal, 1860; surveyor-general department, 1874; 1875, transferred to the port establishment; in the same year to the excise department; 1877, inspector of Lazaretto; appointed to the customs department, 1880.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, an examining officer H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspector of invoices and chief landing surveyor H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the commissioners to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, April, 1870; acting collector of customs, Kingston, from Aug. to Dec., 1873, and from Oct., 1875, to Sept., 1876; acted in June and Aug., 1874, as island treasurer, and as collector-general of customs, July, 1875, and Mar., to July, 1885; collector of customs and shipping master, Kingston, May, 1883.

GOLDNEY, JOHN TANKERVILLE.—Educated Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1869, Northern Circuit; Attorney-general, Leeward Islands, April, 1880; acting chief justice, May, 1881; puisne judge, British Guiana, June, 1883; judge, supreme court, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1887.

GOLDSWORTHY, R. T., C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Onao, Bussertgunj, and re-capture of Bussertgunj; for these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowkee, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column

in Central India; medal with clasp; passed the examination for the Staff College; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; inspector of Houssa police and district magistrate, Lagos, 1870; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in command of a large native force, to finish the war with the Ahoonahs, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; president of Nevis, May, 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877, and senior member of legislative council; administrator of the Government, and colonial secretary of St. Lucia, 1881; governor British Honduras, 1884.

GOODCHAP, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Grammar School, Huntingdon; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sydney, 1853; in the lands and works department, 1856, and in the works department, 1859; chief clerk, railway department, 1870; secretary, 1875; commissioner for railways, 21st Jan., 1878.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Educated at University College; graduated B.A. (honours) at the University of London, 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1870; went South Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions; attorney-general and advocate in Admiralty, British Honduras, 1883; chief justice, 1886; commissioner to revise and consolidate the laws of the colony, 1886.

GOULD-ADAMS, CAPT. H.—Royal Scots Fus.; commanding a troop, Bechuanaland Border Police, Aug., 1885.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877).—Was private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1870; private secretary to governor of Mauritius, 1870; private secretary to the governor, Fiji, 1875.

GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1878).—Was private secretary to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when first lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; was M.P. for Beverley from July 29, 1854, till March, 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary, to the Ionian Islands, in Nov., 1858; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1859, captain commandant of the 1st Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers, Feb. 25, 1860, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct., 1861; governor of Trinidad, Nov. 1866; governor of Mauritius, 1870; retired, 1874; governor of the new colony of Fiji, Jan., 1875; Her Majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1877; also consul for the Western Pacific, 1877; governor of New Zealand, 1880; resigned 1882; governor of Ceylon, 1883.

GORDON, MAJOR - GENERAL A. H. A.—Late York and Lancaster regt.; served in the Ashantee War, 1873-4; drilled and disciplined a force of 350 men at the Gold Coast, which formed the nucleus of the force taken by Sir J. Glover up the Volta; commanded the Cape Coast volunteers, a force of 120 men, and raised a corps of labourers, with whose assistance he built the forts of Napoleon and Abbaye; commanded the Houssas, defence of Abakrampa, capture of Adubiassu, battle of Amoafu, capture of Bequah, action of Garbenbah, (wounded) ambuscade of Ordah, battle of Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie—medal with clasp; promoted captain and brevet of major. On returning to Cape Coast, he organized a police force of Houssas at Anamaboe. In the Afghan war, 1878-9, served in the expedition to Bazar Valley and action of Deh Sarak; brevet of lieutenant-colonel; appointed chief commandant of police

and inspector of prisons, Cyprus, 1878; superintendent of the prison, Hong Kong, 1884.

GORDON, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Clerk of Council, Tobago, Oct., 1873, to July, 1874; clerk of petty sessions of district No. 2, July, 1877; appointed inspector of inland revenue officers, 1 July, 1878; acted as auditor of public accounts, 10 July, 1880, to 30 June, 1881; when he was appointed auditor and registrar; acted as treasurer and controller of customs April to May, 1882, and June to Sept., 1885; is a J. P.

GORDON, J. M.—Lieut., R.A., 1875; staff instructor, S. Australia, 1881; lieut. in command of colonial artillery, 1882; captain, 1883; major, 1885.

GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE.—Clerk to consul-general of Western Pacific, August, 1879; clerk of executive council and chief clerk of crown lands in colony of Fiji, May, 1880; also acted as secretary to lands commission; appointed resident commissioner and stipendiary magistrate for the island of Rotumah, May, 1882; commissioner to inquire into claims of Europeans to land, Nov., 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Fiji, April, 1886.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Born, 1848; clerk and Zulu interpreter to assistant resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1866; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Alfred County, 1867; acting clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps and issuer of licences, 1869; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, borough and county of Durban, 1870; acting interpreter of the circuit court, Durban, combined courts, and immigration department, interpreter of the supreme and circuits courts, and native high court of Natal, 1878; registrar court of appeal, May, 1880; acting R.M., and administrator native law, Nuisinja, June, 1883, to Jan., 1884; ditto, Alexandra, April, 1884, to Feb., 1885.

GORMAN, W. J.—Captain, late of the Ceylon Rifles; assistant commissary-general, Ceylon, 1858; acting deputy commissary-general, 1863, resumed duties, 1864; acting deputy commissary-general, 1866; colonial storekeeper, Sept., 1867; is a J.P. for the island; Lieut.-col. commanding Ceylon volunteers, June, 1882.

GORMANSTON (14th Viscount) (created 1478), and BARON GORMANSTON, United Kingdom, 1868, JENICO WILLIAM JOSEPH PRESTON, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Born 1837; has been chamberlain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a commissioner of national education, and deputy lieutenant-col., Dublin; served in the 60th Rifles during the Indian mutiny (medal); governor-in-chief, Leeward Islands, 1885; of British Guiana, 1887.

GORRIE, SIR JOHN (Knt. 1882).—Called to the bar of Scotland, 1856; Captain Q.E.R.V., 1859; one of the honorary advocate-deputies for Scotland, 1860; practised in London, 1862 to 1869; counsel for Jamaica Committee before Royal Commission in that colony 1866; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 10th Aug., 1869; 3rd puisne judge, supreme court, 5th Sept., 1870; 2nd puisne judge, 12th Sept., 1870; member of the police and old immigrants inquiry commission, 1872; president of the council of education, 1874-6; acting 1st puisne judge, April, 1875; chief justice of Fiji, Mar., 1876; chief judicial commissioner Western Pacific, 1878; acting high commissioner Western Pacific, June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; chief justice of Leeward Islands, 1882; chief justice, Trinidad, 1885.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP OF—RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1843; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1841; vicar

of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; was secretary to the colonial and continental church society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of New South Wales until its separation in 1863.

✓ **GOULDSBURY, BRIGADE SURGEON** (retired) **VALESIUS SKIPTON, M.D., C.M.G. (1876).**—Served in several capacities under the Gold Coast government, and was employed upon more than one special mission to native tribes; administrator of the government of Gambia, March, 1877 to 1884; was in command of the expedition sent to explore the Upper Gambia in 1881.

GOULET, HON. M.—Minister of agriculture, province of Manitoba, Canada, Jan., 1880.

GOWAN, JAMES ROBERT, LL.D.—Lieut., 4th regt., New York, 1838; called to the Canadian Bar, 1839; judge of Simcoe, 1842-83; chairman of board of public instruction, 1844 to 1871; commissioner for consolidating statute law of Canada, 1858-59; chairman of board of judges, 1869-86; engaged in consolidation of the criminal law for the Dominion, 1869; member of "The Law Reform Commission," 1871; royal commissioner to inquire into charges against the ministry in reference to the Pacific railway contract, 1873; commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Ontario, 1876-77; appointed to high court of justice, 1882; a senator of the Dominion, 1885; chairman of Barrie Collegiate Institute, by annual election, 1881-87.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE.—Draftsman, engineer's department, South Australia, 1862; chief clerk, land office, 1863; deputy surveyor general, 1855; surveyor general, 1861; also inspector of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—(New South Wales) 2nd Bishop of, **RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.**—Educated Durham University, where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; consecrated in 1869; formerly rector of North Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham University.

GRAHAM, CYRIL CLERKE, C.M.G. (1877).—Was honorarily attached to Lord Dufferin, British commissioner in Syria, from Sept. 10th, 1860, till June, 1861; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1866, to 9th Mar., 1867; lieut.-governor, Grenada, 1875, to Sept., 1877.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after a competitive examination, 30th May, 1870; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; appointed private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st Oct., 1872; to the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 8th Jan., 1881, to 5th Aug., 1881; to Mr. L. H. Courtney, M.P., 6th Aug., 1881; to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 12th May, 1882; and to the Earl of Dunraven, 24th June, 1885; to Sir R. Herbert, 3rd Feb., 1886; and again to the Earl of Dunraven, 3rd Aug., 1886 to Feb., 1887.

GRANDJEAN, REV. J. F. J.—Educated at Bastogne and Floreffe (Belgium); student in theology at Paris, 1864 to 1870; professor at Nice, 1870 to 1872; priest in 1871; missionary in France, 1872 to 1874; preacher at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1874 to 1876; acting curate of Grouville and St. Heliers (Jersey), 1876 to 1878; curate of Melton Mowbray, 1879; civil chaplain of the Seychelles, 1st April, 1880.

GRANT, HENRY EUGENE WALTER.—In the service of the Colonial Bank from May, 1874, to Feb., 1882; secretary to the Education Board, Barbados, from Feb., 1882, to 30 May, 1883; private secretary to Sir W. Robinson, 1 June, 1883;

and at Trinidad, 1885; proceeded on mission to Venezuela, 1887.

GRANT, J. M.—Chief secretary and minister of public instruction, Victoria, Australia, 9th July, 1881; retired 1883.

GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G. (1884).—Barrister-at-law; late member of the legislative council, Barbados; was speaker, house of assembly, and held various high judicial and other appointments in the island.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (1862).—Educated at Eton, Edinburgh, and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service, 1828; secretary to the Indian law commission, 1837; commissioner for the debts of the Raja of Mysore, 1844; secretary to the government of Bengal, 1848; secretary to the governor-general of India in council (home department), 1852; subsequently transferred to the foreign department; a member of the council of India, May, 1854; was lieut.-governor of Bengal from May, 1859, to 1862; governor of Jamaica, June, 1866, until 1874; deputy lieutenant of Inverness.

GRANT, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PATRICK, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. (1868).—Entered the military service, 1819; served with the army at Gwalior, 1843-4; Sutlej, 1845-6; Punjab, 1848-9; Afghanistan, 1849-50; governor of Malta, Mar., 1867, to June, 1872; governor of Chelsea Hospital, Mar., 1874.

GRANVILLE, EARL, K.G., D.C.L., Oxon.—(RT. HON. GRANVILLE GEORGE LEYFSON GOWER). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was attached to the embassy at Paris from May, 1835, till Aug. 1836; was M.P. for Morpeth from Feb. 10, 1837, till Feb. 1840, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from March 7, 1840, till Sept. 3, 1841; was M.P. for Lichfield from Sept., 1841, till he succeeded to the peerage as 2nd earl, Jan. 8, 1846; was appointed master of the buckhounds, July 9, 1846; sworn a privy councillor, Aug. 1, 1846; appointed one of the commissioners of railways, Nov. 4, 1846; and a deputy lieutenant of Salop in the same year; appointed vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general, May 7, 1848; Jan. 3, 1850, one of the commissioners for the promotion of the exhibition of works of industry of all nations to be held in the year 1851; was secretary of state for foreign affairs from Dec. 27, 1851, till Feb. 27, 1852; was appointed lord president of the council, Dec. 28, 1852; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 21, 1854; a member of the committee of education, July 3, 1854; was again appointed lord president of the council, Feb. 8, 1855; ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias (Alexander II), on the occasion of his imperial majesty's coronation, July 22, 1856; and chancellor of the University of London, Dec. 26, 1856; resigned office, Feb. 26, 1858; was again appointed lord president of the council, June 13, 1859; K.G., July 6, 1859; was appointed in 1861 to be one of the commissioners for the international exhibition of works of industry and arts to be held in London in 1862; was in attendance on her majesty when she proceeded to Germany in the autumn of 1863; resigned office, July 5, 1866; constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports; secretary of state for the colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9 Dec. 1868; succeeded the Earl of Clarendon as secretary of state, foreign affairs, July, 1870; resigned, Feb. 1874; secretary of state for foreign affairs, April, 1880, to June, 1885; secretary of state for the Colonies, Feb. to Aug., 1886.

✓ **GRATIAEN, E.**—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAVES, J. H., M.P. for Delatele, Victoria—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, 9th July, 1881, to Mar., 1883.

GRAVES, T. N.—June, 1854, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; Nov. 1, 1858, clerk in treasury; May, 1864, joint district clerk; district clerk, Pamplemousses, 13 March, 1878; now district clerk, Plaines Wilhelms.

GRAY, A. R.—Educated at the Edinburgh Institution; J.P., eastern district, county of St. George, Trinidad, 1858; 2nd clerk, post office, Jan., 1875; storekeeper and paymaster public works department, Feb., 1875; chief collector, railway department, Feb., 1876; and of Government tramways, Dec., 1878; traffic manager, railway department, Jan., 1880.

GRAY, J. H.—Puisne judge of British Columbia, 1872.

GRAY, MARTIN W.—Postmaster of Antigua, Dec., 1877; immigration agent, Sept., 1880.

GRAY, ROBERT J.—Under colonial secretary, Queensland, 1 Jan., 1880.

GRAY, S. BROWNLOW.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; inspector of schools, Bermuda, 1848; attorney general and advocate general, 1861.

GREAVES, MAJOR - GENERAL SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B.—Has held several important posts; was chief secretary to Government in Cyprus, July, 1878, to July, 1879; adjutant-general in India, Oct., 1879, to Oct., 1884; chief of the staff at Suakin, 1885; is now in command of Meerut division of the Indian army.

✓ **GREEN, A. PIERCE.**—Surgeon, A.M.D., 1878; medical officer, colonial forces in Basuto war, 1881; regimental surgeon, left wing, Cape Mounted Rifles, 1881-4; medical officer, Cape railways, 1885; ditto Bechuanaland border police, 1885.

GREEN, H. W.—Educated at Marlborough College; junior "Brown" prizeman, 1867, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained an open scholarship in classics; writer Ceylon civil service, Jan., 1870; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, Mar., 1871; police magistrate, Panwilla, Dec., 1871; to continue to act at Batticaloa; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégala, July, 1873; extra assistant to the Government agent, Galle, 1 Jan., 1874; police magistrate, Pánaduré, 1 Jan., 1874; office assistant at Kandy to the Government agent for the Central Province, 1 Mar., 1875; assistant Government agent, Negombo, 2 Nov., 1876; director of public instruction, 1 May, 1883.

GREENE, WILLIAM.—Educated at St. Edmund's R. C. College, Hertfordshire; chief clerk, procureur general's office, Mauritius, 1863; government translator of laws, 1870; joint author of a work, "Labor Laws of Mauritius;" crown solicitor, 1872; in 1873 member of a commission of inquiry into the prison system of the island; in 1877-78, twice acting district magistrate of Grand Port; in 1878 was member of a commission to frame rules of practice and procedure for stipendiary courts, and in 1879 member of a commission to frame general regulations to carry out the new laws on masters and servants; author of several editions of a digest, "Index to the Laws of Mauritius;" acting registrar, supreme court, April, 1883; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1883; colonial postmaster, Aug., 1884; author of a work on criminal jurisprudence, 1884; member of the council of education; nominated official member of council, April, 1886.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surveyor-General of Queensland, retired 1 Sep, 1879; trustee of the Queensland museum, 1876.

GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G., 1876).—Past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for various works in the colonies of Ceylon, Trinidad, Cape, West Australia, the Malay State of Perak, &c.; lieutenant-col., Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.

GREGORY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G., (1875).—Was member of Parliament for Dublin city, 1842 to 1847, and for Galway county, 1857 to 1871; sworn member of the Privy Council for Ireland, 1871; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East.

GRENIER, S.—Attorney-general, Ceylon, 1886.

GRESHAM, JOHN FOSTER.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1849; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852; special pleader, northern circuit; attended Hull, west riding, Manchester, Middlesex, and central criminal court sessions; chief justice of Grenada, 1863.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil.) 1848.—Ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1829; lieutenant, 1833; and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the north-west part of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled "Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia, during 1837-8-9;" was for some time resident magistrate at Albany, West Australia; governor of South Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; re-appointed governor of New Zealand, June, 1861; is author of "Polynesian Mythology;" relieved of the government of New Zealand, end of 1867; retired on a governor's pension in 1872; superintendent of the Province of Auckland, 1875; premier of New Zealand, 1877 to 1879.

GREY, 3RD EARL (Creat. 1806), VISCT. HOWICK, 1801; BARON GREY, 1806 (Utd. Kgd.m.); BART., 1746 (Gt. Brit.); Privy Councillor, 1835, K.G., G.C.M.G., 1869.—**HENRY GEORGE GREY.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1823); was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833; under secretary for the home department from Jan. till July, 1834; secretary at war from April, 1835, to Sept. 1839; secretary of state for the colonies from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; lord-lieut. of Northumberland, 1847; was M.P. for Winchelsea from 1826 to 1830, for Higham Ferrers in 1831, for North Northumberland from 1831 to 1851, and for Sunderland from Sept. 1841, till July, 1845.

GREY, MAJOR W. R.—Ensign 30th regt., 1843, served in England and Ireland; lieutenant, Ceylon rifles; during the rebellion of 1848 commanded the outpost of Ambepussu; served in Hong Kong from 1850 to 1854; acted as paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant; promoted to an unattached company in 1856; served in the campaign of 1860 in China; was sent to Japan with his troop for horses; on his return appointed captain-commandant of the mounted transport of the army; received the thanks of general (now) Lord Napier of Magdala; mentioned in despatches; promoted to rank of major in the army (medal and clasp); remained with the army of occupation in command of the 1st battalion military train, again mentioned in despatches; in 1863 proceeded with his battalion to New Zealand; 1865-7 aide-de-camp and military secretary to the governor of that colony, and for six months the additional duties of private secre-

tary; specially mentioned and recommended for promotion (medal); promoted to an unattached majority when the military train was broken up; superintendent of prisons, Straits Settlements, 1875; inspector of prisons, 1880.

GREY-WILSON, Wm.—Educated at Cheltenham College; private secretary to Sir William Grey, governor of Jamaica, 1874; to lieutenant-governor Edwd. E. Rushworth, March, 1877; administrator, Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., August, 1877; to lieutenant-governor, F. P. Barlee, British Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; acting magistrate, Orange Walk, in charge of frontier scouts, Dec., 1879, to April, 1880, and June, 1880, to March, 1881; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1883; special commissioner, Sulymah, Dec., 1883, to June, 1884; 4th assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1884; colonial secretary, St. Helena, July, 1886; acting governor, 1887.

GRIER, Wm. Magee, M.I.C.E.—Engineering assistant of public works department, Cape, May, 1887; acting chief inspector, July, 1881; confirmed July, 1882; is also hydraulic engineer, and J.P. for colony.

GRIEVE, R., M.D.—Medical superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Berbice, 24th Sept., 1875; acting medical officer, immigration department, Aug., 1885; surgeon-general of colony, Oct., 1885.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J.—Called to the bar in 1868 from offices of Hon. James McDonald (now chief justice of Nova Scotia) and of Hon. Wm. Miller (now speaker of Senate of Canada); edited Halifax "Express" till 1874; contested Halifax county for local legislation in 1874; edited Halifax "Herald" till 1878; appointed assistant on fishery commission under Washington Treaty in 1873; private secretary to minister of justice in 1878; secretary of Civil Service Commission in 1881; edited Toronto "Mail" till Aug. 6, 1885; when appointed Parliamentary librarian.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM HENRY.—Born 7th Aug., 1812; entered Imperial public service as a clerk in the office of the deputy postmaster-general, Canada, 24th April, 1831; promoted to be surveyor of post offices east of Kingston, 1st May, 1835; appointed Secretary of post office on its transfer to provincial control, 1851; deputy postmaster-general, Canada, 12th June, 1857; deputy postmaster-general of the Dominion, 30th May, 1868; appointed a commissioner for the re-organization of the civil service, 1868; was also a member of the Civil Service Commission, 1862; has been a member of the board of audit since its first establishment, 1858, and of the board of customs, excise, and stamps, since 1864; negotiated the postal convention with the United States, 1875; is vice-president of the Civil Service Building and Savings Society, and chairman of the Civil Service board.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Was lieutenant in the Uitenhage Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1846-47; lieutenant in Kafir police from 1st January, 1848, to 31st December, 1850; captain commanding the Albany Hottentot levy during the Kafir war of 1851-52 (medal); was several times mentioned in general orders; appointed in November, 1852, commandant of the second division of the armed mounted police force; in 1855 served under Sir Walter Currie as second in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galeka chief Kreli; captured the chief Fadana, near the sources of the Bashee river; C.C. and R.M., Albert,

1858; Queenstown, June, 1859; Albany, Nov., 1868; King Williamstown, July, 1869; in July, 1871, appointed governor's agent and chief magistrate for the territory of British Basutoland; in Sept., 1877, commandant of the frontier armed mounted police force upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Kreli; appointed on the 2nd and 3rd Oct., 1877, to rank in the Transkei command as a colonel in H.M.'s army; and all troops, imperial as well as colonial, on the eastern side of the Kei river, placed under his command; on the 16th Jan., 1878, appointed commandant-general of colonial forces, and served from that date in command of the colonial forces in the colony until the end of the Galeka war and the Gaika rebellion; in July, 1878, received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services; on the 26th August, 1878, re-appointed, as governor's agent in, and chief magistrate for, British Basutoland; colonel-commandant of colonial forces in and upon the borders of Basutoland; retired on pension, 1882.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Inspector of inland revenue officers, Barbados, 23rd March, 1874; acted as auditor-general, in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878; treasurer and collector of customs, St. Vincent, 8th Oct., 1879; and *ex officio* member of executive and legislative councils.

GRIFFITH, HORACE MAJOR BRANDFORD.—Was a student at Harrison College, Barbados; confidential clerk to administrator of Lagos, Oct., 1880; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Dec., 1880, to Mar., 1881; clerk of legislative council, Dec., 1880, to May, 1881; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Oct. to Dec., 1882; private secretary to Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., governor of the Gold Coast from Dec., 1882, to Mar., 1883, when he was appointed first clerk and warehouse keeper at Lagos; attached to audit office, Accra, in 1884; private secretary to lieutenant-governor and governor, Gold Coast, May, 1885, to May, 1886.

GRIFFITH, JOHN.—Entered audit department, Barbados, Dec. 1, 1876, as third clerk; second clerk, July 1, 1877; acting chief clerk from Oct., 1879, to Jan., 1880; appointed revenue officer, St. Patrick's, Grenada, Jan. 1, 1881; acting revenue officer, Carriacou, Jan. to Mar., 1881; chief revenue officer and warehouse keeper, Grenada, July, 1881; acting auditor of public accounts from Oct. 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882; also on three other occasions; treasury accountant from Oct. 1, 1883, to July 19, 1885; colonial postmaster, July 20, 1885.

GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL WALKER, K.C.M.G. (1886), Q.C.—Born at Merthyr Tydvil, 1845; educated at Sydney, N.S.W.; B.A., 1863; Most Travelling Fellowship, 1865; M.A., 1870; called to the Queensland bar, 1867; Q.C. 1876; entered the legislative assembly, 1872; attorney-general, 1874 to 1878; secretary for public instruction, 1876 to 1878; secretary for public works, 1878 to 1879; led the opposition in the assembly, 1879 to 1883; premier, colonial secretary, and secretary for public instruction, Nov., 1883; delegate to the Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney, Dec., 1883; resigned office of secretary for public instruction, Jan., 1885; member of the federal council of Australasia, and chairman of the standing committee of the federal council, 1886; resigned office of colonial secretary, April, 1886; and accepted newly created office of chief secretary; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

GRIFFITH, T. RISELY.—Entered the Colonial Bank service in 1869, and served in London, Barbados, and St. Vincent; auditor, Grenada, Nov., 1872, to Feb., 1878; private secretary to Sir

S. Freeling, K.C.M.G., governor of the Windward Islands in 1875; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Grenada, April, 1876, to May, 1877; treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, Mar., 1878; colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils; administered government of Gambia, 1887.

GRIFFITH, SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1879).—Member of legislative assembly, Barbados, 1861-74, and of numerous executive and legislative boards; auditor-general, 31st Mar., 1863; acting colonial secretary in 1874 and 1877; member of the executive council, 1876; lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and to administer the government of Lagos, Nov., 1879; administered the government in chief, Dec., 1880 to Mar., 1881, when he averted a war threatened by the Ashantis; also Oct. to Dec., 1882, and May to Oct., 1885; governor 6th Oct., 1885.

GRIFFITH, WM. BRANDFORD JUN., B.A. (Lond.), 1880.—Educated at Harrison's college, Barbados, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; Gilchrist scholar, 1877; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1881, practised at Lagos and Cape Coast; acting Queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, 3rd April to 18th Oct., 1884, and again Dec., 1885, to Aug., 1886; acting puisne judge, Jan., 1886; district commissioner, 1886.

GRIFFITH, WM. DOWNES, M.A. (Dub.).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Easter, 1855; attorney-general, Cape, 1866-72; retired on grant of responsible government; county court judge, England, 1877.

GROOM, WM. HENRY.—Born at Plymouth, 1833; emigrated to Queensland, 1857; alderman of Toowoomba, 1861; and member of legislative assembly for that place since 1862; speaker of the assembly, 1884; has been several times mayor of Toowoomba.

GROSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN.—Acting district magistrates' clerk, British Guiana, 1882; confirmed 4 April, 1884.

GUIANA, 1ST BISHOP OF.—MOST REV. WM. PIERCY AUSTIN, D.D.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835, and was created D.D. Aug., 1842; was Archdeacon of British Guiana, 1838, and on the erection of this Bishopric under letters patent, in 1842, was consecrated the 1st Bishop of Guiana; Primate of the West Indian Provinces, 1883.

GUIBERT, J.—Crown attorney and Queen's proctor, Mauritius, 1 July, 1883.

GUPPY, R. J. LECHMERE, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.M.Z.S.—Inspector of schools and superintendent of education, Trinidad, 1st July, 1866; appointed clerk in colonial secretary's department, 25th July, 1859; clerk of the council and confidential clerk, 24th March, 1861; secretary to the prison discipline commission in 1865; secretary and superintending inspector to the board of health, 31st August, 1866, to 31st May, 1867.

GURDON, SIR W. BRAMPTON, C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882).—Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (1863); appointed a clerk in the treasury, 1863; and received the K.C.M.G. for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to South Africa for the settlement of financial questions, resigned 1885.

GURNER, JOHN A.—Educated at Cheltenham and Jesus College (Camb.), LL.B.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1877; parliamentary draughtsman, Victoria, May, 1882.

GWYNNE, HON. J. W.—Puisne judge of supreme court and court of exchequer, Canada.

HABENS, REV. W. J., B.A. (Lond., 1862).—Minister, Congregational church, New Zealand, 1864-78; secretary, board of education, Christchurch, Jan., 1877, to May, 1878; inspector-general of schools, 1878; member (and secretary) of Royal Commission to enquire into the operations of New Zealand University and its relation to the secondary schools, 1879-80; fellow New Zealand University, 1880.

HADDON-SMITH, GEO. B.—Assistant inspector, Lagos constabulary, 1886.

HADEN, FRANCIS SEYMOUR, B.A.—Educated at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford; private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., lieutenant-governor of Natal, 17th March, 1877; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 17th March, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, 1st Jan., 1881; colonial secretary, 1887.

HAGARTY, J. H., D.C.L.—Judge of the court of common pleas, Ontario, Feb. 5, 1856; puisne judge of the court of Queen's bench, March 19, 1862, chief justice of the court of common pleas, same province, July, 1873; chief justice Queen's bench, Nov., 1878; chief justice of Ontario, 6 May, 1884.

HAJENIUS, J.—Excise surveyor, Natal, 14th August, 1874.

HALCOURT, FRED. M.A. (Wadham College, Oxon.).—Parliamentary librarian, S. Australia, Jan., 1870; clerk, assistant, and sergeant-at-arms, legislative council, April, 1874; clerk, house of assembly, May, 1887.

HALES, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed a clerk, after competitive examination, in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Sept. 1855; junior class, 1862; assistant clerk, 21st Jan. 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; principal clerk, 2nd April, 1879.

HALKETT, CAPTAIN FRED., CRAIGIE.—1872, passed 14th of successful competitors for Royal Indian Engineering College; 1872, lieutenant 1st Royal Lanark Militia; 1873, first lieutenant 1st Artillery Militia; 1875, passed alone out of detachment, school of instruction, Woolwich; 1875, November, captain 1st Artillery Militia; 1876, August, artillery instructor; 1876, September, artillery inspector, Gold Coast, Houssa Force; December, 1876, to May, 1877, on diplomatic mission to kings of Denker and Wassaw, and on special duty to Ashanti frontier; commissioner of Dixcove and Secondee; 1879, April, stipendiary magistrate, Fiji; 1880, a commissioner of supreme court; 1882-4, acting chief magistrate, sheriff, and superintendent of police; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1885.

HALL, CECIL G.—Volunteer colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Nov., 1866; clerk, general board of health, June, 1867; clerk, medical department, Nov., 1868; accountant, immigration department, June, 1872; senior clerk, Oct., 1880; acting inspector of immigrants, and acting chief clerk several times from 1880 to 1886; confirmed inspector of immigrants, Sept., 1886.

HALL, JOHN.—Clerk, Treasury, Melbourne, May, 1852; sub-treasurer and gold receiver, Beechworth, Mar., 1857; receiver of revenue and paymaster, Ballarat, Nov., 1860; inspector, country offices and travelling-receiver and paymaster, Aug., 1864; receiver and paymaster, Melbourne, July, 1880.

HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Late Premier, New Zealand.

HALL, W. W. PARSONS.—Educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent; appointed assistant irrigation officer, public works depart-

ment, Ceylon, 24th Mar., 1878; acting superintending officer, public works department, Putlam, Aug., 1879; assistant irrigation officer, Kurunegalle, Jan., 1880; irrigation officer, Kurunegalle, April, 1880; assistant engineer, Colombo harbour works, Feb., 1881; assistant engineer, Ceylon government railway extension, Dimbula, Mar., 1882; district engineer, public works department, Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements, 17th Mar., 1883, assistant treasurer, Taiping, Perak, 29th Mar. 1884.

HALLORAN, A. E.—Sheriff, Queensland, 24th Feb., 1864.

HALLORAN, HENRY, C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly principal under secretary for New South Wales. Retired on pension.

HAMILTON, ARTHUR SHIRLEY.—Entered the Royal Navy in June, 1862; lieut., Sept., 1872; served on the Mediterranean, China, and East African stations; present at the bombardment and reduction of Mombasa, Jan., 1875; retired Feb., 1876; treasurer and harbour master, Labuan, Aug., 1877; also surveyor and superintendent of prisons, Jan., 1882; is a member of the legislative council.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON.—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clerk receiver-general's office, British Guiana, July, 1878; acted as chief clerk in secretary's office, March to July, 1877; colonial book keeper, 1 Sept., 1879; acting receiver-general, Oct., 1881; and acting auditor-general, Aug., 1883; received thanks of council on leaving for post of receiver-general, &c., Trinidad, Feb., 1886; is a J.P.; acting auditor-general and member of legislative council, Nov., 1886.

HAMILTON, CHARLES EDWARD.—Born 1844; called to the bar, Ontario, 1865; elected mayor of Winnipeg, 1885; elected to Manitoba legislature, 1885; att.-gen., Manitoba, Feb., 1887.

HIAMILTON, KER BAILLIE, C.B., (1862).—Educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Indian military service in 1822; writer in the service of Mauritius in 1826, and assistant private secretary to governor; clerk of the council at the Cape of Good Hope in 1829; afterwards acted there as colonial secretary; lieut.-governor of Grenada, in 1846; administrator of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands in 1851; governor of Newfoundland, in 1852; governor-in-chief of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, in 1855, to Jan. 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT GEORGE CROOKSHANK, K.C.B.—Educated at Aberdeen University; book-keeper, board of trade; ditto, treasury; accountant-general of Navy, 1878; secretary to admiralty, 1881; under secretary to lord-lieutenant, Ireland, 1882; governor of Tasmania, 1887.

HAMILTON, W. A. B., C.M.G., (1887).—Educated at Harrow, appointed a junior clerk in the Colonial Office, May, 1864, after competitive examination; sent on secret service to North America in 1867; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1st class clerk, July, 1879; and private secretary to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct., 1872; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 18th Nov. 1872; private secretary to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., under secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th Feb., 1878; private secretary to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., chief secretary for Ireland, 15th Feb., 1878; captain in the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878; major, 18th June, 1883; author of "Mr. Montenello, a romance of the civil service"; private secretary to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; and to Sir H. Holland, Jan., 1887; secretary to Colonial confer., 1887.

HAMLEY, WILLIAM WYMAUD, M.A.—Clare Coll., Camb. (Hon. classics, 1873); 1st class prof., Royal Coll., Mauritius, Jan., 1879; senior prof., May, 1887.

HAMLEY, WYMOND O.—Collector of customs for the colony of British Columbia, Sept. 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative council; collector of customs of Victoria (B. C.).

HAMMOND, E. J.—Government medical officer, Savanna Grande District, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

HAMMOND, H. T.—Chief inspector of distilleries, breweries, and excise, Victoria, 1 July, 1881.

HAMPSHIRE, FREDERICK K., M.B., M.R.C.S.—Colonial surgeon, Malacca, 1868; transferred to Singapore in 1872; to Penang in Mar., 1875, to June, 1876; again at Singapore, 1877; transferred to Penang in 1879, with charge of all the civil medical establishments at that settlement; is health officer and visiting surgeon under C.D.O.; registrar of births and deaths, 1881, and registrar of Mahomedan marriages, 1882; deputy superintendent of vaccination; is a justice of the peace, S.S.

HANNAY, W. M.—Forten years in Glasgow and S. W. Rly.; entered N. Zealand Govt. Rly. service May, 1876; asst. traffic manager, June, 1878; traffic manager, Aug., 1879; asst. gen. manager, Oct., 1880.

HANSARD, ARTHUR.—Ensign in the late Ceylon rifle regiment, 1856; attached to the surveyor-general's department, Badulla, 1858; lieut., 1859; assistant R.E., Colombo and Nuwara Eliya, 1861 to 1865, and again at Colombo in 1867; officer commanding pioneer force, public works department, from 1868; retired from the army, 1869; superintendent of police, central province, from 1873; western province, 1877; central province (acting), 1886.

HANSON, A. B.—Educated at the C. M. S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone, and Ipswich, Suffolk; tide waiter, Customs, Sierra Leone, July, 1862; landing and tide surveyor, Oct., 1863; acted as sub-collector in Sherbro, 1869; acted for the harbour master of Freetown in 1865; deputy harbour master, superintendent of quarantine, and superintendent of lighthouses, Sierra Leone, April, 1876.

HARDING, G. R.—Senior puisne judge, Queensland, July, 1879; a commissioner under Civil Procedure Reform Act, 1872; author of treatises on the acts and orders of the supreme court of Queensland and ecclesiastical law; acted as chief justice for twelve months.

HARDING, MORGAN H. M.—Lieut., North Tipperary Militia, 1878; in transport train, Trinidad, 1881; clerk, savings bank dept., 1882.

HARDING, W. A.—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the post office, 20th Mar., 1883; transferred to the colonial office, 15th Jan., 1884.

HARDINGE, HON. SIR ARTHUR EDWARD, K.C.B. (1886), C.B. (1857), C.I.E. (1886).—Son of Viscount Hardinge; born 1828, Captain 16th Foot, 1849; major, Coldstream Guards, 1867; lieutenant-colonel, 1868; major-general, 1868; general, 1883; served at the Sutlej and at Alma; commander-in-chief, Bombay, 1881; governor of Gibraltar, 1886.

HARDY, A. S., Q.C.—Secretary and registrar, province of Ontario, Canada, 1877.

HARDY, THE REV. EDWARD A.—Chaplain to govt., Malta, 1878; in charge of collegiate church of St. Paul, Valletta, and Holy Trinity.

HARE, FREDERICK ARTHUR.—Educated at St. Columba's College, Wicklow, Ireland; clerk to

magistrates, Vasse, Western Australia, 1880; clerk and assistant private secretary to Sir William C. F. Robinson, during various periods from 1880 to 1882; inspector of police for the Southern Districts of the colony, 1882; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Napier Broome; acting government resident, Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf, June, 1886.

HARE, REGINALD CHARLES.—Clerk, treasury, Western Australia, April, 1881; police inspector, southern districts, June, 1886.

HARISON, CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER, J.P.—Served in 73rd regiment during the Kaffir wars of 1851; was wounded (Kaffir war medal); conservator of crown forests in Uitenhage, Alexandria, and Humansdorp, 1856; and in George and Knysna in 1873.

HARISON, LAUNCELOT MALCOLM.—Assistant R.M., George, Cape Colony; is a J.P.; acted as C.C. and R.M. for the districts of George and Herschel during different periods between 1880 and 1886; was clerk in the office of the C.C., Oudtshoorn, 1876; clerk in high sheriff's office, 1877-78; clerk in attorney-general's office, 1878-79; passed civil service law examination, served as a volunteer on active service in Transkei, and as captain of native levies during the Basuto war of 1880.

HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAM, C.B. (1867), K.C.M.G. (1883) C.M.G. (1874).—Administrator of Honduras from 21st June, 1871, to 9th June, 1872; administrator of the Gold Coast, Sept., 1872, until 1874; and acted as administrator-in-chief of the West African Settlements for six months during the Ashantee invasion in 1873; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, Sept., 1875; of Grenada, 1877; served under Major Couran against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in April and May, 1861; commanded division of troops and native allies against the Ashantees in 1863; also defended Lower Combo, Gambia, in Feb., 1864, against natives of Googorou; in June, 1864, he commanded an expedition 160 miles up the river Gambia, and received the thanks of the Colonial Government, and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; he served as brigadier-general in command of the expedition against the Indians of Yucatan in Feb. and Mar., 1867; lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 1883; retired, 1884.

HARLEY, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in treasury, Trinidad, April, 1862; cashier in that department about three years; acted as warden and coroner for the Diego Martin Ward Union, July, 1870, to April, 1871; suptdt. of prisons, Oct., 1873, and inspector of industrial schools also, Oct., 1885.

HARMER, HERBERT J.—Harbour master, Malacca, 21st April, 1884; asst. Indian Immigr. agent, Dec., 1884.

HARPER, JULIAN F.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford; graduated 1875; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, April, 1877; clerk, governor's office, Western Australia, May, 1881; acting registrar of land titles and deeds, Oct. 1882; acting master in bankruptcy, taxing-master, and master supreme court, Feb., 1883; acting government resident, and chairman quarter sessions for the Northern District, May, 1883; justice of the peace for the colony.

HARAGIN, JOHN ARTHUR.—Super-numerary, colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, 1861; in 1862, assistant clerk of the peace for Port of Spain; in 1864, sixth clerk receiver general's office; in the same year, clerk to the inspector commandant of police; 1865, chief clerk of the colonial hospital; in 1867, landing waiter, customs department; in 1871, inspector of police,

northern division; in 1873, acting inspector of police southern division; warder, &c., of the Couva Ward Union, Sept., 1874; acting inspector of immigrants in 1875; commissioner Southern Province, 1 Oct., 1878.

HARRIMAN, B. C.—Secretary to the Law Department, Victoria, 1st July, 1872, having acted as such under the designation of chief clerk from July, 1870; joined the civil service as clerk in police department, Sept., 1854; and promoted to law department 1st Aug., 1860.

HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medallist of Christ's College, Cambridge; Tancred student in common law at Lincoln's Inn, 1877; 12th in the classical tripos, 1878; appointed a second class clerk in the Colonial Office after open competition, 1st July, 1879; secretary to the West Indies Finance Commission, Dec., 1882; and assistant secretary, Sugar Bounties Conference, 1887.

HARRIS, JOHN.—Entered the English inland revenue as 2nd class assistant of excise in April, 1862; 1st class, 1864; 2nd clerk, Sheffield collection, in 1866; chief clerk in the treasury, Jamaica, in Dec., 1870; acting treasurer, Dec., 1873, till Dec., 1874; acting commissioner of stamps, July, 1877.

HARRISON, JOHN B.—Scholar Christs Coll., Camb., B.A. (Nat. Sc. Tripos), 1887; M.A., 1887; Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, Barbados, Sept., 1879; also science master, Harrison Coll., and chemist to the General Agric. Soc.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Storekeeper, Trinidad, October 4th, 1866; office of the court of intendant, 1868; office of stipendiary magistrate, Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clerk at Government House, 21st Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs department in 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and inspector of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, JOHN.—Superintendent Kings House, Gardens and Grounds, Jamaica, during their formation, Nov., 1875; Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, Oct., 1881; acting director, public gardens and plantations, July, 1886; chief, botanical dept., Trinidad, Mar., 1887.

HARTE, LOVLACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.—Obtained a first-class certificate at I. C. College in Dec., 1875; articulated law student, 3rd Jan., 1876; acting clerk of the peace the same year; Jan., 1877, clerk in customs department, Trinidad; clerk in audit office, Sept., 1878; 7th clerk, Jan., 1883, 6th June, 1887; 2nd clerk, registrar, Sup. Ct., Sept., 1887.

HARTLEY, E. B.—Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Riflemen; created V.C. for gallantry in the operations against the stronghold of the Basuto chief Morosi; principal medical officer, Cape colonial forces, 1878; served through the Gaika, Morosi, and Basuto wars, 1878-9-80-1; was government medical officer, Basutoland, 1874-7.

HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc.—Inspector of schools, South Australia, 11th December, 1879.

HARTWELL, CAPTAIN (Retired) E. H. B., R.N.—Entered the royal navy, July, 1851; served in Black Sea and Baltic during Crimean War; subsequently on the Pacific, Mediterranean, and East Indian stations; promoted to Lieutenant, 1859, commander, 1863; retired, 1873, being then in command of a coast guard in Ireland; appointed inspector-general of police, Jamaica, Aug. 1878; consul for South Italy, Feb., 1886.

HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Merchant Taylor's School; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1871; private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1873; police

magistrate, St. Vincent, 1877; police magistrate, Grenada, 1879; acting attorney general, May, 1880, to Jan., 1881; acting colonial secretary in Jan., 1881; registrar, supreme court, Penang, Aug., 1881; acting attorney general, Straits Settlements, April, 1882, to Sept., 1883; compiled revised edition of acts and ordinances of that colony, 1886.

HASELDEN, CHARLES JOHN ALLAN.—Clerk, Militia and Voltrs. office, Auckland, July 1863; in dept. of Justice, Wellington, Feb., 1865; chief clerk, July, 1873; as under secy., Mar., 1882; confirmed May, 1886; also patent officer, Oct., 1882.

HAUGHTON, HANCOCK THOMAS, B.A., Dub., Sen. Mod. in Classics.—Cadet, S.S., Nov., 1881; passed final examination in Malay, Mar., 1883; acting magistrate, Malacca, April to Sept., 1883; acting 3rd magistrate, Singapore, Oct., 1883; acting 2nd ditto, Aug. to Oct., 1884; acting collector land revenue, Malacca, April, 1885; confirmed, Nov., 1885; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, May, 1886; confirmed Dec., 1886.

HAUGHTON, S.—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trin. Col. Dublin, royal scholarship, 1867; first honours in classics in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1868, and in Hilary Term, 1869; writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; acting police magistrate, Panadura, June, 1872; police magistrate, Haldummulla, and acting assistant government agent, Kandy, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Anuradhpura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Kandy; acting fiscal, central province, 1875; assistant agent, Batticaloa, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; acting assistant agent, Negombo, 1876; assistant agent, Mullaitivu, 1877; ditto Mannar (acting), 1879; ditto Negombo, 1883.

HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR ELIBANK, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Entered the army, 32nd Light Infantry, Jan., 1862; captain, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until Feb., 1875; member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st September, 1875; president of Nevis, 1877; administering the government of St. Lucia from June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles, October, 1879; governor, West Africa Settlements, 1881; April, 1881, sent on a mission to Paris in conjunction with Mr. Hemming, of the Colonial Office, to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France, with regard to territory on the West Coast of Africa; appointed Her Majesty's consul for Liberia, Dec., 1881; sent on a mission to Liberia to negotiate the settlement of a contentious boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and to inquire into the claims of British subjects against the Liberian Government, March, 1882; governor of Trinidad, Dec., 1884; governor of Natal and special commissioner for Zulu affairs, 1885.

HAWKER ERLE, C. S.—Supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1884.

HAWKER, GEORGE C., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Speaker of the house of assembly, South Australia, 1860; re-elected, ditto, 1863; treasurer, 1875; chief secretary, 1876; commissioner of public works, 26 Oct., 1877, to 24 June, 1881.

HAWKINS, A. CÆSAR.—Ensign in the 1st royals, Feb., 1836, retired, 1848; R.M., Weenen, Natal, Sept., 1852; ditto, Upper Umcomanzi, Feb., 1855; was a major in the Natal car-jineers.

HAWKER, GEORGE CHARLES, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—A member of house of assembly, South Australia; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1860; re-elected ditto, 1863; treasurer, 23rd May, 1875 to 3rd June, 1875; chief secretary, 25th March, 1876, to 6th June, 1876; commissioner of public works during periods 26th October, 1877, to 24th June, 1881.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND, F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Was private secretary to Mr. Eyre, lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, in 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward District of that colony, March, 1857; for several years a member of assembly; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volunteer corps which was raised by him; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, from July, 1869, to December, 1871; police magistrate, Kingstown District, 1st Jan., 1872; acted as colonial secretary of St. Vincent in 1871 and in 1874; stipendiary justice of the peace, British Guiana, May, 1877; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London; acting administrator-general of British Guiana, January, 1881; confirmed, Nov., 1883; executive commissioner for British Guiana, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

HAWTAYNE, JOHN FRANCIS.—Clerk, army pay department, Cape, 1881; excise officer, Paarl and Robertson, Sept., 1884; acting clerk to high commissioner, Feb., 1885; clerk to receiver-general, Br. Beccuanaland, Feb., 1887.

HAY, C. S.—Deputy Queen's advocate, Eastern Province, Ceylon, 1868; ditto, Northern Circuit, 1878; crown council, 1st January, 1884.

HAY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Secretary for lands and works, New South Wales, 1856-7; speaker of legislative assembly, 1862-5; President of the legislative council, 8th July, 1878.

HAY, CAPTAIN JAMES SHAW, C.M.G. (1887).—Joined 89th Princess Victoria's regiment in 1858, served with that regiment in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; was adjutant for some time, and afterwards instructor of musketry; acting adjutant to the provisional depot battalion at Dum Dum in 1859; adjutant to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers in 1868 at their formation; assistant inspector, Gold Coast armed native police, 1875; district commissioner of Accra, Oct., 1875, inspector-general, Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1877; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1878; had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; acting colonial secretary from 10th Oct., 1878, to 14th Jan., 1880, and again, 9th Aug., 1880; inspector general of police, Mauritius; administrator of the Gambia, 1885; administered the government of the West Africa Settlements, from 5th July, 1886, to Dec., 1887.

HAY, LORAINÉ G.—Educated at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst; ensign, 105th regiment, June, 1865; served with that regiment in India; lieutenant, 1868; retired, 1873; assistant inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, July, 1876; adjutant and instructor of musketry, April, 1877; acted on several occasions as inspector-general of that force, and as sheriff of the Gold Coast Colony; acted for a short time as colonial secretary and auditor of Lagos; appointed treasurer of Tobago, Oct., 1879; represented Tobago at the Telegraphic Conference held at Barbados, May, 1882; administered the government of Tobago, June to Sept., 1885; sub-receiver, Trinidad, Jan., 1886; is a J.P.

HAYNES, H. H.—Entered Customs, Barbados, Mar., 1872; acting inspector-general of police, 1878; acting inspector, inland revenue department,

1879; acting chief of police, St. Vincent. Feb., 1880; superintendent of harbour police, Barbados, Sept., 1880; inspector of police, Aug., 1882.

HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registrar in chancery, clerk of the crown; prothonotary and clerk of common pleas, Barbados, Dec., 1864.

HAYNES, W. LINDSAY H.—Clerk to chief justice, Barbados, 1874-1878; clerk to commissioners appointed to investigate offences against rioters, 1876; inland revenue officer, district "B," 1878.

HAYTER, HENRY HEYLYN, C.M.G. (1882)—Government statist of Victoria; was educated at the Charterhouse; entered the service of the government of Victoria in the census office, May, 1857; promoted to the registrar-general's office, Sept., 1859; placed at the head of the statistic branch of that department, Jan., 1862; was secretary to the Victorian civil service commission from 1870, until it closed its labours in 1872; during the same period, devised, superintended, and conducted to a successful issue, all operations in connection with the Victorian census of 1871; in 1872, during a short holiday spent in New Zealand, investigated, at the request of the government, the working of the registrar-general's department of that colony, and made suggestions for its improvement, for the better compilation of the statistics, and for the taking and compilation of the census, the whole of which were adopted; in May, 1874, the statistic branch of the registrar-general's office in Victoria having been erected into a separate department, was placed at its head, with the title of government statist; immediately afterwards originated the "Victorian Year Book," which he still edits: was deputed by the government of Victoria to represent that colony at a statistical conference of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania, 1875; edited and wrote the greater part of a "Précis of Information on the Colony of Victoria, and its capabilities for Defence," for the Intelligence Department of the War Office, 1877; visited England as secretary to a deputation from the Victorian to the Imperial government, 1879; whilst in London was examined by the official statistics committee on the subject of the statistical system he had originated in Victoria; organized and carried out the census of Victoria, 1881; was a juror at the Melbourne inter-colonial exhibition, 1875, and the Melbourne inter-national exhibition, 1881; received a silver medal from both these exhibitions for contributing a statistical sketch of the colony for the exhibition catalogue and official record of each; was a member of and contributed papers to the social science congress held in Melbourne, 1880-81; is author of "Notes of a Tour in New Zealand," "Notes on the Colony of Victoria," of a short history and a short geography of Victoria for use in Victorian state schools; of a "Nosological Index," used throughout the Australasian colonies for classifying the causes of death; of a "Handbook to the Colony of Victoria," which has been largely distributed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by the Victorian Government; of many papers read before scientific societies in various parts of the world; of poetical works; and of a great number of statistical reports and other official documents; was awarded a silver, and a silver and a bronze medal at the exhibitions at Melbourne in 1875 and 1881; a gold medal from the Amsterdam exhibition, 1883, a silver medal from the Calcutta exhibition, 1884, a bronze medal from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, and a 1st class award from the Adelaide Exhibition, 1887, for his statistical publications; is an officer de

l'instruction publique of France; a cavaliere dell'ordine della Corona of Italy; an honorary member of the statistical societies of London, Dublin, Manchester, Paris, and Tokio; of the Society of Arts, London; of the commercio-geographical society of Berlin; of the geographical society of Bremen; of the royal societies of South Australia and Tasmania; and is a fellow and the honorary corresponding secretary for Victoria of the royal colonial institute; representative of Victoria at the International Statistical Institute, &c.

HEAGAN, ROBERT S.—Inspector of weights and measures, Antigua, 1858; clerk to road commissioners, and secretary of the board of health, 1861; excise officer, 1864; clerk of vestries, 1871; clerk of parochial boards, 1874; is an elected member of the legislative council.

HEALY, P. J.—Crown prosecutor, southern district, N. S. Wales, Jan., 1878; ditto, S. W. district, 1879; crown prosecutor, Sydney, Jan., 1882.

HEATH, ALFRED.—3rd clerk treasury, S. Australia, May, 1852; cashier, Sept., 1862; secretary to minister of education, July, 1879; magistrate, Sept., 1879; commissioner of audit and auditor under Road Act, July, 1883.

HEATH, GEORGE POYNTER, Commander, R.N.—Educated at Cheltenham College; entered the navy as a cadet in 1845, and served in the Channel Squadron, on the south-east coast of South America; and employed in the survey of Torres Straits, N. Guinea, and of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, marine surveyor of Queensland in 1860, and in 1862 portmaster of the colony, and member of the marine board, of which he became chairman in 1869.

HECTOR, SIR JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Director of geological surveys, and curator of the colonial museum, New Zealand.

HEIDENSTAM, DR. F. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Chief medical officer, Cyprus, 1882.

HEFFERNAN, E. O'B.—Assistant to native commissioner, Colo. Fiji, Jan., 1878; acting stipendiary magistrate, Colo. June, 1878; investigator of native titles, land claims commission, Nov., 1879; stipendiary magistrate, April, 1882.

HELMICH, A.—Postmaster-general, Western Australia; appointed 1847; was clerk to the auditor-general of the colony from 1843 to 1847.

HELY - HUTCHINSON, THE HON. WALTER FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1883).—Is a B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb., and has been called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple. Accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Great Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; private secretary for New South Wales affairs, Jan., 1875; colonial secretary of Barbados, Nov., 1877; chief secretary to the government of Malta, 1883; and lieutenant-governor and chief secretary to the government, 1884.

HEMMING, A. W. L., C.M.G. (1885).—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1860; promoted Oct. 1864, 1st junior class; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blachford), 29th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk, November, 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a special mission to Paris, April, 1879; principal clerk, 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on special service to

Paris, May, 1881; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884.

HEMMING, JOHN.—C.C. and R.M., Albert, Cape Colony, May, 1868; was clerk to C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clerk to R.M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C.C. and R.M., King William's Town, 1873; C.C. and registrar of deeds, Kimberley, till 1883; C.C. and R.M. and registrar of deeds, King William's Town, 1883; C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1885; commanded Tamboekieland Division in Kaffir War, 1877-8.

HENDERSON, J. T.—Shorthand reporter of debates, legislative council, Natal, 1883.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1879), of Natal.—Was commissioner to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal; J.P.; acting treasurer-general, Transvaal, 1872; member, legislative council, Natal, 1857-62.

HENDRICK, THOMAS.—Is an attorney-at-law, and solicitor of the supreme court, and surrogate of the vice-admiralty court, Jamaica; clerk, Kingston circuit court, June, 1871; notary public for Kingston, Dec., 1872; registrar in chancery, and clerk of the patents, and clerk of the supreme court and crown, 20th Dec., 1875. The title of last named office is now under the Judicature Law, 1879, "Registrar of the supreme court."

HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1872).—Sat in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865, as M.P. for the King's County; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; is a county magistrate for Ireland; governor of Labuan, April, 1867; of the West Africa Settlements, Jan., 1872; of the Bahamas, May, 1873; of the Windward Islands, 1875; of Hong Kong, 1877; of Mauritius, 1882; is a Knight of Malta.

HENRY, R.—Entered Tasmanian service, 1852; superintendent of telegraphs, July, 1878.

HENRY, W. A.—Called to the bar, Nova Scotia, 1841; Q.C., 1849; member of executive council, 1845, subsequently solicitor-general, attorney-general, and financial secretary; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion of Canada, 8th October, 1875.

HENSLEY, J.—Vice-chancellor and assistant judge of the supreme court, Prince Edward Island, 1869.

HEPBURN, ST. JOHN G. B.—Sub-inspector of police in the Jamaica constabulary force, 15th July, 1867; third class inspector, 1st Oct., 1870; second class inspector, 1st Oct., 1874; first class inspector 23rd April, 1878.

HERBERT, A. O.—Commissioner of railways, Queensland 28th Oct. 1864.

HERBERT, C. ST. J. S., C.B. (1863).—Some time in command of militia and volunteers in New Zealand.

HERBERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., K.C.B. (1882), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cam.).—Educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; colonial secretary of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and member of legislative assembly from 1860 to 1865; one of the assistant secretaries to the Board of Trade from 1868 to Feb., 1870, appointed assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; under-secretary of state for the colonies, 21st May, 1871; is a magistrate and deputy lieu-

tenant of the county of Cambridge; secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877.

HEROLD, F. W.—C.C. and R.M., Bredasdorp Division, Cape Colony, 1st Sept., 1878; ditto, Stellenbosch, June, 1886.

HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMELIUS.—Educated at Marlborough; cadet, Straits Settlements, May, 1867; passed in Malay in Nov., 1868; acting private secretary to governor in March, 1869; chief clerk and interpreter to the lieutenant-governor, Penang, Jan., 1870, in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to inquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Achene; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clerk in bankruptcy; justice of the peace, and to act temporarily as magistrate concurrently with his permanent appointment, Sept., 1871; Aug., 1878, police magistrate, Malacca; has accompanied various expeditions to the different native states of the peninsula; J.P. and magistrate for the Straits Settlements; resident councillor, Malacca, Feb. to Nov., 1881; confirmed 19th Aug., 1882.

HETHERSETT, ANDREW LANIYONU.—Out-door officer, Lagos, in May, 1871; harbour master's clerk, 8th May, 1871; served as clerk and interpreter to a mission, under Mr. Goldsworthy, to open up the Ondo Road to the east of Lagos, and to bring home to his kingdom from exile Ode Ondo, the Ondo king, in April, 1872; headman, harbour police, 1873; harbour master's clerk, 1st May, 1875; second clerk and interpreter, administrator's office, 1st Jan., 1876; chief clerk and interpreter Jan., 1879.

HEWETT, COL. EDWARD OSBORNE, R.E., C.M.G. (1883).—Commandant of the Royal Military College, Canada, Sept., 1875, to July, 1886.

HEWETT, ROBERT D.—Assessor and collector, Province Wellesley, 1874; secretary to resident at Perak, 1879; acted as magistrate and collector at Selama and Krian, 1880; also for a short time in 1881 as police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Larut; and acted as superintendent, Lower Perak, June to Sept., 1881; magistrate and collector, Kinta, Oct., 1881; acting superintendent, Lower Perak, Mar., 1884; J.P. for the Straits Settlements, 1884.

HIGGINS, HENRY.—Lieut., 3rd Batt., Royal North Lancashire Regt., May, 1877; attached 2nd Batt., Royal Scots Fusiliers, and served through Zulul and Sikkuni campaigns, 1879 (medal and clasp); assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, Oct., 1881; assisted in emigration work (Tuke Fund), West of Ireland, May and June, 1883; assistant colonial secretary, Lagos, Mar., 1886; private secretary to administrator, April, 1886, and clerk of the legislative council; acting colonial secretary, and member of executive and legislative councils, July, 1886.

HIGGINSON, K.C.B. (Civil; creat. 1857).—SIR JAMES MACAULAY.—Was for some years private secretary to Lord Metcalfe, in Jamaica and Canada; was governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, 1846 to 1850, also governor of Mauritius, 1851 to 1857.

HIGGINSON, CAPT. WALTER ROBERT.—Formerly lieut. in the Dublin City Militia; served through Cape war of 1877-78 in the F.A.M.P.; lieut. and adj. 3rd regt., Natal native contingent, Nov., 1878; present at the attack on Sirayo's kraal, at the battle of Isandhlana; mentioned in the despatches as having endeavoured to save the colours of the 1/24th regiment; appointed capt., 3rd troop, Natal Horse; present at Ulundi, and during the siege of Pretoria (medal and clasp for 1877-8-9);

assistant inspector, G.C.C., Aug., 1881; government secretary and superintendent of police, Gambia, Dec., 1886.

HIGINBOTHAM, G.—Puisne judge, Victoria, 19 July, 1880; chief justice, 1886.

HILL, DAVID YOUNG CAMPBELL.—As sixth clerk, Treasury, British Guiana, July, 1874; acting fourth clerk, April, 1875, to Feb., 1876; acting first clerk, Oct., 1877, to May, 1878; provisional third clerk, audit office, May, 1878; acted as colonial bookkeeper, Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; second clerk, Treasury, Sept., 1880; chief clerk, Sept., 1881; acting colonial bookkeeper, Aug., 1883; confirmed Jan., 1886; acting receiver-general, May, 1887.

HILL, E. C. H.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1875; acting treasurer, Malacca, Mar. to July, 1876; acting inspector of schools, June to Oct. 1877 acting collector of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, Oct., 1877; acting inspector of schools, Feb., 1879; superintendent of education, Penang, and acting 2nd magistrate, June, 1880; acting magistrate, Province Wellesley, May, 1881; acting inspector of schools, Oct., 1881; confirmed Mar., 1883.

HILL, P. H. R.—Clerk and book-keeper, police establishment, British Guiana, Jan., 1867; senior inspector of police, 1st July, 1868; acting inspector-general of police, 26th July, 1872, to 26th April, 1873; acting stipendiary magistrate, 14th April, 1875, to Nov., 1876, and on other occasions; appointed assistant police magistrate for Georgetown, 3rd Aug., 1880; acting sheriff of Essequibo and stipendiary magistrate, 8th Dec., 1880, to 30th Nov., 1881; acting police magistrate of Georgetown and sheriff of Demerara, Dec., 1881, to June, 1882; chairman, poor law commission, April, 1885.

HILL, COL. SIR STEPHEN JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1860).—Entered the army, Nov. 10, 1825; lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1828; captain, April 15, 1842; governor of the settlements on the Gold Coast, April 1, 1851; lieutenant-col., Feb., 1854; captain-general and governor-in-chief of Sierra Leone, November 6, 1854; and consul-general in the Sherbro country, Nov., 1854, till Sept., 1862, when he was appointed governor-in-chief of Antigua, and the Leeward Islands, Nov. 1862; became a colonel, April 6, 1857; was acting judge in the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone from Aug. 8, 1858, till Jan. 12, 1859; governor of Newfoundland, 1869; retired on pension, 1876.

HILLMAN, Jos.—Third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1867; transferred to audit office, 1868; to treasury, 1871; clerk and keeper of records in public works department, 1874; chief clerk, works and railway department, Aug., 1878.

HIME, LT.-COL. A. H., C.M.G. (1876) (late R.E.)—Entered the royal engineers in 1861; became captain in 1874; was employed in Bermuda under the colonial government from 1869 to 1871 in the construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the successful completion of which works received the thanks of the legislature, and also received the acknowledgments of the secretary of state for the colonies; colonial engineer of Natal, May, 1875; member of executive and legislative councils, 1876; employed on survey of boundary between Orange Free States and Natal, 1884-5.

HINSON, HENRY J., M.D. (Edin.).—Medical superintendent, lunatic asylum, Bermuda, Jan., 1875.

HISLOP, JOHN—Secretary, education office, New Zealand.

HIXSON, FRANCIS, late Master, R.N.—Served fifteen years on Australian station, principally in surveying and exploring service; superintendent of pilots, lighthouses, and harbours, N.S. Wales, Jan., 1863; organised N. S. W. Naval Bde., 1863, and still commands it; president marine board, April, 1872.

HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., Edin.—Assistant medical officer and J.P., Seychelles, Nov., 1881; acting government medical officer, Mahé, Aug., 1884; government medical officer, Seychelles, Dec., 1885; district medical officer, Larnaca, Cyprus, Dec., 1886.

HOBBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Clerk of the peace of Victoria county, Trinidad, Nov. 1860; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the income tax office, April, 1865; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, Oct., 1867; acting stipendiary justice, county of St. George, Jan., 1869; stipendiary justice of Princes Town, La Brea, and Moruga, June, 1869; was for some years warden of Moruga; is a commissioner of affidavits.

HOCKING, HENRY HICKS.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 1867, and joined the Home circuit; attorney-general for Western Australia, Dec., 1872; acting chief justice, Western Australia, Aug., 1873 to Dec., 1874; and acting chief justice, Gibraltar, July to Nov., 1879; attorney-general, Jamaica, 1880.

HODGES, FREDERICK JAMES.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Peddie division, Cape Colony, 1881; was a clerk in the colonial office at the Cape, from August, 1859.

HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Was executive commissioner for the colony of Queensland at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; deputy-lieutenant for the county of Warwick, 13th March, 1879.

HODGSON, F.—Stipendiary magistrate, Port Louis and Moka, Mauritius, 21 Aug., 1873.

HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL.—Entered the imperial post office (savings bank department) after competitive examination, Feb., 1869; was employed in the secretary's office in connection with the transfer of the telegraphs to the state, and appointed clerk in that office, 1870; appointed, after further examination, to the 3rd class (grade I) of the secretary's office, Aug., 1876; promoted to 2nd class, Aug., 1880; appointed post-master-general and head of the government telegraphs, British Guiana, Jan., 1882; was senior captain of the 24th Midsex (Post Office), R.V.; captain, 1872.

HODGSON, SIR ROBERT, KT. BACH. (1869).—Chief justice, Nova Scotia, 1872; Lieut-Governor, 1873-9.

HOEY, JOHN CASHEL, C.M.G. (1881).—Secretary to the London committee of the international exhibition held at Melbourne, 1880; secretary to the Victoria Government Agency in London.

HOFFMEISTER, CHARLES REGINALD, M.A.—Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, May, 1878; went Western Circuit and Hampshire Sessions; attorney-general, British Honduras, 1886; acting chief justice, Oct. to Dec., 1886; and June to Sept., 1887.

HOFFMEYER, J.—Master of the supreme court and guardian of orphans, Cape Colony, 1876.

HOGGE, EDWARD.—Inspector in S.S. police Sept., 1871; chief inspector and acting assistant superintendent, 1st June, 1880; assistant superin-

tendent, 1st Oct., 1882; acting superintendent, 1st April, 1883; J.P. for the Straits Settlements.

HOLDEK, (CECIL FREDERIC.—Ensign, 62nd foot, May, 1855; lieutenant by purchase, 1855; exchanged to 1st royal dragoons, 1857; captain by purchase, 1859; exchanged to the carabiniers, 1860; transferred to 14th hussars, 1865; served in India and Canada; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; clerk to the executive council; private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1875 to 1880; to governor of Barbados from Aug. to Nov., 1880; ditto, and A.D.C. to governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, June, 1885.

HOLLAND, B. H.—Passed civil service examination, and appointed clerk to R.M., Bathurst, Cape, 16 Aug., 1857; ditto, Queenstown, April, 1858, ditto, Grahamstown, Oct., 1859; chief clerk to Civil Commissioner Swellendam, 17th Aug., 1864; clerk of the peace, Grahamstown, 4th Dec., 1865; master and registrar eastern districts court, 18th April, 1872; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, 1st Feb., 1875; ditto, Fort Beaufort, 1st Dec., 1877; is J.P. for the colony; was one of the special commissioners to inquire into the territorial claims of the chief Kama; accompanied expedition against Tini Macomo, in 1878, on special duty; was thanked in orders (medal).

HOLLAND, RT. HON. SIR HENRY THURSTAN. BART., M.P., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1877), (C.M.G. 1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 16th Nov., 1849, and went the Northern Circuit; legal adviser to the office of secretary of state for the colonies, Jan., 1867, and assistant under-secretary of state, Mar., 1870. Resigned, 3rd Aug., 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; member of the royal commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the royal commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; secretary to the treasury, June, 1885; and vice-president of the council, Sept., 1885, and again in Aug., 1886; returned to Parliament as member for the Hampstead division of Middlesex, 1885, and again 1886 and 1887; secretary of state for the colonies, Jan., 1887; president, colonial conference, 1887.

HOLLINGS, JAMES SPENCER, A.M.I.C.E.—Surveyor of roads, Montserrat, 1867; provisional member of legislative council, 1867; justice of the peace, 1868; commissioner of census, 1871; engineer of government water works, 1880; visiting justice of common gaol, 1880; member of legislative council, 1880; commissioner of valuation (under the Land Act), 1880; member of the executive council, 1884; is on the commission of inquiry into the working of the Education Acts now being held (1885).

HOLMES, S. H., Q.C.—Provincial secretary and premier of Nova Scotia; retired, 1882, and appointed prothonotary at Halifax.

HOLROYD, A. T.—called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1841; minister for works in Sir J. Martin's ministry, 1863-4; master in equity, New South Wales, 1866.

HOLROYD, E. D.—Puisne judge, Victoria.

HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Court messenger, Saint Helena, 1859; clerk to chief justice, 1862; clerk of the peace, taxing master, and registrar, 1867; legal adviser, crown prosecutor, and registrar of the vice-admiralty court, 1870; judge summary court and police magistrate, 1875; also

supervisor of customs and registrar of shipping in 1883; is manager of savings bank.

HONEY, JOHN WILLIAM.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Cape Town, May, 1848; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, Jan., 1868; chief clerk to C.C. and R.M., Fort Beaufort, Sept., 1874; C.C. and R.M., Carnarvon, Jan., 1882; is a road magistrate and J.P. for the colony.

HONG-KONG (see Victoria).

HONIBALL, OSCAR DUNSCOMBE, M.D., M.Ch., Queen's University, Ireland (Scholar in mathematics and honourman in natural philosophy).—Government medical officer, Antigua, 1868; junior and senior medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, 1869-1870; government medical officer, 1870-1872; medical superintendent, Immigrants' Union Hospital, St. Thomas-in-the-East, Jamaica, 1872; district medical officer, immigration department, British Guiana, in 1879; is a fellow the Obstetrical Society of Great Britain and of Ireland; and a J.P. and coroner for British Guiana.

HOOK, CAPTAIN D.B.—Resident magistrate, Herschel division, Cape Colony, 1879; resident magistrate, Tsoolo, East Griqualand, 1884.

HOOPER, A. SHELTON.—Student, institution civil engineers, 1877-84; employed on ordnance survey, Great Britain, Feb., 1881; land surveyor, (Superior Court), Hong Kong, July, 1886; is valuer of tenements under Municipal Rates Order.

HOPE, J. W.—Medical officer, convict establishment, Fremantle; medical superintendent, invalid depot; medical officer, native penal settlement, Rottnest Island; and health officer, Port of Fremantle, Western Australia, July, 1884.

HOPKINS, EDWARD FRANCIS.—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; royal scholarship, 1869; first honors in classics; honors in mathematics; B.A. in 1873; writer Ceylon civil service, July 1874; police magistrate, Feb., 1877; district judge, Matara, 1887.

HORNE, C. A.—C.C. and R.M., Bredasdorp, Cape Colony, June, 1886.

HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S.—Assistant gardener, Mauritius, 24th June, 1861; acting director, Mar., 1864; sub-director, 1st June, 1866; guardian of woods and forests, 17th May, 1871; director of woods and forests, 1st Jan., 1875; director of gardens and forests, 1st Jan., 1877; fellow of the Linnean Society, 1874, and corresponding member of the Royal Botanic Society of London, 1875; author of "A Year in Fiji." Member of the Victoria Institute and the Scottish Arboricultural Society.

HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Clerk, receiver-general's office, Trinidad, Mar., 1861; acting clerk, legislative council, and confidential clerk to the colonial secretary, April, 1865, to May, 1866; secretary and superintending inspector under the general board of health, Oct., 1865, to Aug., 1866; chief clerk and accountant, receiver-general's office, Feb., 1877; act. suptd. of prisons, May, 1877, to Sept., 1878; marshal of Trinidad, May, 1878; government member of the committee of management of the public library; acting auditor-general, with a seat in the legislative council, Jan. to Sept., 1886; July to Nov., 1877; is a member of board of education.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), (K.C.M.G., 1859).—Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, of which latter college he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was private secretary to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when president of the board of works in 1853,

and when secretary of state for the colonies in 1855; appointed chief secretary to the government of Malta, Sept., 1855; retired 1883; executive commissioner for Malta, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

HOWE, HON. JAS. HENDERSON.—M.L.A., South Australia; commissioner of crown lands and immigration, June, 1885.

HOWELL, AARON WEBB.—Traffic manager, midland railways, Cape, Sept., 1875; ditto, midland and western, Oct., 1884; is a J.P.; was sixteen years in the service of Great Western Railway Company, England.

HOWELL, JOHN SIMPSON.—Was employed in the colonial bank at Barbados; treasurer of that colony, 1860.

HOWLAND, SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879). C.B.—Minister of finance for the province of Canada, 24th May, 1862; receiver-general, 16th May, 1863; postmaster-general, Nov., 1864; minister of inland revenue, 1st July, 1867; was Lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario, 14th July, 1868, to 5th Nov., 1878.

HOYLES, SIR H. W., KNT. (creat. 1869).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland 1861; chief justice, 1865; resigned, 1880.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—Entered service, British Guiana, Feb., 1861; surveyor of crew spaces, Nov., 1871; admeasurer and surveyor of shipping, July, 1872; chief clerk of customs, May, 1875; surveyor of passenger ships, June, 1877; and commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits, Nov., 1880; acting comptroller of customs and registrar of shipping.

HUDDLE, ROBERT.—Commander, colonial steamer, Straits Settlements, 1877; acting deputy master attendant, Singapore, May, 1884; acting harbour master, Penang, May, 1886; is a J.P. and magistrate for Penang; deputy master attendant, examr. masters' and mates' certificates, &c., Singapore, Mar., 1887.

HUDSON, GEORGE.—Entered commissariat, 1853; passed colonial civil service examination, Jan., 1854; entered service as 3rd class clerk, Feb., 1854; rose through judicial and financial branches to be 1st class clerk, 1854 to 1870; C.C. and R.M. of six divisions, 1870 to 1879; acting treasurer to auditor-general, Griqualand West, 1879; colonial secretary, Transvaal, 1880; British resident, Transvaal State, and senior member, royal submission to adjust war claims, 1881; office abolished under new convention, May, 1884.

HUDSON, HUGHAM.—C.C. and R.M., Colesberg division, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1871; C.C. and R.M., Graaff Reinet, 15 April, 1874.

HUDSON, JOHN.—Clerk at Cradock, 1855 to 1858; ditto in H.M. customs; Port Elizabeth, 1858 to 1859; ditto at Cradock, and clerk of the peace, 1859 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Victoria W., 1864 to 1869; C.C. and R.M., Aliwal North, Jan., 1869, ditto, Hope Town, 1879; ditto, Oudtshoorn, Jan., 1882.

HUGHES, PERCIVAL H. G.—Civil commandant, Dicoove, 1872; ditto, Accra, 1876; district commissioner, Cape Coast, 1877; third assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1880 to 1882; (acting) collector and treasurer, Gold Coast, 1882; 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 1884; 1st ditto, 1886.

HUGHES, R. J.—Naval cadet, 6th June, 1859; retired with rank of commander, Sept., 1872; government land surveyor, Cape of Good Hope, Aug., 1878; served on the Gcalekaland land commission from Oct., 1878, to Mar., 1879, and on other land commissions and crown surveys until

June, 1884; acting chief of police, St. Vincent, and acting town warden of Kingstown in that island, 11th May, 1885, and protector of immigrants, Grenada, 7th Aug., 1885; in charge public works department, Oct. to Dec., 1885; extra A.D.C. to governor, Nov., 1885.

HUGHES, SIR WALTER WATSON, KNT. BACH. (1880).—Discovered the Wallaroo, Moonta, and other copper mines in South Australia; gave 20,000. to the Adelaide University, founding two professorships; contributed to the exploring expedition under Colonel Warburton.

HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.—Clerk in the office of the governor-in-chief, Barbados, Nov., 1872; chief clerk, Aug., 1873; J.P., Barbados, April, 1875; acted as private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessy, from Mar., 1876, to Nov., 1876; to Lieut.-Governor Dundas, Dec., 1876; to Governor Sir George Strahan, K.C.M.G., from Dec., 1876, to May, 1880; governor of Trinidad, June, 1880, to May, 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, June, 1884; private secretary to Governor Young and Lieut.-governor Griffith, Sept., 1884, to May, 1885; on special service to Sierra Leone, Nov., 1885, to Mar., 1886; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, Oct., 1886.

HULM, V. B.—Clerk in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Feb., 1844; chief clerk, Feb., 1856.

HUME, WALTER C.—Second class surveyor, lands department, Queensland, June, 1864; mineral land surveyor, Stawthorpe tin mines, 1872; dist. surveyor and land commissioner, Darling Downs, 1875; under secy. pub. lands, and chief commissioner Crown lands, Mar., 1885.

HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS.—Assistant clerk of the house of assembly, Antigua, 1858; clerk, 1865; clerk of legislative council, 1867; clerk of commissioners of roads from 1870 to 1872; acting provost-marshal and registrar, July, 1873; confirmed Dec., 1873; clerk of commissioners of patents, Aug., 1876; registrar of vice-admiralty court, May, 1877; nominated member of legislative council, June, 1877, to Feb., 1882; acting magistrate for district A, in conjunction with the office of marshal and registrar, April to June, 1882, and July, 1882, to June, 1883.

HUNT, CAPTAIN JOHN CALVIN, J.P.—C. C. and R.M., Aliwal North division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1879; entered Austrian army, 1844; received extra certificate from Emperor of Austria, for good service and bravery before the enemy, 1855; joined 1st regiment Light Dragoons, British German Legion, for the Crimean war, at conclusion of which he volunteered for service on board H.M.S. "Vulcan" for the Cape, Nov., 1856, in command of dragoons; on arrival in British Kaffraria, volunteered for active service for three years; in 1860 appointed acting deputy-assistant commissary-general, at East London and outstations in British Kaffraria; Sept., 1861, was appointed special magistrate of the Goulin district; Feb., 1870, C.C. and R.M., Fort Peddie district, where he was actively employed in raising, organising, and arming upwards of 2,000 Fingoes and also European volunteers for service in the Gaika and Galeka Kaffir Rebellion, 1877 and 1878.

HUNT, ROBERT.—Deputy master, royal branch mint, Sydney, 1 Jan., 1878.

HUNT, R. F.—Clerk to the colonial secretary of Bermuda, Sept. 10th, 1875.

HUNTER, C. H. P.—Clerk to auditor, St. Lucia, 1883; acting 2nd clerk, government office, Mar. to Nov., 1884; acting chief clerk, treasury,

Nov., 1884, to Mar., 1885; 3rd clerk, Jan., 1885; acting 2nd clerk, Mar., 1885, to June, 1886.

HUNTER, DAVID.—In service of North British Railway Company, 1853 to 1879; general manager, Natal government railways, 27th Sept., 1879; nominated commissioner, Natal harbour board, 1881-83.

HUNTER, HAMILTON.—Educated at Winchester College; appointed magistrate for Taviuni, Fiji, Oct., 1874; stipendiary magistrate, Cakandovi, Sept., 1875; commissioner of supreme court, April, 1876; chief police magistrate for Fiji, Mar., 1877; member of land commission, Sept., 1877; deputy commr. for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1881.

HUNTLY, GORDON MERRIMAN.—Clerk to R.M., acting clerk of the peace, and distributor of stamps, Hanover, April, 1878; J.P. for Hanover; transferred to Queenstown, July, 1879; Kimberley, Oct., 1881; Herschel, Dec., 1881; assistant examiner of accounts, audit office, Cape Town, April, 1882; accountant, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

HURON, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. MAURICE BALDWIN.—Educated Trin. Coll., Toronto, graduated 1859; ordained deacon 1860, and priest 1861; Dean of Montreal 1882; Bishop of Huron 1883.

HUSSEY, F. L.—Assistant schoolmaster, Western Australia, 1861; third-class clerk in treasury, 1874; 2nd class, 1880; bookkeeper, 1886.

HUTTON, EYARE, B.A. (Durh.)—Second clerk to Gov., Leeward Islands, Oct., 1885; private clerk to Sir C. C. Lees, Nov., 1885; priv. sec. to Sir C. Lees, gov. Barbados, Mar., 1887.

HUTTON, JOHN.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; B.A. (Durham), 2nd class honours in classics and general literature (1879); M.B.C.M. (Edin.), 1883; resident surgeon, Barbados General Hospital, Nov., 1885; senior ditto, July, 1886.

HUTTON, C. W.—Treasurer, Cape of Good Hope, 9th May, 1881; retired, 1884.

HUYDECOOPER, JACOB PETER.—Fourth clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Gold Coast, 10th Feb., 1876; confirmed, 1st July, 1876; 3rd clerk in the same department, 1st Jan., 1877.

HYSLOP, DR. J.—Resident surgeon, lunatic asylum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 July, 1882; and surgeon, Natal carbiniers. Formerly assistant physician, Morningside Asylum, Edinburgh, and of Border counties asylum, Melrose.

IBBOTT, JOHN THOMAS.—Sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, 16th March, 1875; acting tide waiter, Georgetown, Demerara, from the 9th July, 1869, to the 1st of Feb., 1860; clerk in charge of the colonial bonded warehouse, Georgetown, 1st Feb., 1860; acting sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, from the 9th Sept., 1869, to the 23rd December, 1870; acting assistant government secretary, and acting receiver-general, Berbice, from the 24th Dec., 1870, to the 23rd March, 1872; 1st clerk to the customs, 16th Feb., 1870, Georgetown, Demerara; assumed the duties on the 23rd March, 1872; acted as comptroller of customs from 26th July, 1874, to 3rd February, 1876.

IEVERS, R. W.—Assistant government agent, Kegalla, Ceylon, 1st Mar., 1878; asst. col. sec. 1885; ag. Gov. Agt. N.W. cent. prov., May, 1886.

IMLACH, ROBERT WIGHT.—Crown solicitor, British Guiana, 13 April, 1850.

IM-THURN, EVERARD F. M. A.—Born 1852; educated at Marlborough and Exeter coll., Oxon.; special magistrate, Pomeroy Dist., Br. Guiana, 1882; editor of the Guiana scientific journal

"Timehri," 1882-7; author of "among the Indians of Guiana," 1883, and of many papers on the anthropology, natural history, geography and history of Guiana; in 1884 made first ascent of Mt. Koraima in the interior of Br. Guiana.

INGLEBY, JOHN.—Articled to John Eddison, Leeds, 1868; assistant to the borough engineer, Leeds, Sept., 1872; appointed to the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Aug., 1875; district surveyor, Jan., 1877; and chief surveyor, North and North Central Provinces, Aug., 1886.

INGLOTT, FERDINAND VINCENT, C.M.G. (1868).—Educated in a training college in England at public expense, under the personal direction of the late Sir James P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., and of E. C. Tufnell, Esq., inspector of schools, to be a "model teacher" of the new system of primary education; teacher of the new system, and director of the Malta government primary schools reformed according to that system, 1839-48; on the suspension of the educational reform, appointed to assist the secretary and chief clerk in the admiral-superintendent's office, and promoted to other situations in the naval department, 1843-55; assistant superintendent of ports to carry out the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854-55-58; comptroller of charitable institutions, and *ex officio* member of council, Jan., 1859-70; executive commissioner for Malta at the London International Exhibition of 1862, and local commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1867; collector of customs, and *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils, Feb., 1870-85; postmaster-general, Jan., 1886.

INNES, E.—Resident engineer, Natal harbour board, 22 Sept., 1881.

INNES, SIR JOSEPH GEORGE LONG, KNIGHT BACHELOR (creat. 1875).—Eldest son of Captain Joseph Long Innes, late H.M. 39th regiment of foot. Born at Sydney, N.S.W., October 16th, 1834. Educated at the King's School, Paramatta. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas term, 1859 (certificate of honour, Trinity term, 1859). Admitted to bar of New South Wales, February, 1862. Appointed district judge in Queensland, December, 1865; resigned that office and returned to practice at bar of N.S.W., July, 1869; elected member of legislative assembly, March, 1872; solicitor-general of N.S.W., 14th May, 1872; attorney-general 20th November, 1873, to 9th February, 1875. In Aug., 1872, was called to the upper house of parliament, in N.S.W., in which chamber he represented the government. In Sept.-Oct., 1874, accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission in connection with the annexation of Fiji. For his services on that occasion received the honour of knighthood; judge of supreme court of New South Wales, 1881.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879).—Was teacher in government schools, Cape of Good Hope, 1842; clerk to superintendent-general of education, 1845; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1847 to 1856; magistrate of Riversdale, 1856-63; ditto of Uitenhage, 1863-67; C.C. and R.M., Bedford division, Oct., 1867; also inspector of roads, acting administrator of Griqualand West, 1880; under secretary for native affairs, 1881.

INNIS, W. E.—Machinist survey department, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1866; under gaoler, Freetown, June, 1871; foreman and machinist harbour works, Dec., 1872; keeper, Freetown gaol, Aug., 1874; inspector of public works, Dec., 1882.

IRVINE, LIEUT.-COL. A. G.—Commissioner of North-West Territories Mounted Police, Canada, 1876.

IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G. (1881).—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from June, 1852 to Nov., 1853; clerk in the audit office, Somerset House, from Nov., 1853, to July, 1864, when he was appointed special clerk, audit office, Mauritius; auditor-general of the Straits Settlements, and member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony, 1st April, 1867; resident councillor, Malacca, Aug., 1879; ditto, Penang, July, 1882; was acting lieut.-governor, Malacca, Jan. to June, 1870, and April to Nov., 1871; and of Penang, Feb., 1879, to May, 1880; acting colonial secretary, Dec., 1871, to Mar., 1872, May, 1875, to Feb., 1876, Aug. to Oct., 1878, and April, 1883, to Mar., 1884.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G. (1878), (C.M.G., 1874).—Clerk in colonial office, Nov., 1854; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, April, 1863; colonial secretary of Jamaica, June, 1866; colonial secretary Ceylon, May, 1869, and governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873; governor of Trinidad, July, 1874; governor of British Guiana, 1882.

ISAACS, HENRY BABER.—Clerk of petty sessions and sub-collector of taxes, district No. 3, Tobago, 1 July, 1878; acting inland revenue officer, Leeward District, Oct., 1878, to 31st Dec., 1878; acting 2nd revenue officer, 4th Mar., 1880; acting 1st revenue officer, Jan., 1881; confirmed May, 1882; revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths, Carriacou, Nov., 1884; is a J.P.

ISEMONGER, EDWIN EMPSON.—Appointed to the audit office, London, 7th Feb., 1856, after competitive examination; chief clerk to auditor general, Straits Settlements, Sept., 1867; acting colonial treasurer, Mar., 1869, to May, 1870; assistant treasurer, Nov., 1869; is J.P. for the Settlements; placed in charge of Malacca treasury and stamp offices, Sept., 1872; duties of collector of land revenue added, Feb., 1874; magistrate of police and commissioner of court of requests, Malacca, June, 1874; magistrate of police, and commissioner of court of requests, province Wellesley, July, 1878; acting auditor-general, July to Dec., 1879; postmaster-general, Straits Settlements, 1882.

ISNARD, L.—Clerk in registrar's department, Mauritius, May, 1854; clerk to the second puisne judge of supreme court of that island, April, 1859; clerk to first puisne judge, 1863; chief clerk to the registrar, 1st March, 1864.

JACKSON, HENRY M.—Captain late Royal Artillery; A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir Henry Irving, governor of Trinidad, 1874 to 1876; and to Sir John Glover, governor of Newfoundland, 1877 to 1879; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1880, to 1884, and A.D.C. and private secretary to governor Sir A. Havelock, 1881-4; sent to the Gold Coast on special service in connection with the threatened Ashanti invasion, 1881; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir A. Havelock, governor of Trinidad, 1884; commissioner, Turks Islands, 1885.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special magistrate and inspector under Northern Border Protection Act, October, 1868, Cape of Good Hope; was clerk at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; clerk at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C.C. and R.M., Richmond, 1873; now C.C. and R.M., Kaysna division.

JACKSON, T. W.—Entered service of the Government of Victoria, June, 1853; deputy postmaster general and general superintendent of

electric telegraphs, Dec., 1878; commissioner of audit, Dec., 1885.

JAMES, A.—Born 1816; admitted to Nova Scotia bar 1844; Q.C. 1872; clerk assistant, legislative assembly, Nova Scotia, 1851-3, and chief clerk 1855-63; judge of special court for Dominion election petitions 1874-5; judge, supreme court, N.S., Jan., 1871; judge in equity and of divorce and marriage court, N.S., Aug., 1882; as official reporter, 1853-5, published "James's Law Reports," the first volume of Nova Scotian law reports.

JAMES, JOHN CHARLES HORSEY.—Educated at Rugby and at Exeter College, Oxford, B.A., 1864; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1866, and practised on the Oxford circuit; commissioner of land titles, Western Australia, July, 1875; on the introduction of the transfer of land systems, official member, legislative council, June, 1887.

JAMES, THOS. REYNOLDS, M.S.T.E.—Born in Cornwall, 1833; manager, government telegraph department, Victoria; entered Victorian service, April, 1854; hon. secretary and treasurer, society of telegraph engineers and electricians, London.

JAMESON CHAS.—Called to the bar, Queensland, Feb., 1883; secretary to crown law officers, April, 1886.

JAMISON, W. J.—First class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 25th Jan., 1880.

JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Edin.—Acted as assistant colonial surgeon, Sherbro, West Africa, 1870; confirmed, 1882; is a J.P.

JARVIS, A. LEONARD FITZGERALD.—Entered Canadian government service 1868; private secretary to postmaster-general 1882, and to minister of agriculture, 1885.

JEKYLL, MAJOR HERBERT, R.E., C.M.G. (1885).—Lieutenant, R.E., 17th April, 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in 1868 to 1870, and destruction of sunken ships, from submarine mining and under G.P.O. in the telegraph department, from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to 3rd Feb., 1878; secretary to the colonial defence committee, 1878; secretary to the royal commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, Sept., 1879; specially employed to visit and report on the defences of Singapore and Colombo, 1883-4; secretary colonial defence committee, 1885; private secretary to Lord Carnarvon, viceroy of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886.

JENKINS, G. H.—A clerk in the Government railways, Victoria, 1861; clerk of private bills in the legislative assembly, 1865; secretary to royal commission on the subject of payment of members of the legislature, 1868; clerk of committees, 1870; secretary to the royal commission on the parliament buildings, 1877, and clerk assistant, 1878; on 1st April, 1882, appointed by the Governor-in-council clerk of the legislative assembly. Honorary J.P., 1883.

JENNER, G.—Served in the army for nine and a-half years, Crimean medals with clasps, Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; inspector of police, Mauritius, Feb., 1858; police magistrate, Rodriquez, April, 1862; inspector of immigrants, May, 1872; district and stipendiary magistrate of the lesser dependencies, June, 1874; sanitary warden of Port Louis, Jan., 1875.

JENNINGS, E. J.—Clerk in emigration office from September, 1856, to 31st December, 1860; transferred to Colonial Office, January, 1861; ap-

pointed superintendent of copying branch, 1st October, 1880.

JENNINGS, SIR PATRICK A., K.C.M.G. (1880) (C.M.G., 1879).—Executive commissioner for the Industrial Exhibition, New South Wales, 1879-80; vice-president of the legislative council, Jan. to July, 1888; colonial secretary and premier, Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1887; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

JENNINGS, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., Univ. Durham.—Curate of Weaste, Manchester, Mar., 1876. Colonial Chaplain, Hong Kong, Dec., 1879.

JERNINGHAM, HUBERT EDWARD HENRY, B. de Lettres, Paris.—Employed in foreign office 1866; attaché and secretary at Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, &c.; resigned 1881; M.P. for Berwick 1881-6; colonial secretary, British Honduras, 1887.

JERVIS, FREDERICK P.—Temporary clerk in the office of the secretary for native affairs, Cape, April, 1875; clerk to C.C. and R.M., Aliwal North, May, 1875; clerk to R.M., Thaba Bosigo district, June, 1877; ditto, Leribe district, 1st Sept., 1877, J.P.; served throughout the Basuto rebellion of 1880-1, as staff officer to the late Lieut.-Col. Bell, commanding forces in Leribe district; successfully commanded a small garrison in the church at Thlotze Heights, Leribe district, when that station was attacked, 8th Nov., 1880.

JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1874), C.B., R.E.—Served at the Cape of Good Hope from April, 1841, until September, 1848, of which time he was six years on the frontier and in Kaffraria. In 1842 he was appointed to the staff as brigade-major to a force of all arms sent on an expedition against the Dutch Boers; served in the Kaffir war of 1846-7, and made map of British Kaffraria, since used both for military and civil purposes. From 1852 to 1855 was specially employed at Alderney in designing and executing the fortifications of that island; from 1856 to 1875 was on the staff of the war office, first as assistant inspector-general of fortifications, and subsequently as deputy-director of fortifications. From 1857 to 1875 was secretary of the committee on the defence of the empire, and in 1859 secretary to the royal commission on national defences; whilst in war office, carried out fortifications at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Cork; in 1863 was nominated a civil C.B.; in 1863 was sent to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, to report on the defences of those provinces; and again in 1864, to confer with the Canadian government as to the defences of the dominion. His proposals were approved by the imperial and colonial authorities, and those for Bermuda and Halifax have been adopted and carried out; in 1865 was sent to Malta, and in 1866 to Gibraltar, to prepare projects for the improvement of the defences at those fortresses. He again visited Halifax and Bermuda in 1869, and made further reports on the defences; in 1871-2 was employed by the government of India to inspect and report upon the defences of Aden, Perim, Bombay, and the Hooghly; and submitted reports to the secretary of state for India in council respecting the defences of those places. He also visited British Burmah, and subsequently submitted reports with regard to the defences of Rangoon and Moulmein. Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1876-7; successfully quelled insurrection of Malays in States of Perak and Sungei Ujong; submitted plan for government of protected Malay States, which has resulted in a career of prosperity therein; was selected by H.M.'s government to

proceed to the Australian colonies to advise the respective governments regarding a scheme of defence for the Australian ports; governor, New Zealand, Nov., 1882.

JETTE, L. A.—Puisne judge, Quebec, 1878.

JEWELL, RICH. ROACH, J.P.—Clerk of works, works and railways department, West Australia, May, 1854; acted as head of public works department in 1878, 1882, and 1883; and as head of railway department in 1879; retired Aug., 1884.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR EDMUND.—Admitted to the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1877, after examination; copying clerk, despatch branch, April, 1880; clerk, 1st July, 1880; acting private secretary to governor of Mauritius, July, 1883; private secretary, 1883-6.

JOHNSON, F. G.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1865.

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A.—Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; 8th wrangler and third class classics, 1880; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28 March, 1881.

JOHNSON, E. O.—Second clerk treasury, Montserrat, Nov., 1884; acting 1st clerk, Aug., 1886.

JOHNSON, J.—Chief clerk audit office, New Brunswick, 1860; auditor-general, 1865; assistant-commissioner of customs, Canada, 1867; and commissioner of customs, 1st Jan., 1875.

JOHNSTON, A. J.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 2nd Nov., 1858.

JOHNSTON, R. M.—Government statistician and registrar-general, Tasmania, 1st July, 1882.

JOHNSTON, W. W.—Was minister of public works, New Zealand, resigned, 1883.

JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM.—Messenger and constable to the resident magistrate, Umlazi, Natal, 27th March, 1877.

JOHORE, MAHARAJA OF.—His Highness Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, K.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G. (1876).

JOLICEUR, PHILIPPE J., Q.C.—Assistant secretary of the province of Quebec.

JOLLIVET, ISIDORE.—District magistrate, Mauritius, Feb., 1862; appointed to Moka, 3rd Feb., 1881.

JONES, ALFRED GILPIN.—Educated Yarmouth Academy, Nova Scotia; principal of A. G. Jones and Co., West Indian merchants; governor Dalhousie college; president Nova Scotia marine insurance company, and director Acadia fire insurance company; commander Halifax garrison artillery; for some years member of Dominion house of commons for Halifax, 1867-72, 1874-78, and again in 1887; sworn of privy council, and minister of militia in Mackenzie administration, Jan. to Sept., 1878.

JONES, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—After a competitive examination in July, 1869, second tide waiter, customs department, Sierra Leone; first tide waiter in 1870; assistant landing waiter in 1872, to May, 1874; second landing waiter, Sherbro, June, 1874, to Jan., 1880; ordered to duties in the treasury, Sierra Leone, May, 1880; temporary and provisional clerk in the governor-in-chief's office, April, 1881; second clerk in the registrar-general's office, Aug., 1881; first clerk, 1st June, 1882; deputy-registrar of births and deaths, Free-town district, 1884.

JONES, M.—Assistant surveyor, Gold Coast, 20th Jan., 1878.

JONES, S. SALTUS.—Assistant book-keeper, British Guiana, Oct., 1882; fourth clerk, receiver-general's office, Jan., 1884; third clerk, May, 1884;

acting second clerk, May, 1884, to Nov., 1885; acting cashier, June, 1887.

JONES, S. T.—Puisne judge, Griqualand West, 26th Oct., 1882; of eastern district, Cape Colony, 1887.

JONES, STEPHEN WILSON.—Compositor and reader, government printing office, New South Wales, Dec., 1843; superintendent, June, 1859; clerk of printing and of records, legislative assembly, Jan., 1860; clerk assistant, Feb., 1869; clerk of the assembly, Oct., 1869.

JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN.—Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in honours LL.B., 1870; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1878; acting judge of assistant court of appeal, Barbados, April, 1880; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, Aug., 1880; one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the police force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; stipendiary magistrate, first district, St. Lucia, Oct., 1881; member of legislative council, May, 1881; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, Oct., 1881; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, Feb., 1882; delegate to the West Indian telegraph conference, May, 1882; acting chief justice, St. Lucia, June, 1882; acting chief justice, Tobago, Jan., 1883; acting attorney-general, St. Lucia, Oct., 1883; acting chief justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, Aug., 1886.

JONES, W. H. QUAYLE.—Queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, Aug., 1883; chief justice, West Africa Settlements, 1887.

JONES, W. R.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan., 1874; ditto, Umgeni Division, July, 1874; ditto, City Division, Jan., 1875; acting clerk of the court, City division, Aug., 1880; first clerk and interpreter, Umgeni division, July, 1881.

JOURDAIN, HENRY JOHN, C.M.G. (1886).—Hon. commissioner for Mauritius at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition; formerly member of the legislative council there.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Magistrate's clerk, Simon's Town, May, 1856; clerk in Colonial Office, Capetown, Aug., 1857; acting C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1861; C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1864; C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, Dec., 1868; inspector-general of chests, &c., 1875; acting C.C. and R.M., Capetown, and R.M., Wynberg, Mar., 1877; C.C. and R.M., Worcester, Nov., 1877; C.C. and register of deeds, Kimberley, May, 1882; served in the following commissions: boundaries of Dordrecht and settlement of Tambookie location, June and July, 1870; disturbances in Transkei, between chiefs Krelhi and Gangeliswe, Nov. and Dec., 1872; railway affairs, Port Elizabeth, May and June, 1878; Northern Border disturbances, Mar. and April, 1879; Basutoland and Transkei war expenditure, July to Nov., 1881.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special commissioner of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; appointed to the commissariat in 1845. During the great immigration into Canada, which followed the Irish famine in 1847, was selected by the commander of the forces to organize, for the colony, an extensive quarantine establishment on Grosse Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, with a view of checking the terrible epidemic brought to that country by the emigrants; promoted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the rank of deputy - assistant commissary - general, and received the thanks of the colonial government. Assistant financial secretary to the board of works in Ireland, 1848; nominated director of a branch

of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, when he was recalled to the commissariat; was employed as an engineer during the early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a "Marine Steam Flour Mill" and a "Floating Bakery" for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. Received the special thanks of the Minister for War, and was promoted to the rank of assistant commissary-general, January 2, 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; was appointed Crown Agent for the colonies in 1858; sent on a special commission of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; at his own request retired on pension, 30th Nov., 1879.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, B.A. (1877).—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 3rd June, 1878; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; first class in classical moderations, 1874; Taylorian exhibitor for German, 1876; second class in final classical school, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Derby, 6th Feb., 1883, to Col. F. A. (now Lord) Stanley, 24th June, 1885, and to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; private secretary to Mr. Osborne Morgan, 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; assistant private secretary to Sir H. Holland, 12th Jan., 1887; assistant secretary to the colonial conference, 1887.

JUSTICE, COL. WILLIAM CLIVE (C.M.G.), 1881.—Entered 75th regt. in 1852, Col. 1881; has held the following appointments; adjt., 75th regt.; adjt., depot battalion; town major, western district, England; military secretary to commander-in-chief, Bombay; asst. adjt.-general, Bombay; asst. adjt. and qmtr.-general, West Indies; col. on the staff, West Coast of Africa; col. on the staff, Jamaica; served in East Indies during the mutiny, 1857-8, and was present during the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp); in command of an expedition sent in anticipation of war with Ashanti in 1881.

KEEFER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878), C.E.—Engineer of several railways and other works in Canada; was executive commissioner for the dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KEENAN, THE RT. HON. SIR PATRICK JOSEPH, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B.—Resident Commissioner of national education in Ireland; appointed K.C.M.G. services in connection with education in Trinidad and Malta.

KEITH, W. G.—Assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, JOHN.—Deputy commissioner of mines and works, Nova Scotia.

KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S.—Magistrate for the Colony of Queensland, June, 1868; government statistician, Mauritius, 8th December, 1877.

KENNAWAY, WALTER.—Secretary of public works and member of the board of education, Canterbury province, New Zealand, 1870-4; agent-general for New Zealand, in London, 10th Sept., 1874.

KENNEDY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Educated at Madras College and Univ. St. Andrew's; joined H.M.C. service at Millbank, March, 1869; principal officer at Brixton, Feb., 1870; and to chief officer at Wormwood Scrubs, 12th April, 1878; superintendent of the Port Louis prisons, Mauritius, Nov. 1882; transferred from the imperial to the colonial service, March, 1883; superintendent of prisons, June, 1888.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in general post office, Western Australia, 1861; third class clerk, 1867; second class clerk, 1874.

KENNY, SIR EDWARD, KT. BACHEL (Created 1870).—Born 1800; sat in legislative council of Nova Scotia for 26 years, during 12 of which he was president of that body; called to the Senate, 1867; receiver-general, July, 1867; president of privy council, Oct. 1869; administrator of the government of Nova Scotia for several months in 1870. Retired from the senate, 1877.

KERFERD, G. B.—Minister of mines, and vice-president, board of lands and works, Victoria, May to July, 1868; solicitor-general, 10th June, 1872; attorney-general, 2nd May, 1874; premier and attorney-general, 81st July, 1874, to 7th Aug., 1875; attorney-general, 20th Oct., 1875, to 21st May, 1877, from 5th Mar. to 3rd Aug., 1880, and again 8th Mar., 1883; puisne judge, 1st Jan., 1886.

KERR, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1887).—Was employed in the colonial secretary's department, Barbados, in 1856. Police magistrate, 1860 to 1869; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, to 1874; judge of the assistant court of appeal, to 1880; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assembly from 1862 to 1866; member of the legislative council, 1876; major 11th regiment of militia, 1854; commanding officer since 1858; a member of the militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the manufacture of Sugar;" administered the government of Grenada, Aug., 1878, to April, 1879; governor, Falkland Islands, 1880.

KERR, THOMAS S., M.B., C.M., Edin.—Colonial surgeon for Penang, Oct., 1883; coroner 1884.

KERSHAW, THOS. HERBERT.—B.A., Trinity College, Oxon.; 2nd class mod. classics 1872; 2nd class finals 1874; Inner Temple equity scholar 1876; called to the bar, April, 1887; practised at Penang 1879-87; registrar of deeds, Singapore, June, 1887.

KEYT, F.—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal College; medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863 assistant colonial surgeon, 27th May, 1863; colonial surgeon, Jan., 1885.

KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G. (1882).—Chief clerk, governor-general's office, Canada, January, 1875; was private secretary to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847 to 1854; assistant military secretary on the staff of General Count L. Zamoyzki in Her Majesty's Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Government, Jan., 1858; appointed to a first clerkship, July, 1858; acting governor-general's secretary 1876, 1877 and 1878, and Nov. and Dec., 1880; retired on pension.

KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER.—Appointed a third class clerk and shorthand writer, colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, 2nd June, 1876; private secretary to Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, premier and colonial secretary, 8th Feb., 1878, to June, 1880; promoted to 2nd class, 1st July, 1878; clerk assistant of the House of Assembly, 4th June, 1880; has served as secretary on various Cape Government Commissions, and acted as private secretary to premier the Hon. Sir T. C. Scanlen, February and March, 1883; secretary to the Anglo-German Commission on Angra Pequena and West Coast claims, 1885.

KIMBERLEY, 1ST EARL OF (created 1866), **JOHN WODEHOUSE, K.G., P.C.** (1864); **BARON WODEHOUSE, 1797**; baronet, 1611.—Son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse (who died in 1834) by the only daughter of Theophilus Thomagh Gurdon,

Esq. of Letton, Norfolk; born in London, 1826; married, 1847, the eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Clare; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1847; was under-secretary for foreign affairs from Dec., 1852, to April, 1856; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia from May, 1856, to March, 1858; again under-secretary for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, December, 1863; lord-lieutenant of Ireland from Oct., 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; was lord privy seal, Dec., 1868, to July, 1870; secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb., 1874, and again from 28th April, 1880, to 16th Dec., 1882; secretary of state for India, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885, and from Feb. 6th to Aug. 3rd, 1886; has been a member of the senate of the University of London since 1859; is patron of six livings.

KING, Æ. A.—Graduated (honours) Queen's Univ., Ireland, 1862, M.A., 1882; writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865, and in the same year acting police magistrate of Upper and Lower Doombura; district judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; district judge, Kegalla, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, June, 1873; assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1875; assistant agent, Badulla, 1878; government agent, Uva, 1886.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Educated at Stonyhurst College; matriculated at the London University, 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, 1st November, 1871; 2nd sub-immigration agent, 6th June, 1872; senior sub-immigration agent, 2nd April, 1881; acted as immigration agent-general, 28th July, 1881, to 23rd Jan., 1882, and 26th July, 1882, to 5th Oct., 1882.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from May, 1866; transferred to government secretary's office, British Guiana, in June, 1868; inspector of police and justice of the peace, British Guiana, Jan., 1871; commissary of taxation, July, 1873, until 25th June, 1875, when he was appointed emigration agent at Barbados for British Guiana; district commissary of taxation, Dec., 1884.

KING, G. B.—2nd clerk, customs, Barbados, 1874.

KING, H. G.—Clerk to improvement commissioners, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Dec., 1867; clerk in treasury, Jan., 1869; clerk to auditor and to executive council, April, 1869; acting treasurer, controller of customs, &c., July, 1871; clerk and accountant, treasury and customs, April, 1873; cashier and accountant, savings bank, 1879; escheator-general, 1883; acting treasurer, Nov., 1885, to Jan., 1886, and again Sept., 1886.

KING, JOHN.—Appointed clerk to attorney-general, Gibraltar, Feb., 1866, transferred to colonial secretary's office, June, 1870; secretary to a commission appointed to inquire into the seizure of the Messrs. Bonell by brigands in 1870; second clerk, Nov., 1877; acted as chief clerk and to secretary to the board of health from Jan., 1879, Feb., 1883, when he was confirmed in the appointment.

KING, JOSEPH ARTHUR.—Copyist, registrar's office, British Guiana, Jan., 1878; acting 3rd assistant sworn clerk, Mar., 1882; 4th assistant sworn clerk, Oct., 1882. 2nd ditto, July, 1883; passed examination for certificate as sworn clerk and notary public, June, 1885, acting 1st assistant

sworn clerk, Mar. to June, 1886; acting 4th sworn clerk and notary public from July, 1886.

KING, MERTON.—Assistant commissioner, Limassol District, Cyprus, Nov., 1878; registrar, high court, Mar., 1879; local commandant military police, and assistant commissary, Limassol, Mar., 1883; commissioner, Nikosia, April, 1883; is also sheriff and president of municipal and water commissioners.

KING, T. M.—Entered Queensland civil service, customs department, as clerk, 23rd Sept., 1863; passed through various grades of the department; appointed collector of customs, Sept., 1882; member of the immigration board, Aug., 1884.

KING, T. N.—Assistant commissary of taxation, British Guiana, July, 1875; commissary, July, 1875; also inspector of weights and measures, Berbice, June, 1880; ditto, Georgetown, April, 1884.

KINGDON, ALFRED.—Educated at Winchester; called to the bar, Inner Temple, July, 1878, and joined the western circuit; police magistrate, district D, Barbados, Jan., 1881; police magistrate and coroner, southern district, Grenada, Jan., 1882; solicitor-general, British Guiana, 1887.

KING-HARMAN, C. A.—B.A., of Trin. Col., Camb., 1872; M.A. 1879; private secretary to the governor of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; private secretary to high commissioner, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant commissioner, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant to the chief secretary, Cyprus, March, 1881; acting chief secretary and member of executive and legislative councils, June to Sept., 1882; auditor-general, Barbados, 1883; acting colonial secretary and member of executive council and committee, Jan., 1884, to June, 1885, and June to Oct., 1886; elected member of House of Assembly, Oct., 1884, to Sept., 1885.

KIRK, SIR JOHN, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1879).—Her Majesty's political agent and consul-general at Zanzibar.

KIRKE, HENRY.—Graduated at Oxford, B.A., 1863, M.A. 1866, B.C.L., 1866. Called to the bar Inner Temple, January, 1868; went the Midland circuit; Derby and Birmingham sessions; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Sept., 1872; sheriff of Essequibo, 1877; appointed sheriff of Demerara and police magistrate, Georgetown, Aug., 1882.

KNAGGS, S. W.—2nd clerk surgeon general's office, Trinidad, Aug., 1875; 2nd clerk general post office, Jan., 1876; 4th clerk colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1877; 3rd clerk, March, 1880; secretary to commission to inquire into road system, 1886; private secretary to Governor Sir W. Robinson, July to Oct., 1886.

KNIGHT, ARTHUR.—Short-hand reporter legislative council, Straits Settlements, April, 1869; acting chief clerk, audit office, Sept., 1869; chief clerk, Oct., 1873. Accompanied Governor Sir Harry Ord on his special mission to Labuan in 1873; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, May, 1875, to Jan., 1877; assistant auditor-general, 1884.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to the Upper Tugela magistracy, Feb., 1876, to May, 1878; ditto, Umsinga magistracy, May, 1878, to Aug., 1881, during which time he acted for the R. M. and administrator three times; Aug., 1881, clerk and Zulu interpreter, and registrar to the circuit court, Newcastle district; April, 1882, acting resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Newcastle; Feb., 1883, ditto, Umsinga division; Oct., 1883, administrator of native law, and Zulu border agent to Lower Tugela division; has held the honorary appointments of crown prosecutor and officer for the sale

of stamps at the several magistracies named, and commanded a native levy of over 1,000 strong during the Zulu war; acted for two months in 1884 as R.M., Lower Tugela division; sub-commissioner, Zululand, April, 1887; assist. commissar. and R.M., Entojaneni district, June, 1887.

KNOLLYS, C. C.—Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship in 1868; 1st class in mathematical moderations, 1870; 2nd class in the final schools, 1872; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1877; sub-receiver, Trinidad, 1874; auditor-general of Barbados, 1879; president of the education board, 1882; acting colonial secretary, 1882; administered the government for a short time, 1883; confirmed as colonial secretary, 1883; administrator and acting colonial secretary, St. Lucia, May, 1884, to May, 1885.

KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign, 32nd regt., 1866; captain, May, 1880; major, 26th Cameroonian, 1881; A.D.C. to the governor of Mauritius, 1872-74, to governor of Fiji, 1875; commanded force sent to reduce mountain tribes, 1876 (promoted to company and C.M.G.); commandant armed native constabulary; and commissioner in mountains, 1877; A.D.C. to governor, New Zealand, 1880, and to governor of Ceylon, 1883; inspector-general of constabulary and director of prisons, Jamaica, 1886.

KOCH, REV. C. A.—Assistant missionary to Bishop of Labuan, bishop's chaplain, registrar of the diocese, 1856; diocesan chaplain. Ratnapura, Ceylon, Mar., 1866; acting colonial chaplain, Jaffna, Aug., 1867; confirmed Aug., 1869; acting colonial chaplain, Colombo, Jan., 1879, to Jan., 1880, and confirmed Oct., 1880.

KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Local magistrate, Bahamas, Feb., 1849; president of the Virgin Islands, 1854; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Nov., 1856; lieutenant-governor, Tobago, April, 1864; was acting governor, Trinidad, in 1863; administrator of the Gambia, 1873; governor, West Africa Settlements, 1875; governor of British Guiana, 1877; retired, 1882.

KORTRIGHT, L. M.—A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; surveyor of roads and superintendent of public works, St. Kitts, 1879; official member, legislative council, St. Kitts and Nevis, 1886.

KRETZSCHMAR, J. M.—Census office, London, 1870; registrar-general's department, 1870; treasury, 1871-77; sessional clerk, legislative council, Natal, 1880; acting chief clerk, surveyor-general's department, 1881; 2nd class clerk, treasury, 1881; clerk assistant and librarian, legislative council, 1883; secretary, trades commission, 1885; acting chief clerk, attorney-general's department, 1886.

KYNNERSLEY, C. W. SNEYD.—Educated at Rugby; appointed cadet, Straits Settlements April, 1872; secretary, assistant lieutenant-governor's office, and superintendent of schools, Penang, 1873; assistant magistrate, Province Wellesley, 1875; accompanied expeditions to Perak and Sungai Ujong in that year (medal); 2nd magistrate/Singapore, 1881; 1st magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, 1881; is also superintendent of prisons.

KYNSEY, W. R., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).—Principal civil medical officer, and inspector-general of hospitals, Ceylon, Feb., 1875.

KYSHE, J. W. NORTON.—Census office, Mauritius, Feb., 1871; clerk in the procureur and advocate general's office, Aug., 1871; acted on several occasions as secretary to the prison com-

mittee of Port Louis; district cashier of Port Louis, June, 1873; assistant clerk to the district and stipendiary courts of Black River, Feb., 1874; secretary to the special commissioner to inquire into the condition of labourers in the dependencies of Mauritius, June, 1874; acting cashier of Grand Port, May, 1875; joint district clerk, Black River, Sept., 1876; joint district clerk, Plaines Wilhems district, Oct., 1877; deputy registrar of the Supreme Court of Penang, April, 1880; acted as registrar May to Sept., 1881, April to Dec., 1882, Jan. to Nov., 1883; is author of an index to the laws of the Straits Settlements; acting second magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Singapore, and J.P. for the Straits Settlements, Jan., 1884; passed in Malay, April, 1884; acting registrar, commissioner of the Court of Requests, and collector of stamps, Malacca, Aug., 1885; has edited the cases decided in the supreme court, Straits Settlements, 1808-84.

LABERTOUCHE, P.—Secretary for railways, Victoria, 1st Sept., 1876.

LABORDE, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1883).—Clerk in the treasury of St. Vincent, 1850; deputy treasurer, 1852; acting colonial secretary, 1856; police magistrate, 1857; stipendiary magistrate and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; colonial secretary from 1861 to 1880; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's volunteers, which were raised by him in 1863; administered the government of Grenada in 1871, May to Oct., 1874; administered the government of St. Vincent July, 1872, to June, 1873; April to May, 1874; Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; May to Dec., 1877; Mar., 1878, to Mar., 1879; and Mar. to July, 1880, when he was sent to administer the government of Tobago; administered the government of Grenada, April, 1883, to May, 1885, when he was transferred to administer the government of St. Lucia.

LABORDE, E. D.—Supernumerary clerk, colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, Jan., 1880; and clerk to attorney-general; 1st clerk, audit office, Tobago, Jan., 1882; and deputy registrar, acting confidential clerk to administrator, and clerk of councils, June, 1882; 2nd clerk, administrator's office, St. Lucia, Feb., 1883; acting chief clerk, Sept., 1883; acting 2nd clerk, governor-in-chief's office, Barbados, Mar., 1884; acting chief clerk to governor, Windward Islands, Aug., 1885; confirmed Jan., 1886.

LABORDE, REV. H. W.—Rector of St. George's and St. Andrew's parishes, and chaplain of the gaol, St. Vincent, 1852; M.A. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1845; was ordained assistant curate in St. Vincent, 1845; was minister of All Saints, chapel and garrison, chaplain of the island of Trinidad, 1850 to 1852; is chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados; rural dean, St. Vincent, 1864; and also member of the legislative council.

LACKEY, JOHN.—Secretary for public works, New South Wales, 21st Dec., 1878, to 4th January, 1883.

LACROIX, WM. LABORDE.—Assist. clerk, immig. dept., Trinidad, Aug., 1866; third clerk, June, 1867; second clerk, Nov., 1872; assist. warden, Diego Martin ward union, Jan., 1882; warden and supervisor, Couva and Chaguaná ward unions, Sept., 1885; and J.P. for county Caroni. In addition officer of customs for the Unions, and manager, Couva savings bank, April, 1886.

LADGEN, GODFREY YEATMAN.—Clerk, G.P.O., Lond., 1869-77, after competitive exam.: clerk to secretary to government, Transvaal, 1878; private secretary to administrator, 1878-81; secretary to executive council, 1880-81; private secretary to

Sir W. Bellairs and Sir E. Wood, while administering government, 1881; secretary to Transvaal sub-commission for compensation claims, 1881-82; engaged as war correspondent, Egyptian campaign, 1882-3, present at all engagements, including Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Cairo; proceeded to Gold Coast on special financial duty, 1883; secretary and accountant, Basutoland, 1884; assistant commissioner, 1885.

LAING, JOHN.—J.P. for Stockenstrom, Cape, 1868; member of assembly for Fort Beaufort, 1874; member of ex. coun. and commissr. of crown lands and public works, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; resigned seat in parliament 1885.

LAIRD, HON. DAVID.—Born 1823; member ed. coun., P. E. Island, 1872-3; one of the delegates who negotiated the admission of the island into the Dominion; sworn of the Canadian privy council and minister of justice, 1873-6, when appointed lieutenant-gov. of the N. W. Territories, 1876-8; was chief commissr. in negotiating treaty with Blackfoot Indians, 1877.

LALOR, PETER.—Member, old leg. coun., Victoria, Nov., 1855; member, leg. assembly, Oct., 1856; chairman of committees, Dec., 1859; commissr., trade and customs, and P.M.G., 7th Aug. to 20th Oct., 1865; commissr., trade and customs, May, 1877, to Mar., 1880, and P.M.G., May to July, 1877; elected speaker, leg. assembly, July, 1880; retired, 1887.

LAMB, WILLIAM DAVIS.—Entered the civil service, British Guiana, Mar., 1881; 2nd class clerk, secretariat, Sept., 1881; acted as senior clerk from Mar. to Oct., 1882, July, 1883, to Feb., 1884, and Sept., 1884, to May, 1885.

LAMBERT, RICHARD S. F.—Acting clerk of supplies to prisons and asylums and secretary to the board of prisons, British Guiana, Mar., 1874; confirmed, Feb., 1875; acted as clerk of the records, government secretary's office, April to Oct., 1876; clerk to inspector of prisons, &c., July, 1877; district commissary of taxation, Aug., 1877; transferred to customs, Mar., 1879; secretary to commission to inquire into law relating to roads, 28th Oct., 1881; acting clerk of the records, government secretary's office, Jan., 1882; acting chief clerk in same office Mar. to May, 1882; special duty in same office from May, 1882, to June, 1884; 2nd clerk, government savings bank, Georgetown, July to Dec., 1884; 1st clerk, government savings bank, Berbice branch, Jan., 1885.

LAMBTON, STEPHEN HARBORD.—Entered postal service, N.S.W., Sept., 1852; acting secretary, Aug., 1865; confirmed Sept., 1866.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmaster at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clerk in the audit office, 1854; second clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864; chief clerk, 1875; and registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMOTHE, CHAS.—Inspector of distilleries at Mauritius, Jan., 1856; acting superintendent of same, Sept., 1862; superintendent, July, 1863.

LANG, WM., M.D.—Health officer Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; medical officer, St. Andrew's parish, 1867; and health officer, Port of Grenville.

LANGVIN, EDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a member of board of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, 4th Jan., 1865; to same office for dominion, 6th July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1st July, 1868; under secretary of state of Canada, 9th July, 1873; elected secretary to civil service board of Canada, 1876; clerk of the Senate, 1883.

LANGEVIN, SIR HECTOR LOUIS, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B. (1868), Q.C., LL.D.—Born, 1826; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a queen's counsel, 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parliament, 1857, and has almost uninterruptedly held a seat up to the present time, first in the old legislative assembly, and since confederation, in the house of commons of the dominion; appointed a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Lower Canada, 30th March, 1864; postmaster-general, Nov., 1866; at confederation, 1st July, 1867, sworn of the queen's privy council and was appointed secretary of state of Canada until 8th Dec., 1879, when appointed minister of public works, and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal conservative party of Lower Canada; resigned office, 5th Nov., 1873; postmaster-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's second administration, 19th Oct., 1878; now minister of public works; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the colonial conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imperial parliament; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGRIDGE, G. D.—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, 1883-6.

LANGSLOW, ROBERT, PH.D.—Educated at Rome, and graduated Ph.D. at the Gregorian university, Rome, 1868; knight of the Holy Sepulchre, 1869; passed competitive examination and appointed to the surveyor-general's department in Ceylon, Jan., 1877; transferred to the government of Perak, Nov., 1881.

LANGTREE, CHAS. W.—Draughtsman, dept. of mines and water supply, 1865; chief draughtsman 1866; chief clerk and accountant 1882; sec. and chief inspector of mines, and chief mining surveyor and secretary for water supply, 1884; ex-president, Victorian institute of surveyors and engineers.

LANDSOWNE, 5TH MARQUIS OF (GT. BRIT.)—Creat. 1784; G.C.M.G. (1884); Earl of Wycombe and Viscount Calne, 1780; Baron Wycombe, 1760 (Gt. Brit.); Earl of Kerry, 1723; Earl of Shelburne, 1753; Viscount Clanmaurice, 1723; Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron, 1751; Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, 1181 (Irel.)—Henry Charles Keith FitzMaurice, eldest son of the 4th Marquis, born 1845; succeeded his father in 1866; was under secretary for war from April, 1872, to Feb., 1874, and under secretary India Office, May to Aug., 1880; governor-general of Canada, 1883.

LARNACH, WILLIAM JAMES MUIR, C.M.G. (1879).—Late treasurer of New Zealand; now minister of mines.

LASH, JAS. MILLER.—Educated public schools, Peckham; schoolmaster, Kirkdale prison, Liverpool, 1876; gaoler, H.M. prison, Richmond, Grenada, Jan., 1886.

✓ **LATOUR, G. L., M.D., M.R.C.S., E.**—Colonial surgeon, parish of St. George and St. Mark, Grenada, 26 Jan., 1881.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, Dec., 1872; 4th revenue and quarantine officer, Nov., 1874; 3rd ditto, Feb., 1880; 2nd ditto, rum department keeper, 1883.

LAVERS, JAMES.—Clerk in the customs at Mauritius, Oct., 1857; senior clerk, Sept. 1865; acting deputy collector of customs, Jan. to Feb., 1886.

LAURANCE, JOHN.—Third clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 7th November, 1882.

LAURENCE, P. M.—Puisne judge of Grikualand West, Cape Colony, 4th Sept., 1882.

LAW, A. F. G.—Assistant commissioner, Cyprus, 1880; principal forest officer, 1886.

LAWRANCE, C. J.—Clerk, public works office, Barbados, Jan., 1877; secretary central poor law board, Sept., 1880; and manager of government emigration funds, June, 1881; secretary to the West India telegraph conference, at Barbados, May, 1882; to confidential committee to inquire into the colonial defences, May, 1883; to harbour improvements commission, Jan., 1884; and to water supply commission, June, 1885; acting clerk to executive committee and council, Jan. to Mar., 1884, and on other occasions; acting police magistrate and coroner, southern district, Grenada, May to Oct., 1884; secretary to local committee, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and compiler of the Barbados Catalogue, Nov., 1885.

LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—District judge of Kandy, Sept., 1873; a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860.

LAWSON, T. G.—Government messenger and interpreter, Sierra Leone, May, 1852; 2nd inspector of police, Oct., 1854; chief inspector, 1856; public native messenger and interpreter, 1861; received a special decoration from H.M.'s government on his retirement in 1886; is hereditary chief of Little Popo.

LAZZARINI, MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, for services in connection with the expedition to Egypt, 1882.

LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1871).—Was formerly at St. John's College, Cambridge; extra-assistant in the colonial secretary's office in Ceylon, 1830; fiscal and magistrate at Jaffna, 1831; assistant to the collector of Colombo, 1832; assistant government agent and district judge, at Kalutara, 1836; assistant government agent and district judge, Negombo, 1837; district judge, Galle, 1839; district judge of Trincomalee, 1840; district judge of Galle, 1850; government agent, western province, 1851; held acting appointment of colonial secretary in conjunction with his own office of government agent for the western province from April to 30th June, 1869, and again from 6th April to 5th Sept. 1871; acted as colonial secretary, 1877; commissioner for Ceylon at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; retired, 1879.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G., (1875).—Whilst Her Majesty's consul in Fiji was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Great Britain; administered the government from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875; consul in New Caledonia.

LEAKE, GEORGE.—Called to the bar, Western Australia, May, 1880; acted as assistant clerk to the legislative council, and registrar of the vice-admiralty court; acting crown solicitor and prosecuting counsel in Jan., 1881, and again Jan., 1883; confirmed Jan., 1884; acting attorney-general and a member of executive council in Sept., 1886.

LEAKE, G.W., Q.C.—Acting crown solicitor, Western Australia, from Aug., 1857, to Feb., 1858, again from Dec., 1858, to May, 1859, confirmed Feb., 1860; acting police magistrate, Perth, from Dec., 1863, to March, 1866; acting attorney-general from 19th Oct., 1872, to 6th March, 1873; public

prosecutor from Aug., 1873, to 13th Jan., 1874; and again from that date acting attorney-general to Dec., 1874; now police magistrate, Perth.

LEARY, SAMUEL, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)—Diploma of the College of Physicians, Dublin, 1860; diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1855; diploma in Midwifery, Andersonian University, 1852, and Faculty Hall, Glasgow, 1855; J.P. and coroner, British Guiana; medical officer East Canje District, Berbice, 13th Sept., 1879; health officer Port of New Amsterdam, 10th April, 1875; entered government service, 1st July, 1873; late medical officer, Skeldon District, Coventyne, Co. Berbice, 1867 to 1873; Philadelphia District, West Coast, Demerara, 1873 to 1875; and medical superintendent, public hospital, Berbice, Sept., 1879.

LEASK, GEORGE.—Acting clerk to master of the supreme court, Natal, 22nd Jan., 1874; confirmed 7th July, 1874; junior clerk, treasury department, Nov. 30th, 1874; 2nd clerk to resident magistrate, Durban, March 2nd, 1876; chief clerk and registrar of the circuit court, Durban, 16th June, 1881; registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, Durban.

LECLEZIO, SIR E. P. J. (KNT. BACH. 1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1858; acting substitute governor and advocate-general, Mauritius, in 1868, 1869, and 1870; member of the council of government, 1869-78; acting puisne judge in 1876, 1877, 1878; 1st puisne judge, 1879; chief justice, 1883.

LE CREN, CHARLES.—Secretary for public works, Victoria, Jan., 1878; also a member of the board of land and works; has held office under Victorian government since June, 1868.

LEE, L. F.—Writer, Ceylon service, June, 1864; commissioner of requests, Panadura, 1866; assistant government agent, Colombo, Feb., 1871; district judge, Dec., 1871; police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; fiscal, central province, 1882; assistant government agent, Vavuniya Vilankulam, and Mulaitivu, May, 1886.

LEE, WILLIAM.—J.P. for Jamaica, 1860; visiting justice general penitentiary and official visitor lunatic asylum, 1878; administrator general, 1880.

LEECH, EDWARD.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to R.M., 1st Feb., 1878; chief clerk, 20th Dec., 1872.

LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, I.L.D., C.E., B.L.—Educated in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in 1867; qualified there as a civil engineer; called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1883; assistant surveyor and engineer, Selangor, Oct., 1876; first assistant commissioner of Perak armed police, Jan., 1877; collector and magistrate, Kinta, Perak, Jan., 1879; collector and magistrate, Krian, Perak, Aug., 1881.

LEES, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1876).—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, had local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-major to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; adjutant, 2nd batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1858; sold out in Jan., 1866; and was appointed to the adjutancy of the 3rd administrative battalion, Derbyshire rifle volunteers; resigned in May, 1867; appointed civil commandant at Accra, 1869; collector of customs, Lagos, Nov., 1872; sent to the Gold Coast to act as colonial Secretary under Sir Garnet Wolsley during the Ashanti War; administered the government of the Gold Coast Settlements for a short period after the war; administrator of the government of Lagos, July, 1874; and also lieutenant-governor

of the Gold Coast Colony, Nov. 1874; despatched on a special mission to Coomassie in 1874, to preserve peace between the Juabins and Ashantis; administered the general government on several occasions between 1876 and 1879, during the absence of governors-in-chief; governor of Labuan and British consul at Brunei, Sept., 1879; governor of the Bahamas, 1881; governor of the Leewards, 1883; governor of Barbados, 1885.

LE FEUVRE, W. S.—Ensign Hampshire militia, 1853; lieutenant, 1854; ensign 77th regiment, 1854; lieutenant, 1855; assistant instructor, Hythe School of Musketry, 1855; instructor of musketry to 2nd brigade light division, Crimea, 1855-6; thanked in general orders; adjutant 77th regiment, 1856; resigned 1857; captain, 2nd Hants volunteer rifles, 1860; secretary municipal council Kandy, Ceylon, 1866-78; acting superintendent of police, central province, Ceylon, 1871-1873; provincial superintendent of police, N.E. and N.W. provinces, July, 1873; inspector-general of prisons, June, 1885.

LEFROY, A. O'GRADY, C.M.G. (1878).—Treasurer of Western Australia, 1856; was private secretary to Governor Fitzgerald, 1849 to 1855; acting colonial secretary, 1875, to August, 1879.

LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1877), C.B. (Civil, 1870), F.R.S., &c.—Entered the Royal Artillery, 1834; director of the magnetical and meteorological observatory at St. Helena, 1840-1; at Toronto, 1842-1853; made a magnetic survey of the interior of the continent of North America from Montreal to the Arctic Circle, 1843-4; appointed to the war office as scientific adviser to the Duke of Newcastle on subjects of artillery and inventions, Dec. 1854; sent on special mission to the seat of war, Oct. 1855; and to the Mediterranean fortresses March, 1859; inspector-general of army schools, 1857-9; secretary ordnance select committee, 1859-63; president, 1864-8; director-general of ordnance, 1868-70; honorary secretary royal commission of the Patriotic Fund, 1854-68; commissioner, 1868; was also a member of the royal commission on national defences, 1859; and on military education, 1868; governor of Bermuda, 1871 to 1877; administrator of the government of Tasmania, 1880-81.

LEGGE, CHAS. HENRY GLADMAN.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clerk in the audit office, April, 1872; was clerk of the colonial hospital, port of Spain, Oct., 1873; 6th clerk, receiver-general's department, Nov., 1874; 2nd clerk, audit office, January, 1875; has acted as chief clerk in the audit office on many occasions; 2nd clerk, audit office, Demerara, May, 1880; (designation altered to "Inspector of Accounts," Jan., 1881); chief clerk 16th Jan., 1882; was in charge of the audit office from 26 April to 6 June, 1882; acting auditor-general, 5 Jan. to 3 Feb., 1883, and July to Aug., 1886.

LEGGE, LIEUT.-COL. W. V.—Commandant and inspecting field officer Tasmania, 1882.

LE HUNTE, GEORGE RUTHVEN, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 1873, M.A., 1880.—Student, Inner Temple, 1871; called to the bar, May, 1881; second private secretary to governor of Fiji, 1875; stipendiary magistrate, 1875; resident commissioner Colo, Viti Levu, 1877; acting commandant, A.N.C., 1878-9; acting colonial secretary, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1882; acting attorney-general, Nov., 1882; judicial commissioner for the high commission to Western Pacific Islands, May, 1883; acting attorney-general, May, 1884; acting receiver-general, Jan., 1886.

LEMIERE, H.—District magistrate, Flacq, Mauritius, 1883; Grand Port, 1884.

LE MESURIER, C. J. R.—Educated at Westminster; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1875; attached colonial secretary's office, Sept., 1875; attached Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1875; assistant to government agent, Anuradhapura, May, 1877; assistant collector, Trincomalee, July, 1877; assistant collector and landing surveyor, northern province, Sept., 1880; assistant collector, Jaffna, Sept., 1880; district judge, Matara, Jan., 1884; police magistrate, Kalutara, 1887.

LEMPRIERE, EVERARD PHILIP.—Educated at Haileybury and St. John's College, Oxon; graduated in honours, June, 1874; assistant private secretary to Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, Jan., 1879; private secretary to governor, British North Borneo, May, 1881; assistant resident of the East Coast, Nov., 1881; resigned, April, 1883; private secretary to Sir William C. F. Robinson, governor South Australia, and clerk of the executive council, May, 1886.

LENNON, CHARLES.—Entered P.O. Mauritius, 1856; upper mechanical clerk, 1866; senior clerk, 1877.

LEMAN, C.—Superintendent, post office and telegraph department, New Zealand.

LENNOX, ARKYL NAPIER OLIVER.—Sixth clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, Dec., 1882; 5th clerk, Aug., 1884; 4th clerk, Oct., 1886; awarded second class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885.

LEONARD, HON. J. W.—Attorney-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; resigned 1884.

LESAGE, NAPOLEON.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, May, 1845; clerk in the audit office, Nov. 1847; clerk in the registration and mortgage office, January, 1858; and chief clerk of that department, March, 1860; conservator of mortgages, 1884.

LESAGE, SIMEON.—Assistant commissioner of agriculture and public works, Quebec.

LETOURNÉUR, ADOLPHE.—Clerk in the treasury, Mauritius, July 1, 1862; landing waiter, 1875; landing surveyor, 7th Dec., 1881.

LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).—Member legislative council, Victoria, 1861-8; was secretary to the Victorian commission, and acting commissioner in charge of the Victorian exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; secretary, Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-1; executive commissioner, Victoria, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; secretary, Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887.

LEVIEN, HON. J. F.—Minister of mines and agriculture, Victoria, 1883-6.

LEWIS, ALBERT.—Called to the bar Middle Temple; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner, Grenadines St. Vincent, 1856. Left the service in 1869; nominated member, legislative assembly of St. Vincent, 1870-7; acting attorney-general of St. Vincent in Jan., 1876, and again in 1877; attorney-general, Tobago, 1879; Queen's counsel for the Island of St. Vincent, 25th Aug., 1879; senior member of the legislative and executive councils of Tobago in 1879; local commissioner of the West Indian Estates Court, Tobago, 1881; acting attorney-general, St. Vincent, 1882-3; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, Barbados, 1883; J.P., Jan., 1884; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal from Jan. to Mar., 1884; acting chief justice of St. Vincent, 30th Mar., 1884; acting chief justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, 1884-5.

LEWIS, E. CORNEWALL.—Entered Govern-

ment office, St. Vincent, as supernumerary, 8th May, 1877; clerk to Kingstown police magistrate, 8th March, 1880; acting colonial registrar, 30th July, 1883; acted as provost marshal June to Sept., 1884, and again Oct. to Nov., 1884; acting colonial postmaster, April, 1885; acting registrar, Sept., 1886; deputy coroner, Kingstown, 1886.

LEWIS, J. P.—Educated at Mill Hill School and Queen's University, B.A., honours, 1876; M.A., 1882; writer, Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1877; to Kandy Kachcheri, Nov., 1877; justice of the peace, Negombo, Aug., 1879; J.P., Galle, April, 1880; police magistrate, Matara, Jan., 1881; Dumbera, May 1883, and at Gampola, Sept., 1884.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Educated at C.M.S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone; served in the customs' department, Jan., 1868; assistant landing waiter after competitive examination, Feb. 1869; extra clerk, colonial office, Feb., 1869; assistant private secretary to governor, May, 1870; clerk of legislative council, Mar., 1872; acted as confidential clerk and clerk of the council at the Gold Coast, 1873; appointed governor's clerk, Feb., 1875; served on the Mongray and Bargroo expeditions, Dec., 1875; on an expedition to the Scarcies River, April, 1878; on the Bompeh and Ribbee expeditions, 1880, and on the Scarcies, Port Lokkoh, and Sulymah expeditions, 1885; also clerk to board of education, May, 1882.

LEWIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Entered Trinidad service, 1861; postmaster, San Fernando, Sept., 1869; received the thanks of inhabitants for his services in 1882; acting 2nd clerk, general post office, 1868; acting postmaster general, May, to Dec., 1886; is a J.P. for county Victoria and San Fernando.

LEWIS, WALTER LLEWELLYN, M.A.—Gold Medalist, Queen's University (Irel.); called to the bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1876; northern circuit, and afterwards the South Wales and Chester circuits; stipendiary J.P., Caroni, Trinidad, Dec., 1884; registrar-general and registrar of the Supreme Court, 1885; stipendiary, Port of Spain and Western District, city, St. George, Sept., 1887.

LEYS, P.—Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, of which latter he is a graduate in medicine; acting colonial surgeon, Labuan, Feb., 1876; confirmed Feb., 1877; acting police magistrate, in conjunction with his own office, Feb., 1878; acting colonial secretary, Sept., 1880; administered the government from 3rd Sept., 1881; holds a commission, dated 3 Sept., 1881, as H.B.M.'s consul-general in Brunei.

LIESCHING, C. F. H. L.—Commissioner of requests, &c., of Ballapityamodara, Ceylon, April, 1859; assistant agent at Jaffna, June, 1864; ditto, Galle, May, 1865; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; district judge, Tangalla, 1871; ditto, Negombo, 1873; fiscal, central province, 1875; registrar-general, June, 1882; district judge, Kurunegala, Dec., 1883; ditto, Kalutara, May, 1886.

LIGHTBOURN, H. C.—Port officer, Bahamas, 1st June, 1869; examining officer, 3rd March, 1876.

LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, KNT.—Chief justice of Queensland, June, 1879; called to Queensland bar, Nov., 1861; M.P., 1st legislative assembly, April, 1860; attorney-general, 1865-6, and 1866-7; premier, vice-president of executive-council, and attorney-general, 1868-70; Q.C., Dec., 1865; puisne judge of supreme court, Feb., 1874; knighted, May, 1861.

LILLY, R. R. W.—Clerk of central district court, Newfoundland, 1858; registrar of vice-admiralty court, 1871.

LINDO, SOLOMON DA SILVA.—Admitted attor-

ney supreme court, Jamaica, 1848; clerk of the peace for the parish of St. Mary, 1854; resigned on pension, 1868; advocate of the supreme court, 1870, and assistant to the attorney-general, Feb., 1872.

LINLEY, RICHARD PHILIP.—Harbour master, St. Vincent, 1865.

LISTER, ALFRED.—Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service cadet in Hong Kong, 1865; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; sheriff, 1870; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872; acting assistant harbourmaster, 1872; superintendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; treasurer, 1883; member of executive council, 1884; member law revision commission, 1885.

LITTLE, G. G.—District court judge, Jamaica, 6th August, 1868.

LITTLE, JOSEPH J.—Called to the bar 1859; member of the legislature, Newfoundland, 1868-83; Q.C. 1873; attorney-general 1870; member executive council, 1870-4 and 1881-3; puisne judge, Supreme Court, 1888.

LITTLE, R.—Crown solicitor, Queensland, 23rd Dec., 1859.

LITTLETON, COL. THE HON. EDWARD GEORGE PERCY, C.M.G. (1880).—Late military secretary to the governor general of Canada.

LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1880).—Private secretary to the late Sir Bartle Frere, when governor, Cape; précis writer, Mauritius, 1882; retired, 1884.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM.—Temporary clerk, R.E. department, Jamaica, 1850; entered the postal service in Jamaica, Oct., 1852; as a third class collector of taxes, June, 1869, internal revenue department; chief clerk postal department, June, 1870; treasurer and manager of the government savings bank, Dec., 1874.

LLEWELYN, ROBT. B.—Employed in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies as an extra clerk from 1868; registrar in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, Nov., 1869; was nominated as one of a commission appointed to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873; clerk of privy council, Jamaica, 1877; commissioner for Turks Islands, 1878; administrator of Tobago, 1885.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED.—Was agent for the government of New South Wales in England in 1856, 1857, and 1858; postmaster-general of New South Wales in 1872; colonial treasurer in 1873-4; was minister for mines, March to August, 1877; is a member of Parliament, N.S.W.

LLOYD, JAS. S.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; appointed to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, November, 1876.

LOCH, SIR HENRY BROUGHAM, G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.B. (1880), C.B. (1860).—Son of James Loch, Esq., of Drylaw, County Midlothian; entered 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1844; served Sutlej campaign 1845-6; aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough; adjutant and 2nd in command, Skinner's Horse, till 1853; sent on special military service to Turkey to assist in organizing Turkish troops, with local rank of major, 1854; crossed with army from Varna to Crimea, 1854; accompanied Earl of Elgin's special embassy to China, 1857-58; attached to head-quarters of commander-in-chief

during operations in the field; bearer to England of Treaty of Yeddo, 1858; secretary to Earl of Elgin's second embassy to China, 1860; attached to head-quarters of the army during military operations; was treacherously made prisoner and cruelly treated by the Chinese, while engaged in negotiations under flag of truce; brought home ratified treaty of Tsin-Tsin, and Convention of Peking; private secretary to Right Hon. Sir George Grey, secretary of state for home department, 1861; lieutenant-governor, Isle of Man, 1863 to 1882; colonel commandant, 4th battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Her Majesty's commissioner of woods, forests, and land revenue from 1882 to 1884; governor of Victoria, 1884.

LOCKHART, J. H. STEWART.—Edinburgh University; Greek medalist, &c.; appointed, after competitive examination, to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1878; attached to the Colonial Office for one year, 1879; passed cadet, 1882; superintendent opium revenue, March, 1883; assistant colonial secretary and assistant auditor general, Aug., 1883, acting registrar general and protector of Chinese, April to August, and September to November, 1884, and from June 10th, 1885.

LOCKHART, NORMAN.—4th revenue officer, Dominica, Feb., 1880; acting postmaster, 1881; acting excise officer, May, 1882; 3rd revenue officer, 1883; quarantine officer, 1886.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bar of Western Australia, 1865; master and registrar of the supreme court and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master, in lunacy and registrar of the vice-admiralty court of the colony; acting commissioner of titles, July to Sept., 1875; police magistrate, Perth, Oct., 1878; acting government resident at King George's Sound for some months in 1879; government resident, southern districts, and chairman of quarter sessions, 5th April, 1881.

LOFTUS, G.C.B.—Created 1866, K.C.B., 1862, privy councillor, 1868, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, 4th son of the 2nd marquis of Ely, born, 1817; appointed attaché at Berlin, 20th June, 1837; paid attaché at Stuttgart, July, 1844; served with the special missions in Berlin and Vienna, 1848; secretary of legation at Stuttgart, Jan., 1852, transferred to Berlin, May, 1853; chargé d'affaires there in portions of 1853, 1855, and 1857; envoy at Vienna, March, 1858, at Berlin, Dec. 1860, and at Munich, 1862; ambassador at Berlin, 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation from 1868 to Oct., 1871, when he was made ambassador at St. Petersburg until early in 1879, when he was appointed governor of New South Wales; resigned 1885.

LOGAN, D.—Solicitor-general, Straits Settlements, 19th Aug., 1867.

LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., G.C.M.G. (1883), K.C.M.G. (1876).—Was appointed government clerk at the Falkland Islands, 1844, and acting colonial secretary, 1845, confirmed in that appointment, June, 1857; president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1861, and lieutenant-governor of Dominica, Aug., 1865; lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, Oct., 1867; governor of Trinidad, 1870; governor, British Guiana, 1874; governor of Ceylon, 1877 to 1883.

LONGLEY, J. WILBERFORCE.—Born 1849, B.A. Acadia College, N. Scotia, 1871, M.A. 1875; called to the bar, N.S., Sept. 1875; commissioner supreme court, 1876; elected to Provincial Parliament June, 1882; sworn in member of executive, July, 1884; attorney-general, May, 1886; commis-

sioner for revising and consolidating the law and framing Judicature Act, Oct., 1882; editorial writer "Acadian Recorder" since 1873; contributor to various magazines; a strong advocate of commercial union with the United States.

LONSDALE, RUPERT LA TROBE, C.M.G. (1879).—Served in the 74th Highlanders from 1868 to 1874; special magistrate at Keiskama Hoek, June, 1876; raised and organised Field Force, Dec., 1877, and Jan., 1878, and as commandant of same served throughout Gaika Rebellion, 1878; corps commandant of the 3rd Natal Native Contingent, Oct., 1878; raised Lonsdale's Horse, Feb., 1879, and commanded the same to the conclusion of Zulu War, 1879; accompanied Sir S. Rowe on special service to the Gold Coast in 1881; despatched on a special political mission to Kumasi, Salagha, Yendi, &c., to open trade routes and adjust intertribal differences (Oct., 1881, to Feb., 1882); and again (April to Aug., 1882), to Ashanti and Gaman, to prevent war between those kingdoms; received the thanks of the secretary of state for the successful carrying out of both missions; served, May, 1883, to May, 1884, under the International African Association, in the Hausa country; interior commissioner, Gold Coast, 1886.

LORANGER, L. O., Q.C.—Attorney general, province of Quebec, Canada; appointed a judge of superior court of Quebec, 1882.

LORD, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered police department, St. Lucia, 1872; acted keeper of the prison, Oct., 1876, to Mar., 1877; sub-inspector of revenue and police, Jan., 1880; chief revenue officer and landing waiter, Jan., 1882.

LORIMER, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., (1887), M.L.C.—Minister of defence, Victoria, Feb., 1886; delegate for colonial conference, 1878.

LORNE, MARQUIS OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. **JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.**—Born 1845, married 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from Feb., 1868, to Sept., 1878; private secretary to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the India Office, Dec., 1868; is author of poetical and other works, "Trip to the Tropics," governor-general of the dominion of Canada, Oct., 1878, to 1883.

✓ **LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY.**—Colonial surgeon, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1873; medical officer, immigration department, Mauritius, 1878; chief medical officer and president general board of health, 1879; member council of government, 1885.

LOVETT, W.—Junior clerk, P.O., Tasmania, Feb., 1841, served there till he reached the position of chief clerk; accountant to Treasury, Nov., 1860; ag. deputy auditor. Ap. 1865; assistant colonial treasurer, Jan., 1867; colonial auditor, Aug., 1873.

LOW, SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G., 1879).—Secretary to government of Labuan, 1848; police magistrate, 1850; administered the government of Labuan in 1855 and in 1863, and from Oct. to Dec., 1865; again from Nov. 1866, to Dec., 1867, and also from Dec., 1874, until April, 1876; British resident, Perak, 1877.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Acting private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Longden at Dominica, June, 1866, to March, 1867; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Bulwer and clerk of the patents, April, 1867, to January, 1869; and to Lieut.-Governor Freeling from February to July, 1869, acted as colonial secretary of Dominica, 1868; police magistrate in St. Vincent, May, 1874; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct.,

1878; acting police magistrate, Southern District, Grenada, May, 1882; police magistrate, St. Lucia, 1887.

LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES.—Born 1840. Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of York; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from Aug to Dec., 1868; parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies, Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865; privy councillor and chief secretary for Ireland, 14th Feb., 1878; sat for the city of York to Mar., 1880; sat for North Lincolnshire since Aug., 1881, to Dec., 1885.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD, B.A.—Educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford; open exhibitor; first class in moderations in classics, 1873, and first class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Easter, 1885; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 30th April, 1877; private secretary to Sir R. Herbert, 1st Dec., 1881; Earl Granville, Feb., 1886, and again to Sir R. Herbert, Aug., 1886.

LUCAS, G. A.—Was a captain in the 73rd regiment; appointed resident magistrate, Lower Umcomas, Natal, 1859; magistrate Klip River in that colony, 1860, and at Alexandra, 1875.

LUCKIE, D.M., F.S.S.—Commissioner of government insurance, New Zealand.

LUDLOW, HENRY.—Educated at Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1857, subsequently M.A. and fellow of St. John's College; obtained the studentship given by the Inns of Court, 1861; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1862; attorney-general, Trinidad, 20th July, 1874; chief justice, Leeward Islands, Feb., 1886.

LUMB, CHARLES FREDERICK.—B.A. (1870), M.A., LL.M., Downing College, Cambridge; barrister 1874; second puisne judge, Trinidad, 1887.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MORANT.—Ceylon writer, 1876; magistrate, 1878; asst. to government agent N.W. Province, 1883.

LYNCH, E. B.—Librarian, legislative council, Jamaica, Oct., 1855; island storekeeper, 1865; clerk to the special commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of offences committed during the outbreak of 1865; clerk, Kingston district court, Oct., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay district court, Mar., 1871; office abolished, 1878; island secretary, administrator-general, and comptroller in bankruptcy, April, 1878; deputy keeper of records, Feb., 1879.

LYNCH, H. E.—Stipendiary magistrate, third district, St. Lucia, 2 Jan., 1871; first district, Oct., 1880; magistrate, Windward district, St. Vincent, Dec., 1884.

LYNCH, W. W., Q.C.—Commissioner of Crown lands, Quebec, 1879.

LYNE, WILLIAM JOHN.—Elected to New South Wales parliament 1880; secretary for public works 1885; and again 1886-7; member of executive council.

MAASDORP, A. F. S.—Solicitor-general for Cape Colony.

MACALISTER, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1876).—Formerly colonial secretary and premier of Queensland, and late agent-general for the colony in London.

MACBAIN, SIR JAMES (Kt. BACH., 1886).—Speaker legislative council, Victoria, 1886.

MACAULAY, JOHN DAVIDSON.—Extra clerk, col. secretary's office, Sierra Leone, 1874; in customs 1875; tide waiter 1877; landing waiter 1879; clerk of customs and warehousekeeper 1883.

MACBRIDE, ROBERT KNOX.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; irrigation assistant, 1872; provincial assistant, north central province, 1874; ditto, Uva, 1876; southern province, 1878; and central province, 1882; director of public works, Oct., 1885.

MCCALLUM, MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (July, 1869), first of fifty-two cadets (1871); after two years' practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and appointed superintendent of telegraphy, Southern District. Transferred to the office of the inspector general of fortifications. In 1875, proceeded to the Straits Settlements as private secretary to governor Sir William Jervois, and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given by him in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in December (1876), for the services rendered in connection with the Perak commission inquiry; superintending engineer of the admiralty works, Hong Kong, April, 1877; in April (1878) selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port. Attached to the office of the inspector of works, royal arsenal, July, 1879, to July, 1880, when appointed deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements. Is a Pollock medallist of 1871; the annual Fowke medallist for 1874; is an associate of institution of civil engineers, etc.; colonial engineer and surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1884; member of the executive and legislative councils. Appointed to construct new fortifications of Singapore, March, 1885.

MCCARTHY, JOHN.—Government analyst, Trinidad; professor of chemistry Queen's Royal College, and College of the Immaculate Conception, Aug., 1873; entered the home service by open competition, Feb., 1871; assistant analyst at the government laboratory, Somerset House, London, from 1875 to 1879; is a Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and Washington; Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry, &c.; hon. sec. agricultural society of Trinidad; assistant commissioner for Trinidad, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

MCCARTHY, J. DESMOND, M.D., M.Ch F.R.G.S., F.C.S., M.S.I.—Surgeon, royal navy, 1871; served in the Ashantee expedition, had charge of hospital Prahu (medal), specially mentioned in despatches by Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt, V.C., K.C.B.; retired 1874; senior resident assistant physician, royal asylum, Cheadle, 1875-7; assistant colonial surgeon, Lagos, July, 1877; colonial surgeon, Lagos, 7th January, 1880; chief medical officer Gold Coast colony, 1st Jan. 1885.

MCCORD, T.—Law clerk, Quebec assembly, 1867, puisne judge superior court, 1872; deputy judge vice admiralty court, 1884.

MCCOY, FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1887), Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.S.—Professor of natural science, Melbourne University, 1854; was chairman of goldfields commission, 1855; has been a royal commissioner for various exhibitions, and on education.

MCCREA, SURGEON-MAJOR J. F., V.C.—Surgeon 1st Cape Yeomanry, 1880; served through

Basuto war; Cape infantry, 1882; surgeon-major C.M.R. 1886.

MCCULLOCH, KNT. BACHEL. (United Kingdom creat. 1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—**SIR JAMES MCCULLOCH**.—Was chief secretary to the executive government of Victoria, and in that capacity was premier of the ministry; resigned, 1877.

MCDONALD, A.A.—Postmaster-general, Prince Edward Island, 1873; lieut.-gov., Prince Edward Island, Aug., 1884.

MCDONALD, HERBERT RHYs.—Clerk, treasury and customs, British Honduras, Jan., 1886; acting clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1886.

MCDONALD, JAMES, Q.C.—Born 1828; called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; was chief railway commissioners of Nova Scotia from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864, when appointed financial secretary, which office he held until the union of 1867; one of the commissioners (representing Nova Scotia) to open trade relations between the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, and the B.N.A. provinces, 1865-66; sworn of the privy council of Canada, 17th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of justice of Canada; sat in Nova Scotia assembly from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the House of Commons; now chief justice of Nova Scotia.

MACDONALD, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, P.C. (1879), G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon); LL.D., Q.C.—Eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario, and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, born 11th Jan., 1816; educated at the royal grammar school, Kingston, called to the bar, Upper Canada, Hilary term, 1836; created queen's councillor in 1846; was a member of the executive council of Canada from 11th May, 1847, to 10th March, 1848; from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858; from 6th Aug., same year, to 23rd May, 1862; and from 30th March, 1864, until the union; and was during these several periods receiver-general from 21st May to 7th Dec., 1847; commissioner of crown lands from latter date to 10th March, 1848; attorney-general for Upper Canada from 11th Sept., 1854, to 29th July, 1858, when as prime minister he and his cabinet resigned; returned to office 6th Aug. as attorney-general, Upper Canada, which he continued to hold until the defeat of the administration on the militia bill, in May, 1862. On the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government, when the Taché-Macdonald Government was formed, 30th March, 1864, he returned to his old office of attorney-general, and was government leader in the assembly from that time until the union of the British American provinces, 1867; held the office of minister of militia affairs jointly with that of attorney-general from Jan. to May, 1862, and from Aug., 1865, until the union; has been a delegate to England and other countries on public business on many occasions, and was a delegate to the conference in Charlottetown in 1864, convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the maritime provinces; to that which succeeded it in Quebec, same year, to arrange a basis of union of all British American colonies; and was chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, when the Act of Union known as the "British North American Act," was passed by the imperial parliament; on 1st July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, was called upon to form the first government for the new dominion, and was sworn of the privy council of Canada, and appointed minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his ministry resigned, 5th Nov., 1873; on resignation of Mr.

Mackenzie in Oct., 1878, formed a new administration, in which he held the office of minister of the interior; in 1871, was appointed one of H.M.'s joint high commissioners and plenipotentiaries, together with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, and Right Hon. Montague Bernard, to act in connection with five commissioners named by the president of the United States for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims, and of matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, the labours of which joint high commission resulted in the Treaty of Washington, signed at Washington, United States, on 8th May, 1871; received degree of D.C.L. (hon.) from Oxford University, 1865; is also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and a D.C.L. of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; created K.C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, July, 1867; created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of "Isabel la Catolica" (of Spain), Jan., 1872; has sat in the Canadian parliament since 1844. The following are among the principal measures which he has carried through parliament, viz.:—The secularisation of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; the consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; the re-organization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of government question; the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums, and reformatory prisons, and providing for the inspection thereof; the providing for the internal economy of the House of Commons; the re-organization of the civil service on a permanent basis; the construction of the inter-colonial railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; the ratification of the Washington Treaty; the confederation of British North America; and the extension and consolidation of the dominion.

MACDONALD-PATERSON, THOMAS.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, 1885-7.

MC DONNELL, JOHN.—Clerk in the immigration office of New South Wales in 1854; promoted in 1856 to be clerk to the registrar-general; promoted to be principal clerk in charge of statistics in 1858; secretary of the police department of Queensland Feb., 1860; immigration agent Jan., 1866; inspector of benevolent asylum and orphanages; also visiting justice to H.M. gaol and lunatic asylum; as well as chief inspector of distilleries; under secretary and permanent head of the post and telegraph department in 1870, which office he now holds; in addition he was appointed major-commandant of the Queensland volunteer forces in 1877; lieutenant-col. commandant in 1878; retired in Nov., 1879, and was placed on the staff with his rank as lieutenant-col.; acting commandant of the defence forces in Feb., 1883, to 1884.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN LORNE.—Auditor-general of Canada, 1st Aug., 1878.

MACDOUGALL, GENERAL SIR PATRICK LEONARD, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Entered the army in the 79th Highlanders in 1836, and served afterwards in the 36th regiment and royal Canadian rifles; was major and superintendent of studies at the royal military college; was appointed commandant of the staff college at its formation; was adjutant general of the Canadian militia during the Fenian raids; appointed deputy inspector-general of reserve forces (England), during which period he was president of the committee on the localization of the forces; organized the intelligence branch of

the quartermaster-general's department, on its first formation; served on the quartermaster-general's staff in the Crimea, during the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch; promoted lieutenant-colonel; medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; stationed at Halifax since 1878.

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, C.B. (1867).—Born 1822; educated at Victoria University, Cobourg; admitted as an attorney, Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Upper Canada, in Hilary term, 1862; founded (1848) the "Canada Farmer," an agricultural journal, subsequently merged in the "Canadian Agriculturist," which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the "North American," a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor, until it was merged in the Toronto "Daily Globe," in 1857; was the leading political writer on the "Daily Globe," from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhibition, 1853; was secretary of the Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada, 1859; a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from May, 1862, to March, 1864, when the government resigned; provincial secretary from June, 1864, and acting minister of marine from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the queen's privy council in Canada, and was minister of public works for the dominion, from 1st July, 1867, lieutenant-governor of Rupert's Land and the north-west territories, Oct., 1869; chairman of the commission appointed to open trade relations with the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that at Quebec, in the same year; and to the Colonial Conference in London to complete terms of Union of B.N.A. colonies, 1866-7; delegate to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier, to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the dominion, and for the acquisition of the north-west territory, 1868; commissioner for Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1871; sent to England by dominion government, 1873, as special commissioner to confer with imperial government on subject of fisheries, and to make arrangements in Scandinavia and the Baltic provinces for the emigration department; returned to Canadian legislative in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; elected to Ontario assembly in May, 1875; resigned Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons; retired from public life, 1882, and resumed practice of his profession in Ottawa. Is a Q.C., and has been leading counsel in important cases in the exchequer and supreme courts of Canada.

MC EWEN, E. JAMES.—Clerk to provost-marshal, Grenada, January, 1868; colonial revenue officer, June, 1871; chief clerk, Treasury, 17th Nov., 1880.

MACHIN, H. T.—Assistant treasurer, Quebec.

MC FARLAND, ALFRED.—District court judge, southern district, New South Wales, 7th Nov., 1868.

MACFARLANE, J.—Tidewater, Victoria, 1850; landing waiter, 1852; tide inspector, 1858; assistant landing surveyor, 1870; 2nd class ditto, 1873; senior ditto, 1st class, 1881.

MACFARLANE, W. H.—Superintendent and medical officer, hospital for insane, New Norfolk, Tasmania, Oct., 1880.

MC GEE, JOHN J.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic University, Dublin, where he was metallist in physical science; employed by the government of Canada on special service in district of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion government

in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and in connection with the railway commission of the House of Commons; first-class clerk in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands, Department of the Interior, 1879; assistant clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, January, 1880; clerk of the Privy Council, 20th May, 1882.

MAC GEE, W. J.—Extra clerk, colonial office, April, 1863; clerk in the registry department, Mar. 1864; clerk in the general department, July, 1870; assistant clerk, 1st class, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the printing branch, 1st July, 1880.

MACGLASHAN, JOHN CHARLES.—Auditor-general, Jamaica, April, 1875; clerk in executive committee office, Jamaica, in June, 1858; appointed, provisionally, secretary to executive committee and clerk to privy council, in April, 1866, till Jamaica became a crown colony, then chief clerk, in financial secretary's office; subsequently in colonial secretary's office; has acted on several occasions as assistant colonial secretary, and as colonial secretary, prior to April, 1875; and April to July, 1877; member of legislative council, 1878-82.

MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER MURRAY.—Educated at Cheltenham College; deputy collector, 4th class, Vizagapatam, May, 1865; ditto, Nellore, Mar., 1866; deputy collector, Nellore, Jan., 1867; ditto, Coimbatore, May, 1868; assistant suptd. of police, Mundura, Aug., 1868; 3rd class deputy collector, July, 1872; acting superintendent, central gaol, Channanore, Feb., 1876; acting suptd., central gaol, Trichonopoly, May, 1876; acting deputy collector and magistrate of the Wynaad, June, 1876; passed the service examinations in law, revenue, and Tamil; Indian immigration agent, S.S., Jan., 1880; is a magistrate and a visiting justice for Penang.

MCGREGOR, G. A.—Appointed tide-master, Bahamas, 1856; boarding officer, 1864; resident justice, Exuma, 1874; acting resident justice, Inagua, 1875; keeper Nassau prison, 1876; resident justice, St. Salvador, 1878; resident justice, Long Cay, 1880; resident justice, Inagua, 1882.

MACGREGOR, MALCOLM.—Appointed lieutenant Royal Sark Militia, in October, 1859; entered the army as an ensign (2nd West India Regiment), Oct., 1861; served on the West Coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone and Lagos, 1862; private secretary to the governor of British Honduras from May, 1864, to September, 1866; adjutant of the Belize Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, and sat as a government member for two sessions of the Legislative House of Assembly, Honduras; officer commanding 7th Division of Pioneers; Public Work-Department, Ceylon, 5th Aug., 1869; superintending officer, June, 1875; acted as provincial assistant, North Central Province, from Aug., 1878, to Oct., 1879; acting 2nd financial and office assistant, Aug., 1883.

MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1881).—Born 1846. Educated at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Berlin, and Paris; M.B., Abdn., 1872; M.D., 1874; Watson gold medallist, 1872; formerly resident surgeon and resident physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; resident physician, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen; assistant government medical officer, Seychelles, 1873; superintendent, lunatic asylum, and resident surgeon, Civil Hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1874; chief medical officer, Fiji, Mar., 1875; also receiver-general, and member of the executive and legislative councils, Jan., 1877; has acted as registrar-general, agent-general of immigration, and commissioner of lands; engaged, 1876, in the suppression of the disturbances in the

mountains of Viti Levu, for which he was voted a gratuity of 200l.; joint commissioner, 1877, for the settlement of debts due from natives and Europeans, and for the settlement of all pecuniary claims against the late government of Fiji; member of the Native Regulation Board, 1877; proceeded to Tonga, 1879, to report on the financial condition of that country; acting colonial secretary, Nov., 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1874, to Jan., 1875; administrator of the government, and acting high commissioner and consul-general for the Western Pacific, Jan. to Aug., 1875; representative of Fiji at the first session of the Federal Council of Australasia, at Hobart, Jan., 1885; Albert medal of the 2nd class (1884), with the Clarke gold medal of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia in 1885, for saving life at sea; deputy administrator of Fiji, Sept., 1885, and Aug., 1886; administrator, British Papua, 1886.

✓MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., M.R.C.S. England.—Medical officer district No. 2, Antigua, June, 1874.

MCILWRAITH, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Colonial Treasurer of Queensland, 21 Jan., 1879, to 1882; has held a prominent position in the Queensland Parliament since 1869; has held the offices of minister of works, treasurer, and colonial secretary.

MCINNIS, LIEUT.-COL. E. D., late 9th Lancers.—Inspector-General, Gold Coast constabulary, 1887.

McKENNA, W.—Police magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony, 10 March, 1879.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER.—Born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, 28th January, 1822. Educated at the public schools of Moulin, Dunkeld, and Perth. For some years edited the "Lambton Shield," a reform journal. Was a member of executive council, and treasurer of Ontario (in Mr. Blake's administration), from 21st December, 1871, until Oct., 1872, when he retired. Was leader of Ontario reform opposition in house of commons from the union until 1873, when chosen leader of the whole opposition party, and continued in that position until 5th Nov., 1873, when, owing to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called upon to form a new administration, on 7th of the same month taking the office of minister of public works. Resigned office, Oct., 1878. Proceeded to England on public business, June, 1875. Sat for Lambton in Canada assembly from 1861 until the union. Returned to house of commons at general election, 1867, where he has since continued to sit. Represented West Middlesex in Ontario assembly from general election, 1871, until Oct., 1872, when he resigned. Several important public measures owe their existence to Mr. Mackenzie as a private member, viz.: the act amending the assessment act of Upper Canada (1863); that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the assessment of property, Upper Canada (1866); and the measure for providing means of egress from public buildings (1866). As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws (1866), wrote and framed the greater part of the general act on municipal corporations, &c. All the measures of his government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the establishment of a supreme court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter

in cities and towns; the construction of a trans-continental telegraph line; a new insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less his work. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions, were satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

McKERROW, J.—Surveyor-general, and secretary for crown lands, New Zealand.

McKINNEY, W. J.—Postmaster, British Honduras, 1859; served as an ensign in the Belize volunteers, under Captain Edmunds, late 4th W.I. regt. on the northern frontier of the colony in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legislative assembly for his services; acting police magistrate, 1875; treasurer, Sept., 1880.

MACKINNON, LOUIS FULLERTON.—Accountant, savings bank, Jamaica, 1870; manager of government railway 1879.

McKINSTRY, T. W.—Chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1872; served many years in the commissariat department in British North America and in the West Indian islands; retired from the army as assistant commissary-general in 1870; actuary, Savings Bank, Barbados, 1882.

McLAREN, THOMAS, S.S.C.—Edin. commissioner in Scotland for supreme courts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Canada.

MACLEAN, H.—Controller general of prisons, New South Wales, 1 Jan., 1874.

MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1869).—Eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., for many years secretary to the transport board, and subsequently colonial secretary and first speaker of the legislative assembly of New South Wales; was educated at Westminster; went at an early age to New South Wales; accompanied in 1829-30, Captain Sturt on his expedition down the river Murrumbidgee and Murray, and was for several years a member of the legislature of New South Wales.

MCLELAN, A. W.—President of the privy council for the Dominion of Canada until 1881, when appointed minister of marine and fisheries; represented Canada in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 held in London; minister of finance, Dec., 1885; postmaster-general 1887.

MCLEOD, CHARLES J.—Clerk in the government office, St. Lucia, 20th December, 1874; acting second clerk, 1st December, 1875; second clerk, 1st September, 1877; chief clerk and clerk to the executive and legislative councils, 1st March, 1878; acting prothonotary and registrar, April, 1881; acting stipendiary magistrate of the First District, April, 1882; provost-marshal, St. Vincent, July, 1882.

MACLEOD, HECTOR WILLIAM, M.A.—Puisne judge of the supreme court, Gold Coast Colony, February, 1880; chief justice, Oct., 1886.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH.—Late 42nd Royal Highlanders, the "Black Watch," ensign, Feb., 1855; lieutenant, June, 1855; captain, May, 1861; served in Crimea, Oct., 1855, to July, 1856; engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in India, Nov., 1857; present at various engagements, including siege and fall of Lucknow; filled numerous situations on

the staff; medal for India—Lucknow clasp; passed, the higher standard examination in Hindustanee 1865; and was appointed interpreter to 42nd R.H.B.W. 21st October, 1867; and has acted as adjutant, both of cavalry and infantry; protector of immigrants at Natal, 9th Nov., 1875; was *ex officio* a member of the executive and legislative councils, and a magistrate: J.P. for the colony, Aug., 1876; established estate and central hospitals, and drew up a code of rules for their control; provost-marshal of British Guiana, Aug., 1878; and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, Dec., 1878.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH, JUNR.—Clerk in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1 Aug., 1883; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, 24 Aug., 1885.

MCLEOD, NEAL.—Called to the bar, Prince Edward Island, 1872; member of house of assembly since 1879; provincial secretary and treasurer, 1879 to 1882.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late captain 74th Highlanders. Was commandant of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni, 1879.

MACLEOD, P. F., M.D.—Medical officer, parish of St. George, Grenada, 21 July, 1881.

MCLEOD, WILLIAM.—Sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Dec., 1866; 3rd class inspector, Jan., 1869; 2nd class inspector, Oct., 1871; 1st class inspector, Oct., 1873; acting inspector-general, Sept. to Dec., 1883, May to Oct., 1885, and April to Sept., 1886.

MCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, M.R.C.S. and **L.M.**, Edinburgh, L.S.A., London.—Late colonial surgeon, member of legislative council, and J.P. for Labuan; late surgeon, orphan asylum, &c., British Guiana; assistant colonial surgeon, Malacca, 1st August, 1877; colonial surgeon and medical officer, immigration department, &c., province Wellesley, 1879; coroner for the province, 1879-81; is a J.P. for the colony; medical officer, eper asylum, Pulo Jeeyah, Penang, 1884.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOM GREY, M.D., **M.R.C.S.**, England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force, and health officer, 1873; medical inspector and chairman board of health, 1880; member of house of assembly from 1866 to 1879, when appointed to legislative council.

MACMAHON, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH, (1875).—Speaker of the legislative assembly, Victoria, 1871-77 and 1880.

MACPHERSON, THE HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS, K.C.M.G. (1884).—A member of the Queen's privy council for Canada, and speaker of the senate till 1883. Educated at the Royal Academy in that town; was elected for the electoral division of Sauguen; to the legislative council of the former province of Canada; and on the confederation of the provinces of British North America, was summoned by royal mandamus to a seat in the senate; acted as minister of the interior during Sir John A. Macdonald's absence from Canada, 1881, resigned 1885.

MACPHERSON, LIEUT.-COL. J.—Accountant and chief clerk store branch department of militia and defence, Canada, 1st Sept., 1872; director of stores and keeper of militia properties, 25th April, 1881.

MCNAIR, J. F. A., MAJOR, Royal (late Madras) Artillery (retired), C.M.G. (1879).—Educated at King's College, London, and student at the school of mines, London; entered the Madras artillery in 1845; served in India, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan; private secretary to the

governor, Straits Settlements, 1857, and subsequently executive engineer and superintendent of convicts, Singapore; thanks of governor-general of India in council, for military works at Singapore; temporarily employed in 1865 in the erection of the Woking female prison; chief engineer, Straits Settlements, on their transfer to the crown in 1867; accompanied the governor to Siam in August of that year; surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1872; employed as officiating chief commissioner of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, throughout the disturbances in that country, in 1875-6; and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special commissioner to Selangore, to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in August of that year, on special mission; and again, early in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; special mission to the State of Sungei Ujong, 1878; Secretary to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in November, 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; is a member of executive and legislative councils; author of "Perak and the Malays," &c.; officiated as lieutenant-governor of Penang from February, 1881, to August, 1882; retired, 1884.

MCCNEIL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K.C.M.G. (1880), (K.C.B., 1882), (C.M.G., 1870), V.C.—Served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as aide-de-camp to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861, proceeded with Sir D. Cameron to New Zealand as his aide-de-camp, and served there until 1865; commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-67; served on the staff of the Red River expedition from Canada under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870, and again under that officer in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; appointed A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Jan., 1874, and an equerry to Her Majesty in August following; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, personally attached to the Duke of Connaught; served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885; commanded troops at the action of Tobrek, for which clasp was granted.

MCCNESS, JAMES EDWIN.—Employed for fifteen years on various English railways; assistant manager, Natal Railways, Jan., 1883; chief accountant, Dec., 1883.

MACROSSAN, JOHN M.—Secretary for public works and mines, Queensland, 21 Jan., 1879, to 13th November, 1883.

MADAR, A. R.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, 1867; 3rd clerk, 1 Jan., 1868.

MADDEN, HON. W.—President of the Board of Land and Works, and commissioner, crown lands and survey, Victoria; 19 Aug., 1881, to 8 Mar., 1883.

MADON, PAUL GABRIEL, C.M.G. (Honorary) (1882).—An officer in French forest department; late principal forest officer in Cyprus.

MAHONY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Paymaster, army pay department, in the Zulu war; retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col., Mar., 1884.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN K. H. A., R.N.—Entered the royal navy Sept., 1850; lieutenant, May, 1858; served in the Mediterranean as flag lieutenant to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Codrington; served in China 1863 till 1868, nearly four years of which time commanded gunboats for the suppression of piracy, and several times mentioned in despatches; commander, Oct., 1867, on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guard-ship at Jamaica, Oct., 1868, till July, 1871, when he was appointed

to the "Chameleon," in the Pacific; retired as captain in Oct., 1873; stipendiary magistrate, Jamaica, April, 1874; acting inspector-general of police, June, 1875, to June, 1876; harbour-master, Kingston, Jamaica, and assistant police magistrate, Nov., 1876.

MAIS, HENRY C., J.P.—M. Ins. C.E., M.I.M.E., engineer-in-chief, South Australia, 1867; also engineer of harbours, 1880.

MALCOLM, ORMOND DRIMMIE.—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, July, 1861; acting police magistrate in 1864 and 1866; elected member of the house of assembly in 1865, speaker, 1868; acting judge, court of common pleas, 1875; Queen's counsel in 1876; acting attorney-general, 1880, and again in 1881; confirmed, Mar., 1882.

MALING, CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES.—Late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; deputy magistrate and collector, Nuddea district, Bengal, 1857; served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign, 1857-58-59; present in many engagements (medal); ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment; private secretary and A.D.C. to the governor of the West Coast of Africa, 1868; also clerk of council and registrar of court of appeal of governor in council; lieutenant in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, private secretary to the Marquis of Normanby, governor of Queensland, 1871, and proceeded with him in the same capacity to New Zealand, 1874, and served till 1878; colonial secretary and registrar general of Grenada, 1879; administered the government of Grenada in Feb. and Oct., 1880, also from Sept. to Jan., 1882, and again from Mar. to Nov., 1882, Mar., 1884, May and June, 1885, and Mar., June, and July, 1886.

MALLET-PARET, LOUIS.—Educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire; admitted to practice at the St. Lucia bar, 1865; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1868; acting commissioner of the tribunal of appeal, and administrator-general of crown property, 1868; confirmed, June, 1869. A member of the board of education and an inspector of Catholic schools, 1869; colonial trustee, 1871, on the abolition of the office of commissioner of appeals, when the duties of administrator were transferred to the new office; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the Hirst district in 1873; commissioned a deputy coroner for the first district in 1876; appointed on two occasions to inquire into matters connected with the public institutions of the colony, and received the thanks of the government; acting colonial treasurer, Dec., 1876; *ex officio* a member of legislative and executive councils.

MALSCH, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, C.E.—Draughtsman, works department, admiralty, 1867; assist. engineer, German admiralty works, Kiel, 1873; surveying Sacramento and Fraser Rivers, &c., California and British Columbia, 1875; assist. engineer, P.W. Dept., Hong Kong, 1884.

MAMO, LOUIS ARNOTT.—Clerk in chief secretaries office, Cyprus, 1880; higher division clerk, 1882; senior clerk, receiver-general's department, 1886.

MANFORD, W.—Auditor, Gold Coast, 20 April, 1880; Controller of customs, 1885.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic superintendent, Natal government railways, 16th March, 1878; now superintendent of Indian and native labour department.

MANN, CHARLES, Q.C.—Entered the parliament of South Australia in the year 1870; has held office in several ministries as attorney-general, from 21st July, 1871, to 22nd January, 1872; from 22nd July, 1873, to 3rd June, 1875; from 25th March to 6th June, 1876; and from 26th

Oct., 1877, to 27th Sept., 1878, when he accepted the office of treasurer; resigned office, Mar., 1881; crown solicitor and public prosecutor, 10 Mar., 1881.

MANN, CHARLES GERARD HORACE.—Clerk to colonial secretary's office, Capetown, Mar., 1880; in high commissioner's office, Nov., 1884; secretary to administrator of British Bechuanaland, May, 1886.

MANN, JOHN.—Clerk in insolvency office, South Australia, 1862; clerk of local court, 1868; secretary of land titles office, 1870; of public works commission, 1875.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., R.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica; entered the corps of royal engineers on the 18th of Dec. 1840; surveyor-general of Mauritius from 23rd Dec., 1856, to 3rd May, 1861; director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica, January, 1867; resigned 1873, and re-appointed in Feb., 1874; official member of the legislative council, Feb., 1874; retired, 1886.

MANNING, F. N., M.D.—Inspector-general of the insane, New South Wales, 1st July, 1879.

MANNING, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1858).—SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU, LL.D.—Educated at Tavistock, at Southampton, and at University College, London; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1832; was chairman of quarter sessions in New South Wales from Oct., 1837, to Oct., 1844; solicitor-general from Oct., 1844, to Jan., 1848; acting judge of the supreme court from Jan., 1848, to Nov., 1849; again solicitor-general from Nov., 1849, to May, 1856; first attorney-general under representative government, and three subsequent administrations; was a member of the legislative assemblies, 1851 to 1857; a member of the legislative council, 1861 to 1876, and for some time a member of the executive council; and was one of the Queen's counsel; has been since 1876 a judge of the supreme court, and is the equity judge; and has been from 1861 a fellow of the university of Sydney, of which he has been chancellor from 1875; president N.S.W. rifle association from its commencement in 1860; author of "Notes of Proceedings in Electoral Revision Courts," 1832, "Neville and Manning's Reports in Court of King's Bench," 1832 to 1837; retired 1886.

MANSEL, GEORGE.—Commandant of Caribneers, Zulu Native Reserve, 1883; Zululand police, 1887.

MANTELL, D. G.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from Oct., 1858; assistant surveyor, Jan., 1871; chief surveyor, eastern province, 1877; and central province, 1880.

MANTELL, SIR JOHN ILES, KNT. (1867).—Queen's advocate, Gambia, 1841 to 1847; chief justice, 1847 to 1867; stipendiary magistrate, Manchester, 1869-1886.

MARQUARD, LEOPOLD.—Examiner of diagrams, surveyor-general's department, Cape, July, 1857; special land commissioner, Zaurbrak, April, 1858; member unit of land measure commission, June, 1858; member Salt River area commission, Jan., 1864; university examiner in science, 1874-80; member land surveys commission, Aug., 1878; special land commissioner, Griqualand West, July, 1881; secretary for lands and mines, July, 1882; member civil service commission, Feb., 1886.

MARPLES, E. M.—Treasurer, Perak.

MARSH, J. H.—M.A., Edin., Second Master of Queen's College and Colombo Academy, Ceylon, Feb., 1857; exchanged duties temporarily with the inspector of schools, 1860; resumed own duty 1862; acted as principal of the Colombo academy in 1870

and 1881, inspector of schools, Ceylon, Mar., 1876.

MARSH, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1881).—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1848; crown solicitor, April, 1854; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct. 1859; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1865; junior assistant colonial secretary, April, 1866; senior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; sole assistant, 1870; acting colonial secretary, 1875-6; auditor-general, April, 1876; colonial secretary and auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1879; acting as auditor and accountant-general in Cyprus, 1881; administered government Hong Kong on six occasions; retired 1887.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR LACY.—Clerical assistant, immigration department, British Guiana, Dec., 1875; supernumerary clerk in 1876; clerical assistant to colonial secretary, Tobago, in 1879; appointed acting 2nd revenue officer in 1881; confirmed in that appointment 31st May, 1882; appointed provisionally 1st revenue officer, Nov., 1884, and confirmed April, 1885; chief clerk, treasury, 17th July, 1885.

MARSHALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1879).—For services rendered in the African war, 1879.

MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, KNT. (1882).—C.M.G. (1886); called to the bar, 1868; practised at local bar, Manchester; chief magistrate and judicial assessor to the native chiefs, Gold Coast, 1873; served with Cape Coast native allies in the Ashanti war (medal); appointed senior puisne judge, supreme court of the Gold Coast Colony, on its erection in 1876; chief justice, 1879; retired on account of ill-health, 1882; executive commissioner for the West African Colonies at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; organised judicial system of the Royal Niger Company, 1887.

MARTIN, LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD EDWARD ROWLEY, Inniskilling Dragoons.—Commanded mounted infantry at Cetwyway's installation, Zululand, 1883; commandant of general dépôt, Bechuanaland field force, 1884; major Bechuanaland border police, 1885 to 1887.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Volunteer in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; clerk in the audit office, Jan. 1860; junior examiner, Mar., 1862; senior examiner, Sept., 1869; chief clerk, immigration department, Mar., 1880.

MARTINS, PEDRO JOSIAH.—Educated at C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos; copyist, secretariat, Lagos, Jan., 1879; messenger and copyist, surveyor's office, Feb., 1879; supernumerary clerk, treasury, Accra, Oct., 1883; junior clerk, governor's office, July, 1884.

MARTINDALE, FELIX.—Was clerk in the Mauritius currency bank, June, 1848; clerk to marine court, Feb. 1849; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, Mar., 1850; ditto, Moka, Sept., 1858; district clerk, Moka, May, 1862.

MASKEW, W. W.—Resident magistrate, Middleburg division, Cape Colony, 1st Sept., 1875; civil commissioner and resident magistrate Clan William, Aug. 22, 1884.

MASON, CLAYTON T., M.I.C.E., J.P.—Educated King Edward's School, Birmingham; from 1874 to 1877 was engaged in the railway branch of the department of public works, New South Wales; resident engineer of the Geraldton and Northampton railway, Western Australia, 1877; superintended the construction of Point Moore Light-house and other public works in the Victoria district; afterwards resident engineer for four

years of the Eastern Railway in the same colony; acting commissioner of railways on two occasions during 1882 and 1883; was provisionally appointed in 1884 director of public works and commissioner of railways; and member of the executive and legislative councils, general manager and maintenance engineer, June, 1885.

MASON, J. D.—Educated at "The College," Llandoverly, and the London University; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1872; acting police magistrate, Panadura, Sep. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Nov. 1872; police magistrate, Balapitymodara, June, 1873, to continue to act at Galle; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, 1876; acting district judge, Matara, 1876; acting police magistrate, 1877; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1877; police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, 1879.

MASON, JAMES EDWARD, C.M.G. (1886).—M.L.C., Fiji, 1880 to 1887; executive commissioner for Fiji at Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

MASON, L. H.—Protector of Indian immigrants, Natal, 1883.

MASSIAH, J. P.—Police magistrate of Bridge Town and St. Michael, Barbados, Jan., 1882; parochial treasurer of St. John's, 1872 to 1882; acting coroner of St. John's and St. Philip's on several occasions; acting junior police magistrate of Bridgetown from October, 1878, to December, 1879; acting police magistrate of St. John's and St. Philip's from June, 1880, to Feb., 1881; acting senior police magistrate of Bridgetown from Jan., 1884, to March, 1885.

MASSIE, ROBERT.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Jan. 1866; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, Feb., 1867; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, Oct., 1867; acted as assistant government agent at Kurunegala, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Colombo and Matálé, police magistrate, Galle, Oct., 1872, acting at Matálé also; acting assistant agent, Matara, 1875; acting district judge, Matara, 1876; acting assistant agent, Mannár, 1876; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1877; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1878 to 1882; confirmed as assistant government agent, etc., of Vuvuniyau, Viláhukulam and Mullaitivu, 1st April, 1883; district judge, Ratnapura, Sept., 1879; acting ditto, Kurunegala, Feb., 1886; confirmed, May, 1886.

MASSON, LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODRIQUE.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; was brigade-major, 8th military district of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia; entered Canadian parliament, 1867; sworn of the privy council of Canada and appointed minister of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878; retired, 1880; called to the senate, 1882, and to the legislative council of the province of Quebec, 1884; lieutenant governor of Quebec, 1884.

MATHEWS, THOMAS VINCENT.—Out-door officer, receiver-general and treasurer's department, Bahamas, 16th October, 1874; third clerk, 1st March, 1875; acting private secretary to administrator, E. B. A. Taylor, from 22nd September to 16th December, 1879; acting second clerk and book-keeper, Mar., acting collector of customs, June to Dec., 1883; 2nd clerk and book-keeper, Dec., 1885.

MATHEWS, VEN., A. D., M.A.—Chaplain to the Bishop of Mauritius, resigned in 1868; volunteered for special service under Bishop Royston during the suspension of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1873; and since that has been civil

chaplain of Port Louis; acting chaplain to the colonial church society for seamen; civil chaplain of Vacon and Black River; and bishop's commissary throughout (involving the charge of the department, as now, in the absence of the bishop); was a wrangler of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1861; M.A., 1869; has held several curacies and sole charges in England, including the senior curacy of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1868; was acting chaplain to the forces in Mauritius, 1864-5; incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, 1865; incumbent, St. John's and St. Peter's, Moka, 1866-7; diocesan inspector of schools for Mauritius, 1867-8; lecturer and senior assistant tutor of St. Aidan's theological college, Birkenhead, 1869-73.

MATHIEU, M.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1881.

MATTEI, MAJOR-GENERAL ANTONIO, C.M.G. (1877).—For many years lieutenant-colonel in command of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

MATTEI, EDWARD, M.D. (Malta Univ.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1884; ditto, Lagos, June, 1886.

MATTEI, RICHARD, C.M.G. (1886).—Member of legislative council, Cyprus, 1878-80; rendered services in freeing the island from locusts.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—Graduated B.A., M.B., and M.Ch., Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1867; resident medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, on 24th November, 1876; served on army medical staff from 1st October, 1868, to 19th October, 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; appointed to government medical service, Jamaica, 10th September, 1876; appointed to St. Ann's Bay, 19th Feb., 1881.

MAURICE, MORGAN SYDNEY.—Passed the civil service examination, 2nd grade, in Mauritius, in 1874; was attached as a confidential clerk to the royal commissioners appointed to enquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as senior assistant district clerk in the district and stipendiary magistracy of Black River in 1874; clerk and interpreter to the British consul, Island of Réunion, 1875, resigned; nominated a sworn translator of Tamil to the supreme court, Mauritius, 1878; employed for a short time in the colonial engineer's department, Natal, in 1879; and subsequently served as confidential clerk on the staff of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford; audit clerk in the office of the general manager of telegraphs, Cape, Oct., 1880; and shortly thereafter transferred as confidential clerk to Sir George Strahan; third class clerk, placed on the fixed establishment of the civil service, 1st July, 1881; second-class clerk, 1st Oct., 1882; was also employed in the classification of papers and appendices in connection with the report of the royal commissioners appointed for the settlement of Transvaal affairs; acted as despatch clerk to the governor from 12th Feb. to 12th Nov., 1885.

MAURITIUS, 4th BISHOP of, PETER SORENSON, ROYSTON.—Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in classical and mathematical honours, 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., 1872; resident tutor of Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary of South India mission, 1855-71, except from 1864-66, when incumbent of Plaines Wilhems, Mauritius; consecrated 1872.

MAVROGORDATO, ALEXANDER STEPHEN.—Dispenser Civil Hospital, Nicosia, Cyprus, June, 1879; clerk to principal forest officer; June, 1881; acted as forest officer, May, 1883, to Dec., 1884; was engaged on the locust destruction in 1883, 4, 5, and 6; examiner of accounts, May, 1886.

MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E.—Born 1861; educated at Berlin; clerk to commissioner, Famagusta, 1881; clerk and interpreter to Nicosia detachment, police, 1882; assistant inspector, police, Limassol, 1883; inspector, police, Kyrenia, Sept., 1884.

MAXWELL, J. P., M. Inst. C. E.—Public works department, New Zealand, 1874; general manager, N. Z. railways, 1880.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L.—Educated at the Sierra Leone grammar school and at Merton College, Oxford; second class honours in school of jurisprudence; B.A., 1879, M.A., 1880, B.C.L. (honours), 1884; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1880; and practised for three years at the bar of the Gold Coast Colony; Queen's advocate of the Gambia, Mar., 1884; also registrar of deeds, and colonial registrar; acting superintendent, police, Aug., 1885 to April, 1886; member of legislative council, 1886; judge 1887.

MAXWELL, SIR PETER BENSON, KNT., 1856.—Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, 1856 to 1866; recorder of Singapore, 1866 to 1871; subsequently served in Egypt in 1882.

MAXWELL, ROBERT WALTER.—Educated at Repton; from 1867 to 1871 was clerk to Sir P. Benson Maxwell, chief justice of the Straits Settlements; acted as private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of Penang, in 1867-8; acting superintendent of police and justice of the peace, Singapore, in 1871; acting sheriff of Singapore in the same year; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, Nov., 1871 to May, 1872; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, May to Sept., 1872; acting sheriff, Sept., 1872, to April, 1873; superintendent of police, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1873; acting inspector-general of police in 1877; superintendent of police, Penang, 1st Jan., 1880, and police magistrate; acting inspector-general, 1st May, 1883, to 16th Nov., 1885.

MAXWELL, THE REV. THOMAS.—Ordained deacon in 1849, by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London; priest same year; tutor at the Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, 1850; incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Kiskey-road, in 1851; appointed to St. Edward's, Kent, in 1862; to St. Paul's, Wilberforce, in 1867; acting colonial chaplain of the Gold Coast in 1870; and colonial chaplain in 1871; retired 1887.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM D.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; schoolmaster, St. Matthias primary school, Barbados, Aug., 1855; and of Anglican school, Dominica, April, 1863; clerk and warehouse keeper, Barbados, October, 1876.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G. (1885).—Educated at Repton; employed in supreme court, Penang and Singapore, 1865 to 1869; qualified as an advocate of the local bar in 1867; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, Sept., 1869; ditto, Malacca, Feb., 1870; ditto, Singapore, Aug., 1871; temporary judge of the supreme court, Penang, May, 1874; assistant government agent, province Wellesley, Sept., 1874; deputy commissioner with the Larut field force on the expedition to Perak to punish the murderers of the British resident, in Nov., 1875 (medal), mentioned in despatches; assistant resident, Perak, and member of the state council, Feb., 1878; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1881; commissioned to visit the Australian colonies, to report on the Torrens land registration system, 1882; commissioner of lands, titles S.S. (1882), and member of executive and legislative councils, 1883; employed

by the foreign office on a mission to the West Coast of Atchin in 1884, when the release of the 18 survivors of the crew of the "Nisero" was obtained after they had been for 10 months in captivity; for this service received thanks of H.M.'s government, and was made a C.M.G.

MAY, FRANCIS H.—Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Dub.; first honour-man and prizeman in classics and modern languages; appointed after competitive examination to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1881; acting-assistant registrar-gen., April, 1886; ag. asst. col. secy., Jan., 1887.

MAY, HENRY FREDERIC PORTER.—Extra clerk, treasury, British Guiana, 1877; clerk, savings bank, 1880; acting accountant, 1887.

MAY, THE VERY REV. HENRY JOHN.—Rector of St. Swithin, 1868; diocesan registrar and official secretary, 1878; canon, 1882; chaplain to primate; registrar of the diocese of Demerara, 1884.

MAYER, G. C.—Acting district magistrate, Seychelles, Jan., 1865; district magistrate, Plaines Wilhelms, Mauritius, March, 1881; senior district magistrate, 1883.

MEADE, JAMES.—Acted as puisne justice, Montserrat, in 1852; a justice of the peace and provost-marshal 1853; member of the executive and legislative councils 1861; colonial secretary and treasurer, March, 1865; on the change of the constitution to the crown colony system appointed a member of the legislative council, 1867; administered the government in 1872; is treasurer and registrar of the supreme court; registrar of deeds; comptroller of customs; and registrar of shipping; acting president, Montserrat, 1882.

MEADE, HONORABLE ROBERT HENRY, C.B., (1885).—Is an M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; passed an examination before the civil service commissioners, May 9th, 1859; junior clerk in the foreign office, June 1st, 1859; was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria, from July 31, 1860, till Sept. 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty, in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion, in 1863, and again in 1865; was appointed groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was private secretary to Earl Granville from June, 1864, till July, 1866; private secretary to Lord Granville when secretary of state for the colonies from 9th Dec., 1868, till July, 1870, and when secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1870; assistant under secretary, colonial office, May, 1871; appointed registrar of the order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884.

MEARES, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1882).—Late mayor of Melbourne and commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1.

MEIN, CHARLES STUART, M.A.—Postmaster-general of Queensland, and leader of the government in the legislative council, July, 1876, to Jan., 1879; again leader of the government in the council, with office of postmaster-general, afterwards of minister for public instruction, from June, 1884, to April, 1885, when he was raised to the bench of the supreme court; he has for many years commanded the 1st regt. of the defence force, with the rank of lieutenant-col.

MELDRUM, CHARLES, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G.

(1886).—Educated at Marischal College, and University, Aberdeen; Lord Rector's prizeman, 1844, and first of the graduates of that year (hon. LL.D., 1876); entered the Bombay educational department, 1846; professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1848; secretary and one of the founders of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, 1851; government meteorological observer, 1862; director, Royal Alfred Observatory, 1875; member of the council of government, 1886.

MELVILLE, GEORGE.—Late lieutenant, Kent Artillery Militia; educated at Edinburgh Academy and afterwards privately; clerk in the solicitor's department, inland revenue, after competitive examination, June, 1862; afterwards in the legacy and succession duty department; chief clerk, treasury, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1874; acted as colonial treasurer, Dec., 1874, to Feb., 1876, during which period also acted as colonial secretary, July to Sept., 1875; acted also as collector of customs and colonial surveyor, and held commissions as deputy coroner and J.P.; first clerk, government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1877; acted as assistant government secretary, June to Dec., 1878; assistant government secretary, 1879; acted as government secretary, Dec., 1881, to May, 1882.

MENSAH, ALFRED.—Temporary clerk of customs, Gold Coast, Feb., 1876; superintendent R.E. labourers during Ashanti war, Dec., 1873, to May, 1874; third clerk of customs, Cape Coast, Dec., 1874; second clerk, 1 July, 1875; clerk and warehouseman, Mar., 1878; sub-collector of customs, Winnebah, 15 Oct., 1880; ditto, Appam, Oct., 1883; and Cape Coast, Feb., 1886.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEFORTH.—Open scholar and Hody exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford; 2nd class, classical moderations; 2nd class, final classical school; 2nd class clerk in the colonial office after open competition, 30th June, 1879; awarded first prize in common law offered by Council of Legal Education, 1883, and a pupil scholarship of 100 guineas, in real property, by the Society of the Inner Temple, 1885; called to the bar, 1886.

MERCIER, CHARLES EDWARD.—Entered customs service, London, after competitive examination, Oct., 1857; sub-receiver, sub-collector of customs, and harbour master, San Fernando, Trinidad, in Mar., 1880; acting port magistrate, Aug. to Sept., 1881; and acting collector of customs, Trinidad, May, 1881 to Jan., 1882; acting auditor-general, April to Dec., 1886; auditor-general, Leeward Islands, Dec., 1885; member of the general legislative council and also of the executive and legislative councils, Antigua; acting president, Antigua, Mar. to Aug., 1886.

MEREDITH, SIR WILLIAM COLLES, KNT. (1886).—Puisne judge of superior court, 26th Dec., 1849; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, 12th March, 1859; chief justice of superior court, Lower Canada, 17th Aug., 1866; retired 1884.

MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH.—Educated at Harrow; cadet, Straits Settlements, Oct., 1880; passed final examination in Malay, May, 1882; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, and J.P. for the Straits Settlements, May, 1882; confirmed 21st Jan., 1883; Malay interpreter with H.M.S. "Pegasus" to Tenom in connection with the "Nisero" case, June, 1884; magistrate, Singapore, Mar., 1886; commissioner, court of requests, and coroner, Singapore, 1886.

MERRIMAN, JOHN XAVIER.—Commissioner of public works and crown lands, Cape of Good Hope, in 1875; has for several years represented the electoral division of Dordrecht in the Cape legislative assembly; ceased to hold office 6th Feb., 1878;

again commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1881 to 1884.

MESSERVY, ALFRED M.A. (Oxon).—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1865; Taylorian scholar, 1867; appointed rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, Nov., 1879.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; assistant colonial engineer, Lagos, Nov., 1870; assistant to superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov., 1871; superintendent of public works, Barbados, Sept., 1881; director of public works, Grenada 1885.

MESTAYER, R. L.—Engineering assistant to Manchester corporation, 1868; in private practice as civil engineer and surveyor in Manchester, 1871; deputy borough engineer, Salford corporation, 1880; hydraulic engineer to the South Australian government, 1883.

METHUEN, COL. THE HON. PAUL SANDFORD, C.B. (1882), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army 1864; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4; in Egypt, 1882; in the Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5.

METZGER, JOSEPH M.—Educated at Free-town Grammar School, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; junior clerk, police office, Freetown, August, 1865; clerk of police, April, 1866; transferred to the colonial secretary's office in June, 1875; twice appointed to take charge at Waterloo during the Bargo, Ribbea, and Bompeh expeditions of Sir S. Rowe in 1878 and 1880; sub-collector of customs, Isles de Los, Dec., 1881; manager, western district, 1884.

MICALLEF, SIR ANTONIO, G.C.M.G. (1879), (K.C.M.G. 1860), LL.D.—Crown advocate, Malta, Oct. 1842; one of Her Majesty's judges, Jan. 1854, and president of the court of appeal, July, 1859; retired 1880.

MICALLEF, RICHARD.—Entered the Malta colonial service in Nov. 1863; clerk in office of charitable institutions, Dec. 1864; clerk in sanitary office and secretary to the medical board, January, 1881; deputy receiver-general, also deputy comptroller of charitable institutions, and deputy commissary of the Monte di Pietà, in Gozo, April, 1884; assistant secretary to government for Gozo, Sept., 1885; controller of charitable institutions, with a seat in council of government, Nov., 1886.

MICHELL, R. L. N.—Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus, 5 Aug., 1879.

MICHELS, KNUTZ NOHREN.—Town clerk, Heli-goland, 1864 to 1865; bathing director, 1875; treasurer, 1882; reappointed town clerk and *ex officio* member of executive council of Heli-goland, 1864.

MICHIE, SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly attorney-general and minister of justice, Victoria, and afterwards agent-general in England for that colony.

MIDDLETON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FREDERICK DOBSON, K.C.M.G. (1885), C.B.—Served in New Zealand (medal); and in India during Sental rebellion and mutiny (medal); graduate of the Staff College; appointed to the command of the militia of the dominion of Canada, July, 1884; commanded the expedition which defeated the half breeds under Louis Riel in the north-west in 1885 (medal).

MIDDLETON, JOHN LYLELL.—Educated at Coleford Grammar School, Gloucestershire, and Cambridge University; head-master, Titchfield High School, Jamaica, July, 1884; assistant inspector of schools, June, 1886.

MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, B.A.—Educated at Uppingham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1874, Norfolk and South Eastern circuits; acting queen's

advocate, Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1882; president of district court, Limassol, Cyprus, Sept., 1882.

MILES, W., B.A.—Principal of Queen's College, Trinidad, 21 Nov. 1872.

MILLER, A. R., excise surveyor, Natal, 1st October, 1877.

MILLER, GRANVILLE G.—Master of titles, Queensland, 8th November, 1882; Aug., 1879, district court judge.

MILLER, WILLIAM, Q.C.—Speaker of the Senate of Canada, 1883.

MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1885), C.M.G. (1878), C.B. (1886), served in the 98th foot, and on the staff of Her Majesty's army in China, India and Turkey, from Jan., 1843, to Dec., 1856; medal for Punjab and Medjidie; served as staff officer, German military settlers, at the Cape, from Jan., 1857; thereafter as sheriff and subsequently as secretary to government and auditor in British Kaffraria until its annexation to the Cape, when he was elected to represent King Williamstown in the House of Assembly; finance clerk, colonial office, Oct., 1857; chief clerk, Aug., 1871, permanent, under colonial secretary, 1st Dec., 1872; while holding this office served on numerous commissions, on the Audit Commission, 1874, Treasury Commission, 1875; and during 1880-2 was employed in London in connection with the adjustment of the expenditure incurred during the Kaffir war of 1878, and with other matters; appointed agent-general for the Colony in London, 1st Oct., 1882; executive commissioner for the Cape at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886, until after the opening thereof; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

MILLSON, ALVAN.—Private secretary to Sir R. Harley and General Turtton, 1882-3; district magistrate, British Honduras, 1883; district commissioner, Lagos, 1887.

MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, KNT. BACHEL. (1876).—Has been a member of the legislature of South Australia for twenty-four years, during which time was a member of various governments for six years, and president of the legislative council for eight years, ending 1881.

MILNE, W.—Locomotive superintendent, Natal government railways, 28th June, 1877, having previously served in the locomotive department of the Mauritius government railways from Aug., 1869.

MILTON, W. H.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape, April, 1878; 3rd class clerk, 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd class clerk, 20th Jan., 1881; 1st class clerk, April, 1883; secretary to the tender board, Aug., 1881; officiating clerk to executive council, 1885.

MINNOW, JOSEPH LAZARUS.—Extra clerk, customs, Elmina, 1872; scouts interpreter and commissariat issuer during Ashanti war, 1873-4; office keeper, customs, Cape Coast, 1874; clerk, colonial secretary, 1874; 1st landing waiter and deputy-registrar and interpreter, Axim, 1875; clerk and examining officer, Salt Pond, 1880; sub-collector of customs, Chamah, 1884; Cape Coast, 1886.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1869.

MITCHELL, CHARLES A. W.—3rd clerk immigration office, Trinidad, in 1859; 2nd clerk, 1863; chief clerk, 1864; acting warden of Diego Martin ward union in 1866; stipendiary magistrate and warden of Toco ward union in 1867; acting agent general of immigrants, 1869; in 1870 appointed, in conjunction with Sir George Young and Mr. W. E. Frere, commissioner to

inquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in British Guiana; commissioner of lands and agent general of immigration and member of executive and legislative councils, Fiji, in 1875; sent to India in 1878 to arrange terms of emigration from that country into Fiji; protector of immigrants, Trinidad, 1883.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR, C. B. H. (late) R.M., K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G. 1880).—Colonial secretary of British Honduras, July 29th, 1868; administered the government in 1870, 1874, and 1876; receiver-general, British Guiana, 1877; colonial secretary of Natal, Nov., 1877; acted as governor of Natal in 1881, 1882, and 1885-6; governor of Fiji, 1886; of Leeward Islands, 1888.

MITCHELL, HENRY STUART, C.M.G. (1882).—Agent-general of immigrants, Trinidad; appointed 1853. Was superintendent from 1852 to 1853; retired on full pay, 1883.

MITCHELL, P.—Born 1824, called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1848; sat in New Brunswick legislative assembly from 1856 to 1860, when appointed to the legislative council; in 1867, called to the senate of the dominion, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the house of commons; a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865, and from April, 1866 to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was minister of marine and fisheries for the dominion from 1st July, 1867, until 5th November, 1873, when the Macdonald government retired.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S.—Assistant clerk, immigration department, Trinidad, 1858; warden of the district of Montserrat, and commissioner of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; was a J.P., member of the central road board and of the board of health; assistant protector of immigrants, Mauritius, 1872. Received the thanks of Her Majesty's royal commissioners for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrants in that colony; acted as agent-general of immigration in Trinidad in 1873; government emigration agent in India, Oct., 1873; acting emigration agent for Jamaica, 1876; agent-general for immigration, British Guiana, 1881; emigration agent for British Guiana in Calcutta, 1884; in 1885 modified emigration rules under Act of 1883, and in 1886 obtained extension of Indian P.O. money order system to British Guiana and other West Indian colonies.

MITCHELL, INNES, NORMAN G.—Edinburgh academy and Repton; appointed, after a competitive examination, to a Hong Kong Cadetship, 1880; attached to the colonial office for one year, 1881; passed cadet, 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary; assistant-registrar-general, 1884; acting police magistrate and coroner, 1886.

MITFORD, CHARLES B.—Storekeeper, public works department, Trinidad, 9th January, 1882; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, May, 1886.

MOFFAT, REV. JOHN SMITH.—Native commissioner, N.W. Border, Transvaal, 1880-1; R.M., Basutoland, Mar., 1882, to April, 1884; resident magistrate, Taungs, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885; assistant commissioner for the protectorate 1887.

MOIR, ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G. (1877).—In customs department, Jamaica, February, 1843; presiding magistrate of the (late) colony of Bay Islands in December, 1855; public treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent at the same place in June, 1861; president of the

Turks and Caicos Island in August, 1862; president of the Virgin Islands, October, 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1872; president of St. Kitts, February, 1873; a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council; retired 1883.

MOIR, R. W. D.—Acting assistant government agent, &c., Mullaitivu, 1856; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, 1861; assistant government agent, Mullaitivu, 1861; government agent, north-western province, 1883; acting treasurer, 1884; government agent and collector of customs, southern province, 1886.

MOLESWORTH, H.—Judge, court of insolvency, Victoria, 1886; formerly county court judge.

MOLESWORTH, SIR ROBERT, KNT. BACH. (1887).—Called to Irish bar 1828; Victoria bar, 1853; solicitor-general, 1854; puisne judge, 1856; retired 1886.

MOLONEY, C. ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the military college, Sandhurst, Feb., 1866; ensign, Feb., 1867; lieutenant, Dec., 1868; captain, Nov., 1874. Acted as civil commandant of the Quiah district, Sierra Leone, 1867-8; aide-de-camp to Sir James Walker, C.B., governor of the Bahamas, Feb., 1871; private secretary to Captain G. C. Strahan, administrator of the government of the Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., from June, 1873, to 10th Nov., 1873, when he embarked for service on the Gold Coast. Served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Strahan, C.M.G., July, 1874. Commanded the troops on the Gold Coast on the occasion of the abolition of slavery, 4th Nov., 1874 (mentioned in the governor's despatches), acting auditor of the Gold Coast colony, 1st Feb., 1875; acting inspector-general of the constabulary of the Gold Coast Colony, 29th Mar., 1875; assistant colonial secretary, 1877; colonial secretary, 1879; administered the government of Lagos from 1878 to 1880, and again in 1881; administrator of the government of the colony, 1882; resumed the administration of Lagos, 1882-3; administrator of the Gambia, 1884; administrator of Lagos, 1885; governor, 1887; author of the "Forestry of West Africa."

MONCK, 4th Viscount (Creat. 1800); BARON MONCK, 1797 (Ire.); BARON MONCK (United Kingdom), 1866, by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; privy councillor, 1869; G.C.M.G., 1869.—CHARLES STANLEY MONCK.—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar in Ireland, 1841; was a lord of the treasury from 1855 to 1858; is a deputy-lieut. of Wicklow; was an unsuccessful candidate at the Wicklow election, May, 1848; was M.P. for Portsmouth from 1852 to 1857; was appointed a commissioner of charitable donations and bequests (Ire.) 1851; governor-general of Canada, Oct. 1861, and reappointed in 1867 governor-general of the dominion of Canada. Resigned 1868; commissioner of national education in Ireland, Dec. 1871; appointed in 1882 a commissioner under the Irish Land Act, 1881.

MONK, S. C.—Puisne judge, Queen's Bench, Quebec, 1868.

MOORE, GEORGE.—Surveyor on commission for quieting land titles, Sept., 1875; first government surveyor, colony of Fiji, Oct., 1876; staff sur-

veyor, January, 1880; acting crown surveyor, July, 1884, to Feb., 1885.

MOORE, W.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, 4th August, 1873, to 20th July, 1876, and from 9th to 13th August, 1877; colonial secretary, 13th August, 1877, to 20th December 1878, and again 30th October, 1879.

MORAN, J. P.—Galway artillery militia, Oct. 1880; attached 46th brigade dépôt (97th and 50th) at Maidstone, Jan., 1881; passed qualifying examination in gunnery, Aug., 1881; obtained a P.S. certificate in gunnery, 1882; assistant-inspector, G.C.C., May, 1884; detailed for services in the Quittah disturbances, Jan., 1885 (mentioned in despatches); assigned to Lagos constabulary, and acting inspector-general and sheriff, Lagos, Feb., 1886.

MORCOM, RICHARD F.—Assistant clerk of peace and prosecutor, native high court, Natal, Jan., 1879; clerk of peace for several counties, Feb., 1880, and attorney for war department.

MOREHEAD, B. D.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, 17th Dec., 1880, to 3rd August, 1883.

MORETON, BERKELEY BASIL.—Postmaster-general, Queensland, March, 1885; minister of public instruction, April, 1885.

MORGAN, HENRY JAMES.—Born, 1842; entered Canadian civil service, 1853; called to the bar of the province of Quebec, 1873; to that of Ontario same year; appointed keeper of state records for the dominion, Oct., 1874; chief clerk in Canadian civil service, Dec., 1875; chief clerk, department of state, June, 1883; is a commissioner for taking affidavits in all the courts in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. Author of "The Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States" (1860); "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and persons connected with Canada" (1862); "Bibliotheca Canadensis, or a Manual of Canadian Literature" (1867); and is editor of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," an annual publication, first established in 1862, and of the "Canadian Legal Directory," and the "Canadian Annual Register and Review," established in 1878; is a corresponding member of various historical societies in the United States and Canada; a fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of England; thanked by government of Victoria for services in connection with proposed federal union of Australian colonies, 1884.

MORGAN, J. T., M.R.C.S., England.—Medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867; surgeon, 1st Feb., 1881.

MORGAN, OWEN W. C.—Sworn in as advocate of the supreme court, 13th Dec., 1853; acting deputy Queen's advocate, north-western province, 15th Oct., 1859; ditto, midland circuit, Feb.; deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, Jan., 1863; ditto, midland circuit, Kandy (acting), 1st Nov., 1865, confirmed 18th April, 1867; district judge of Kandy (acting), 18th Sept., 1872, to 23rd Dec., 1872; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting) 19th Oct., 1874, to 10th Dec., 1875; district judge of Kandy (acting), 3rd July, 1877, to 13th Nov., 1877; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, and crown law officer (acting), 9th July, 1878, to 8th Oct., 1878; and 11th Jan., 1879; district judge of Colombo (acting), 5th July, 1879; author of "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court," crown counsel, 1st Jan., 1884.

MORIARTY, EDWARD ORPEN, M.A. (Dublin), M.I.C.E.—Assistant surveyor, New South Wales, 1849; engineer, steam navigation board, 1853; ditto, Hunter River improvements, 1855; engineer-in-chief for harbours and rivers since 1858; carried out Sydney water supply and many other works.

MORLING, ARTHUR.—Entered the customs department, Natal, Mar., 1862; second clerk to R. M., Durban, May, 1868; acting clerk of the court, &c., Klip river division, Mar., 1881; acting clerk of the court registrar of the circuit court, &c., Durban, Mar., 1872; acting clerk of the court, &c., city division, P. M. Burg, June, 1874; third landing waiter, customs, Jan., 1876; second ditto, May, 1879; and first ditto, Jan., 1881.

MORPHETT, SIR JOHN, KNT. BACH. (1870).—Was chief secretary of West Australia; president of legislative council 1865; retired 1873.

MORRAH, A.—Secretary for lands, Victoria, 1st June, 1878.

MORRIS, DANIEL, M.A., F.L.S.—Educated at Cheltenham and Royal School of Mines, London; late senior moderator and first gold medallist, natural science honours, Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A. (1876), M.A. (1880); assistant, Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; on special duty, "coffee leaf disease inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; received the thanks of the "Planters' Association of Ceylon" for services in connection therewith, as also special commendation from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and honorarium equal to one year's salary; director, public gardens and plantations, Jamaica, Nov., 1879; on special mission to Trinidad and Grenada to report on the cultivation of cacao, 1882; reported upon the economic resources of the colony of British Honduras, 1882; chairman of the Jamaica committee for the Amsterdam exhibition, 1883; reported on the resources of St. Helena, 1883; prepared a report upon "planting enterprise in the West Indies," presented to parliament, 1884; chairman, board of governors of the institute of Jamaica, 1884-86; commissioner for the West Indies at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; chairman of the local commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886; assistant director, Royal Gardens, Kew, May 1st, 1886. Is author of the "Colony of British Honduras" (Stanford), and numerous pamphlets and papers relating to the distribution and cultivation of economic plants in the West Indies and Central America.

MORRIS, E.—President of the legislative council, Newfoundland; cashier of savings bank, Aug., 1855.

MORRISON, J. C.—Justice of appeal, Ontario, 1877.

MORTON, ALBERT.—Clerk in financial secretary's department, War Office, 18th Mar., 1878; granted special leave for service in Cyprus, and appointed clerk in auditor and accountant general's office, 30th June, 1879; assistant collector of customs, Nov., 1882; acting chief collector, Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884.

MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY.—Temporary assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Aug., 1881; sub-treasurer and collector, Sherbro, July, 1882; J.P. for Sierra Leone, Aug., 1882; commissioner of the court of requests, Sherbro, Aug., 1882; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1884; civil commandant, British Sherbro, 1885.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Admitted Bahamas bar, 1874; acting clerk, colonial secretary's department, Bahamas, April, 1872; private secretary to Governor Pope Heunessey, Nov., 1873

(*ex officio* clerk of executive council); served in the same capacity under Administrator J. D'A. Dumaresq, June to Dec., 1874; assistant private secretary to Governor Robinson, Dec., 1874, to June, 1879; private secretary to Administrator E. B. A. Taylor, 18th June, 1879; to Governor Robinson, Dec., 1879, to June, 1880; also to Mr. Taylor, from that date to Dec., 1880; secretary to the commission appointed to secure a representation of Bahamas' products at Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; J.P. for the colony, and acting police magistrate for the island of New Providence, Sept., 1878; registrar of titles, Western Australia, Mar., 1881; deputy commissioner of titles, May, 1881, also from 7th Oct., 1882, to 24th June, 1883; J.P., May, 1883.

MOSS, ARTHUR SPENCE, C.E.—Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.; educated at Rugby, King's Coll., London, and London University; articulated to the engineer of the Hull Docks, 1870; employed under Sir John Hawkshaw in the construction and subsequently the maintenance of the East London Railway; employed in the construction of the foundations of the Tay Bridge; studied the process of iron and steel manufacture under Messrs. Hopkins and Gilkes, Middlesborough; a superintending officer in the public works department, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; Miller prizeman at the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1875-6-7; temporarily employed under Selangor government, Mar., 1883, in railway construction; and resident engineer and manager, Selangor, Aug., 1886.

MOSSÉ, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.B. (1874), M.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R., and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D.—Served in medical charge of expeditionary force up the river Gambia, West Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubacolon (mentioned in despatches); staff surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst, Gambia; held the acting appointments of Queen's advocate (member of council), chief magistrate, colonial surgeon, and inspector of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast, West Africa; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman (mentioned in despatches); also at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); superintending medical officer for Jamaica, June, 1876.

MOURITZ, GEORGE A.—Treasurer, Melbourne harbour trust, 1877; secretary, 1884.

MOUTRAY, GEORGE C.—District surgeon, Corosol, British Honduras, 1882.

MOYLAN, J. G.—Inspector of penitentiaries, Canada, 1st Nov., 1875.

MOYSEY, H. L.—Educated at Cheltenham school; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Oct. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégala, April, 1873; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, July, 1873; assistant agent, Kurunégala, 1876; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; assistant agent, Matale, 1878.

MOYSEY, COLONEL CHARLES JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1884).—Special commissioner in the Keate Award district, South Africa, 1880-1; assisted in defining the South Western boundary of the Transvaal, under the Pretoria convention of 1881; assistant director of works, War Office, 1884.

MOWAT, OLIVER, LL.D., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, Ontario, 25th Oct., 1872.

MUELLER, SIR FERDINAND VON, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.M.G. (1869), F.R.S., baron in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.—Government botanist, Victoria.

MUGLSTON, THOMAS CRIGHTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. and L.M. (Edin.).—Entered R.N. medical service 1876-81; medical officer to French and United States consulates, Singapore; J.P. and coroner 1883; colonial surgeon, Straits Settlements, 1886.

MULDER, J. H.—Clerk to colonial secretary of St. Christopher, Oct., 1865, to Mar., 1869; registrar of Springfield Cemetery, Mar., 1869; clerk to colonial secretary, Nevis, from Mar., 1869, to Mar., 1872; assistant clerk, government office, St. Christopher, from April 1872, to May, 1875; clerk to the registrar, May, 1875; 4th landing waiter, 1881; acting 3rd ditto, 1884; acting 2nd ditto, 1885; acting clerk, treasury, Nov., 1885, to Feb., 1886.

MUNDY, SIR ROBERT MILLER, K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1874).—Cadet Royal military academy, Woolwich, Feb., 1828; lieutenant royal artillery, June, 1833; lieutenant, royal horse artillery, Mar., 1841, to April, 1844; 2nd captain, 1844; brevet major, Oct., 1846; invalidated on half-pay, Oct., 1847; magistrate for county of Hants, June, 1851; served as lieutenant-colonel Osmanli horse artillery, in Turkey, Mar., 1855, to Aug., 1856; is lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish service, and has received 3rd class Medjidie; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Sept., 1863; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, April to Dec., 1865; administered government of British Guiana, May, 1866, to Sept. 1867; administered general government of Windward Islands, from June, 1868, to April, 1869; and selected to administer the general government of the Leeward Isles during Sir B. Pine's leave of absence, 1871; lieutenant-governor, British Honduras, Feb., 1874; retired on pension, April, 1877.

MUNN, CECIL AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Felstead College, Essex, and afterwards in Switzerland; appointed to the survey department, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; public works department, Jan., 1883; education office, June, 1884; office of registrar of supreme court, Sept., 1884; audit office, May, 1886.

MUNRO, J. P. G.—Police magistrate, eastern district, Grenada, 4th Sept., 1876.

MURDOCH, Sir T. W. CLINTON, K.C.M.G., (1870).—Junior clerk in the colonial office, Aug. 1826; acting senior clerk, Mar., 1835; proceeded to Canada as chief secretary, Sept., 1839; acting provincial secretary for Lower Canada, April, 1841; returned to the colonial office, Sept., 1842; granted special allowance for services by order in council of 20th Nov., 1845; supernumerary senior clerk, 19th May, 1846; précis writer, Sept., 1846; chairman of colonial land and emigration Board, Nov., 1847; employed on special mission to Canada and the United States, Mar., 1870; retired on pension, December, 1876.

MURE, ANDREW, M.A. Edin.—Reid fellow of University of Edinburgh; called to the Scotch bar, July, 1853; honorary advocate depute, 1860; resident sheriff of Shetland, 1865; 2nd puisne judge, supreme court, Mauritius, 16th Feb., 1880; acting 1st puisne judge, May, 1880, to Jan., 1881, and Jan. to Nov., 1882; 1st puisne judge, Dec., 1883.

MURPHY, Sir F., Knt. (1860).—Was speaker of the House of Assembly of Victoria.

MURRAIN, URIEL.—Acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May, 1867; second clerk,

treasury department, Nov., 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec., 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office, June, 1870; second revenue officer, Dominica, Feb., 1871; first revenue officer, Nov., 1874; admeasurer of shipping, July, 1878.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, C.E. (Glasgow Univ.), A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneers, public works, Ceylon, 1871; superintendent 1871; assistant at head quarters 1874; provincial engineer 1886.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER.—Member of legislative assembly, Manitoba, 1874 to 1878; police magistrate, East Marquette, 1878; member of house of assembly 1879; speaker 1883 to 1886; municipal commissioner, Winnipeg, 1887.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Dumbura, in the same year; commissioner of requests, Balapitmodara, Oct., 1867; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, and acting landing surveyor, Galle, 1870; acting assistant agent, Jaffna, 1874; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1874; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1875; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; assistant agent 1877.

MURRAY, C. E. R.—Crown prosecutor, S.W. district, N.S.W., June, 1875; district court judge, N.W. district, Oct., 1878; and of N. district, Dec., 1880.

MURRAY, FRANCIS PEEL.—Private secretary to the governor of Fiji, 1879-80; deputy high commissioner for the Western Pacific, in Rotumah, June, 1880; acting colonial secretary of Fiji, Dec., 1880; private secretary to the governor of New Zealand, 1881; private secretary to governor of Ceylon, 1883; secretary to the commission appointed to inquire into the Western Pacific High Commission, 1883.

MURRAY, H. T.—Police magistrate, Selby district, Tasmania, 1836; appointed to Launceston, May, 1879.

MURRAY, T., JUNR.—Government medical officer, Tacarigua district, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

MURRAY, W. S.—Assist. supert. police, Ceylon, 1873; superintendent 1879.

MUSCI, FRANCESCO.—Extra clerk, courts of magistrates of judicial police, Malta, after competitive examination, April, 1857; clerk, customs, June, 1857; in chief secretary's office, Oct., 1877; 1st class clerk at the reorganisation of clerical establishments, June, 1880; to senior clerk, customs, Jan., 1882.

MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1875), C.M.G. (1871).—Was private secretary to Mr. Mackintosh when governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1850-51; entered as student at the Inner Temple, 1851; treasury accountant at Antigua, 1852; resumed legal studies at the Temple in 1853; colonial secretary of Antigua, Feb., 1854; administrator of the colony of Nevis, Oct., 1860; administrator of government of St. Vincent, April, 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, May, 1862; governor of Newfoundland, April, 1864; governor of British Columbia, June, 1869; lieutenant-governor of Natal, May, 1872; governor, South Australia, 1873; governor of Jamaica, 1877; governor of Queensland, 1883.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, JUNR.—Private secretary to Governor Musgrave, in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in British Columbia from August, 1869 to April, 1872; private secretary and clerk of executive council in Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; private secretary and clerk of executive council in South Australia, June, 1873; private secretary to governor of Jamaica, Aug., 1877, to June, 1883; also acted as secretary to the local committee of the

Great International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; private secretary to Sir A. Musgrave in Queensland, Nov., 1883; assistant deputy commissioner, New Guinea, 1885.

MUSGRAVE, CHRISTOPHER.—Junior clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, Dec., 1874; clerk to magistrate district A, April, 1877; acted as chief clerk, registrar's office, Jan., 1879; acted as magistrate and coroner for district B, July, 1882; deputy-coroner for district A, August, 1882; clerk colonial secretary's office, March, 1883; private secretary to the officer administering the government of the Leeward Islands, Aug., 1883, to Jan., 1884; acted as magistrate and coroner for district B, Dec., 1884, and for district A, Feb. and June, 1885; secretary to local committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, Jan., 1886; acting magistrate, Nevis, Jan., 1886; member of infirmary board, May, 1886.

MUSGROVE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, J.P.—Clerk, trade and customs department, Victoria, 1851; collector 1858; chief clerk, Melbourne, 1880; secretary, 1884.

MUSGROVE, W. H. F.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, 1882.

MUSSON, EDWARD H.—Immigration agent and clerk of executive council and administrative committee, St. Vincent, 1859; *ex officio* auditor of public accounts, 1863; auditor of public accounts, permanent establishment, 1864; *ex officio* member of the legislative assembly, Jan., 1868, to end of 1875; member of executive council, July, 1868; resigned, July, 1875; for twenty years garrison adjutant, with rank of captain, St. Vincent Militia, until the repeal of the Militia laws in 1882.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clerk in the governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, April, 1866; second-class clerk in the office of the financial secretary, Sept., 1866; first-class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct., 1872; chief clerk, 1884; has repeatedly acted as assistant secretary and as auditor general, June, 1885, to May, 1886.

MYLNE, THOMAS.—Clerk, registrar-general's office, Queensland, 1864; chief clerk 1873; second deputy 1878; principal deputy registrar 1879; registrar of titles 1884.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, 1st BARON (Great Britain), created, 1868.—G.C.B., 1868; G.C.S.I., 1867.—**ROBERT CORNELIS NAPIER.**—Educated at the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal engineers, 1826; was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-6, where he was severely wounded; was acting chief engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded; lieutenant-colonel for his services at Goojerat, 1849; commanded column in Mackeson's expedition to Black Mountain, 1852; present at the Baree expedition, 1853, and received the thanks of the Government of India; commanded the engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow, 1858; commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior same year, and defeated large bodies of rebels at the battles of Yowra Alipoor, and Ranode, also at Pownee; was made K.C.B. for his services in 1858, and received the thanks of Parliament, 1859; major-general in 1861; colonel, royal engineers, 1862; colonel-commandant and to the brevet of general, March, 1874; received the thanks of parliament, 1861, for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity," shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin; was a member of the supreme council of India from 1861 till 1865, when he was commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, with the local rank of general, 1865; made a lieutenant-general in the army,

and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, May, 1867; appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia, October following, on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he received the thanks of parliament; was created a peer; was granted a provision of 2,000*l.* per annum for himself and his next heir; appointed to the command in chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of general, Jan., 1870; and extraordinary member of the council of the governor-general of India, May following; governor of Gibraltar, June, 1876; administered the government, Oct., 1876, to Dec., 1882; appointed a field marshal, 1883.

NAUDI, SIR SALVATORE (KNIGHT BACH., (1878), LL.D.—Judge of the court of appeal, Malta, appointed in 1859.

NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1874).—Member of the council of government of Mauritius.

NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, KNT. (created 1873). Member of Hon. Society of Middle Temple, 1837.

—Practised as certificated special pleader from 1840 to 1846; called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1846; chief justice of Vancouver Island, 1865; royal commissioner to inquire into the loss of the "Labouchere," and received the thanks of H.M.'s Government, 1866; royal commissioner to Carriboo on occasion of an outbreak there in 1867; chief justice of Trinidad, 1870; retired, Oct., 1885.

NEISON, EDMUND NEVILLE, F.R.G.S., F.C.S.—Government Astronomer, Natal, 1882.

NELL, LOUIS.—Advocate, supreme court of Ceylon, J.P.; author of a treatise on the Ceylon Courts of Requests, and of many other publications connected with the legal profession and the administration of justice; deputy Queen's advocate for the southern circuit at Galle, Feb., 1863; for the northern circuit, April, 1863; again at Galle from Nov., 1865; for the eastern province, July, 1867; for the north-western provinces, Jan.; and for the southern circuit, June, 1868; acting for the midland circuit at Kandy, Nov., 1873; ditto for the island and law officer of the crown, Aug., 1874, to Oct., 1874; again for the midland circuit, at Kandy, 11th Jan., 1879; acting deputy Queen's advocate for the Island and commissioner of the loan board from July, 1879, to April, 1880; crown counsel, 1884; acted also as district judge, Galle, April to May, 1886.

NELSON, 2nd BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN SUTER, D.D.**—Of Trinity College Cambridge, was curate of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, London, 1856-7; was incumbent of All Saints, Mile End New Town; consecrated 1866.

NELSON, HUGH.—Lieutenant-governor, British Columbia, 8th February, 1887.

NEVILL, J. T.—Superintendent of public buildings, Newfoundland, Jan., 1864; also inspector of lighthouses, Jan., 1872.

NEVILLE, HUGH.—Was at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1869; police magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, July, 1871; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1st Sept., 1879; district judge, Matara, 1st Jan., 1885; fiscal for central province 1886.

NEWBERRY, JAMES COSMO, B. Sc., C.M.G. (1881).—Honorary superintendent of juries and awards at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880; scientific superintendent Technological museum; analyst, department of mines, and government inspector of explosives, Melbourne.

NEWCASTLE (Australia), BISHOP of.—

Founded, 1847, **RIGHT REV. JOSIAH B. PEARSON**, D.D., educated at Chesterfield grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor; took a first class in the moral sciences tripos, 1864; vicar of Newark, 1874-80; consecrated, 1880.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 4th **BISHOP** of, and **BERMUDA**. Founded 1839.—**RIGHT REV. LEWELLYN JONES**, D.D.; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; rector of Little Hereford, with Ashford Carbonell, 1874 to 1878; consecrated, 1878.

NEWMAN, GEORGE HENRY.—J.P., Queensland, 1877; trustee in insolvency, 1878; curator of intestate estates and in insanity, 1885; is major, engineer volunteers.

NEWSAM, ARTHUR.—Stipendiary magistrate, county S. Patrick, Trinidad, Nov., 1880; assistant clerk of the peace, San Fernando, Sept., 1870; acting clerk of the peace, June, 1872, and August, 1873; clerk of the peace, Feb., 1874; and clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, June, 1874; assistant warden, Cedros, 11th Nov., 1880; acting stipendiary magistrate, county Carona, Oct., 1884, to Feb., 1885.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Superintendent of lunatic, pauper, and leper asylum, and coroner, St. George's, Grenada, 1868 to 1871; medical officer No. 2 district, St. Vincent, 1872 to 1880; acting colonial surgeon, 1879; appointed to No. 1 district (Kingstown), 1880; acting colonial surgeon, 1881, and again 1886; is senior district medical officer, a J.P., and member of the medical board.

NEWTON, SIR EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Assistant colonial secretary of Mauritius, May, 1859; acting auditor-general, Sept., 1863; auditor-general, April, 1866; colonial secretary, 1868; lieutenant-governor and colonial secretary, Jamaica, Nov., 1877; on several occasions administered the governments of Mauritius and Jamaica; retired, 1883.

NEWTON, FRANCIS JAMES, B.A.—Educated at Rugby and Univ. Col., Oxon, B.A. in 1880; lieutenant 3rd battalion, Hampshire regiment, and extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape and high commissioner for South Africa, Jan., 1881; private secretary to Sir Thomas Scanlen, prime minister of the Cape, May, 1883; and to the governor, Sir H. Robinson, April, 1884.

NEWTON, GEORGE.—Attorney-at-law in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as secretary to two committees of attorneys, to report on the tariff of attorneys' fees, and to make observations on a draft ordinance on judicial sales (1880-81); was placed in charge of the arrangements for bringing into operation the Seychelles Mortgage Act, 1882; conservator of mortgages, Seychelles, 1882; legal adviser to the Seychelles Government, 1883; accountant in bankruptcy, Mauritius, 1884.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd **BISHOP** of.—**RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D.** Consecrated June, 1869. Was chaplain of the 3rd division of Sir Colin Campbell's army at the capture of Lucknow in March, 1858; was present at the actions of Coorsee, Rooyah, Aliginje, and Barcilly, with Sir Robert Walpole's column in April and May of the same year; was chaplain to the Viceroy of India's camp in the autumn of 1863; to Sir John Garrock's column against the Afghan tribes, Nov. and Dec., 1863, and present at the storming of Laloo and the fight at Chumlah. Indian and Afghan medals, with clasps for Lucknow and Umbeyla.

NIBLETT, CHARLES HERBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of

the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 1st Sept., 1879.

✓**NICHOLLS, HENRY ALFRED ALFORD, M.D.**, C.M., Abdn.—M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.J.S. corresponding member New York Academy of Sciences; medical superintendent Dominica, Yaws Hospitals, 1877; surgeon, Roseau Infirmary, 1879; medical officer public institutions, 1880; chairman Poor Law Board, 1885; late crown nominee in the legislative assembly of Dominica; local commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, 1st BART. (Creat. 1859), KNT. BACHEL. 1852, D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a member of the first legislative council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the university of Sydney.

NICOL, REV. GEORGE CROLEY, M.A. (Hon.), Durham.—Mathematical tutor, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, under the C.M.S., 1850 to 1856; appointed to the parish of St Charles's, Regent, in the mountain district, 1856, and St. Patrick, Kiseey, and Wellington, 1857; re-appointed to Regent, 1859; chaplain to the bishop in 1862; preferred to the chaplaincy of the Gambia, 1869; colonial registrar, 1872; acting colonial chaplain of Sierra Leone from July to Dec., 1874; J.P., 1877.

NICOLLE, H. C.—Assistant auditor, Cyprus, 17th Feb., 1880; auditor-general 1883; British delegate of Evkaf, in addition to his other duties, June, 1886.

NIGHTINGALE, PERCY.—Served as a volunteer in the Kafir war of 1850-1; clerk in H.M. dockyard, Simon's Town, 1853; appointed in March, 1854, acting clerk in colonial secretary's department, and was employed in the governor's private office; September, 1854, clerk to resident magistrate, Port Elizabeth; June, 1857, clerk to civil commissioner, Bedford district; acted as civil commissioner and resident magistrate from Jan., 1860, to June, 1861; May, 1863, first clerk to civil commissioner, Swellendam district; July, 1864, civil commissioner and resident magistrate Bedford district; Robertson district, June, 1867; and Victoria east division, Aug., 1871; Colesberg, Jan., 1881.

NIMMO, JOHN.—Commissioner of public works, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

NISBET, WILLIAM D., M.I.C.E.—Engineer of harbours and rivers, Queensland, 12th March, 1875.

NOBLE, JOHN.—Clerk of house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, elected 18th May, 1865; confirmed by H.M., Feb., 1866; is a J.P. for the colony; was secretary to the Cape Government Commission of 1880-82, appointed to report upon native laws and customs; author of "Descriptive Handbook, Cape Colony" (1875); "Official Handbook, Cape, and South Africa" (1878); "South Africa Past and Present," "A Short History of the European Settlements at the Cape;" and edited the Official Handbook of the Cape, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

NOCK, W. C.—Clerk public works department, Trinidad, 1881; road accountant, Sept., 1883; storekeeper, May, 1886.

NOLAN, J. F.—County court judge, Victoria, 21st March, 1870.

NORMAN, GEORGE W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; landing waiter, Antigua, 1854; lieutenant of fire brigade, 1855; harbour master, June, 1856; adj., Antigua yeomanry cavalry, 1859; in 1865 accompanied Sir Stephen John Hill to Dominica, as confidential secretary during the disturbances there after the passing of the single chamber bill; acting provost marshal, Oct., 1835.

to May, 1866; immigration agent, 1867, also notary public; acting auditor general, 1869, of the Leeward Islands; on several occasions acting excise officer; inspector of weights and measures, and secretary to the Board of Health, July, 1869, to Feb., 1870; commissioner of water works and fire brigade, and escheator general, in 1869; in 1872 commissioned to examine the warehouses, and to report on the working of the treasury and revenue departments of Antigua; in June, 1873, J.P. and member of the Board of Health; chairman of this board, May, 1877; captain of forts and fortifications, and in charge of signal stations, June, 1873; acting resident magistrate of St. John's, and puisne justice of Antigua, Feb. to Mar., 1873; visiting justice of the gaol, Mar., 1873; in July, 1874, nominated member of the legislative council of Antigua; acting surveyor of public works, 1876; postmaster general, Mar., 1876; harbour master, Trinidad, Oct., 1877, and J.P., county of St. George, Jan., 1878; is also registrar of births and deaths for the waters of the colony, coroner for the Gulf, and secretary to the Quarantine Board.

NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLIE, C.B. (1859), K.C.B. (1873), G.C.B. (1887), G.C.M.G. (1887), C.I.E. (1878).—Joined the Bengal Army in 1844; served as adjutant to the 31st native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapore, battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as brigade major or assistant adjutant-general, engaged in numerous affairs and expeditions on the Peshawur frontier in the years 1850-51-52-53-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign in command of a detachment; in the mutiny campaigns of 1857-58-59, as assistant adjutant-general or deputy adjutant-general, and the greater part of the time as adjutant-general to the army in the field; served throughout the siege of Delhi; in all the actions under Greathed and Grant from Delhi to Lucknow; relief of Lucknow (horse shot under him); operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge, and re-occupation of Futtehghur; siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858; campaign in Rohilcund (wounded at the action of Bareilly); campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-59, including several actions; in 1860 appointed assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards; in 1862, military secretary to the Government of India; in 1870, member of the viceroy's council, and in 1878 member of the Council of India in London; in 1883, appointed governor of Jamaica; was aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1863 to 1869.

NORMANBY, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS), MARQUIS OF,—succeeded to the title in 1863.—Privy councillor (1851), G.C.B. (1885), G.C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1874), ensign and lieutenant, Scots fusilier guards, 1838; deputy lieutenant, Yorkshire, 1844; major, North York militia, 1841; resigned 1853; was treasurer of the Queen's household from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1858, having been comptroller from July, 1851, to Feb. 1852; was M.P. for Scarborough from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated after accepting office; regained his seat in July, 1852; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Jan. 1858; and resigned that appointment in Sept. 1863; governor of Queensland, 1871; governor, New Zealand, Oct., 1874; governor, Victoria, 1879; retired, 1884.

NORONHA, HENRIQUE LOURENÇO.—Was a member of the government board of examiners for the Hong Kong civil service from 1878 to Sept., 1879; superintendent of the government printing office, Singapore, 2nd Sept., 1879; com-

plied the "Straits Civil Service List" for 1883 and 1884.

NORQUAY, HON. J.—Provincial treasurer and premier, province of Manitoba, Canada, June, 1878; railway commissioner and premier until Dec., 1887.

NORTHCOTE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, LL.B., 1873; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1875, and joined the Oxford circuit and the Worcester and Usk Sessions; stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana, 1882; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; acting puisne judge, April, 1884, to Sept., 1885; puisne judge, Jamaica, May, 1886.

NORTON, 1st BARON (United Kingdom), created 1878, RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G. (1869).—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, until 8th December, 1868; president of the Royal Commission on the sanitary laws of England, 1868; president of the Board of Trade, 1874 to 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA, 5th BISHOP of. Founded 1787. This was the first colonial see founded by Great Britain; the diocese includes Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK.—Clerk, commissariat department, Tasmania, 1852; clerk to governor, 1857; to executive and legislative council, 1864; government statistician, 1867 to 1882; clerk of Australian federal council, first session, 1886; is author of a parliamentary handbook.

NOYES, EDWARD THOMAS.—Writer, Ceylon, 1874; police magistrate, 1876; assistant to government agent, eastern province 1885.

NUGENT, SIR OLIVER, KNIGHT (1872).—Private secretary to Sir H. Leght, Governor, Antigua, 1836; speaker, House of Assembly, 1846; president, legislative council, and member of executive council, 1868; for many years an unpaid magistrate; president, legislative council, Leeward Islands, 1872-81; is still a member of executive councils of Antigua and Leeward Islands; commanded Antigua yeomanry cavalry for over twenty years.

NUNES, W. G.—clerk in secretariat, Jamaica, 1875 to 1878; clerk, internal revenue, 1880; clerk of parochial boards, 1882; inspector of poor, St. Ann's, 1886.

O'BRIEN, G. T. M.—Educated at Westminster, and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; writer Ceylon civil service; attached to colonial secretary's office 1867; additional police magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; police magistrate, Harris pattu, Jan. 1869; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Feb., 1870; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct., 1870; assistant government agent, &c., 1871; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1871, confirmed Feb., 1874; principal assistant, Sept., 1876; treasurer, Aug., 1886.

O'BRIEN, H. ARTHUR.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to a writership in Straits Settlements, 1875; passed his final examination, 2 Nov., 1878; attached to the office of the Lieut.-Governor of Penang, March, 1879; assistant magistrate for Penang and Province Wellesley, 1879; commissioner and magistrate, Malacca, Jan., 1883; acting resident, Sungei Ujong, May, 1884, to June, 1885; acting resident councillor, Malacca, July to

Sept., 1885; acting senior magistrate, Singapore, April, 1886.

O'BRIEN, H. L.—Educated at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent, England; entered the service on 1st April, 1881, as third clerk in the registrar-general's office; second clerk to the assistant director of public works, July, 1881; extra clerk, Northern Division, in Aug., 1881, to July, 1882; acting during same period as clerk to the general superintendent of railways; promoted as first clerk to assistant director of public works in July, 1882; and transferred to the financial branch on 1st Oct., 1883; second clerk in the registrar-general's office, 6th Sept., 1884.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. TERENCE N., O.M.G. (1879, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign 6th regiment, 11th Sept., 1847; transferred to 70th foot, Mar., 1848; lieutenant 5th May, 1850; captain 5th fusiliers, 2nd Feb., 1858; transferred to 20th regiment, 12th Feb. 1858; brevet-major, 26th April, 1859; major, unattached, 19th May, 1868; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 3rd June, 1870; embarked with his regiment for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a surveyor and a civil engineer; became assistant in the revenue survey, from which he was transferred to the public works, in which he rose to be executive engineer; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1855, at Peshawar, during the Ensofaize expedition (medal and clasp); served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to a column in the field; present at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Ameathie, evacuation of Shunkurpore, and flight of Beni Madhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gosra Affairs of Muchleegawn and Kumdakoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepaul (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as assistant military secretary; appointed to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior district, 1863; inspector-general of police, Mauritius, May, 1867, specially mentioned in despatches from the governor to the secretary of state, especially for his exertions during the dreadful hurricane of March, 1868, &c.; poor-law commissioner and director of the Orphan Asylum, 7th Feb., 1870; in May, 1870, selected by Sir Henry Barkly to be his extra A.D.O., and in this capacity was attached to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay in the island; governor of Heligoland, 1881.

O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS COLFOYE.—Ensign, 1st W.I. regt., Jan., 1857; lieutenant, Dec., 1858; captain, Oct., 1870; private secretary to governor C. J. Bayley, Bahamas, 1863-64; A.D.O. to governor Sir Rawson W. Rawson, Bahamas, 1865-66; private secretary and A.D.O. to governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, governor-in-chief West Africa Settlements, June, 1869, to Jan., 1872; Hong Kong, April, 1872, to Mar., 1877; and Queensland, April, 1877.

O'CARROLL, M.—Colonial surgeon, district 3, St. Vincent, 1st May, 1879.

O'CONNOR, C. Y., C.E.—Under secretary, public works department, New Zealand.

O'CONNOR, JAMES LYNCH.—J.P., county Caroni, Trinidad, July, 1863; stipendiary J.P., county St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse, county of St. George, and warden Toco ward union,

July, 1868; acting magistrate, western district of the county of St. George, with the town of Port of Spain, Dec., 1870; acted as sub-intendant of crown lands in 1872, confirmed in 1874; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district, county St. George, May, 1878; acting warden, Canva, Mar., 1880; ditto, Tacarigua, April, 1880; warden, Naparinna, Sept., 1885.

O'CONNOR, JOHN.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1854; created a Q.C. 1872; entered Canadian parliament 1863; sworn of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; appointed president of the privy council, 2nd July, 1872; minister of inland revenue, 4th March, 1873; postmaster-general, 1st July, 1873; president of the privy council, 17th Oct., 1878; subsequently postmaster-general till May, 1882; puisne judge, superior court, Ontario, 1884.

O'CONNOR, CAPT. JOHN THOMAS.—Clerk to officer commanding No. 5 Company, F.A.M.P., King William's Town, 27th April, 1867; served in British Basutoland in 1868, under Colonel Bowker, during his administration as high commissioner's agent, acting as postmaster, collector of revenue, &c., in addition to his regimental duties; sub-inspector of F.A.M.P., July, 1870; commanded No. 3 Troop, F.A.M.P., at the Diamond Fields, Nov., 1871, to May, 1873; J.P. for that territory, Sept., 1872; commanded No. 3 and subsequently No. 2 Troop, F.A.M.P., June, 1873, to Aug., 1875; acted as magistrate in Tambookieland, Aug., 1875; commanded F.A.M.P. in East Griqualand, July, 1876, to Mar., 1880, and served during the Griqua rebellion in 1878; also at Moiroosis mountain in 1879, and commanded the whole field force after the taking of that stronghold, until the disbandment of the auxiliary forces; Kaffir war medal and clasp; inspector, F.A.M.P., 1st July, 1877; captain Cape Mounted Riflemen, 5th Aug., 1878; R.M., Bomvanaland, Mar., 1880; ditto, Umzimkulu district, Nov., 1881; despatched by the Cape government on three special missions to the Pondo chief, Umqikela, between Sept., 1884, and April, 1885, all of which were successful, and elicited the express thanks of the Cape government; R.M., Tsolo, East Griqualand, Sept., 1886; J.P. for eastern districts, Cape.

O'CONNOR, LEON D.—Crown solicitor and administrator-general, Trinidad, 1st May, 1869.

O'CONNOR, OWEN L.—Inspector of Police, Mauritius, Oct., 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, Jan., 1866; ditto and secretary, Jan., 1867; ditto, ditto, Jan., 1868; was hon. secretary of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor, during the fever epidemic of 1867; presented, on 30th Jan., 1868, with a silver service and an address from the residents of Moka for services rendered during the fever epidemic; and also an address from the residents of the district of Pamplemousses, on the 20th Sept., 1869; poor law guardian, district of Flacq, 5th Jan., 1872; ditto ditto, Grand Port, 3rd Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, 25th June, 1874; poor law guardian, Grand Port, 4th Jan., 1875; acting inspector of immigrants, 8th Nov., 1877; inspector of immigrants, Feb., 1883; member of district prison committee, 1868-76, and of local board of health, 1868-74; director, widow and orphans' fund, Jan., 1885.

O'CONNOR, R. S.—"Gentleman cadet" in the Australian (Victoria) mounted police and gold escort, 1853; assistant-superintendent of supplies, commissariat department, Bengal, 1858; commanded detachment of Sikhs to guard and keep the Grand Trunk road open at Nowbutpore;

lieutenant in the 2nd and 4th Bengal military police battalions (Rattray's Sikhs); employed during 1860-62 in suppressing the indigo disturbances in Bengal; served in Cassyah and Jentice Hill rebellion, 1862; district superintendent, Bengal police; served, 1865-66, in Bhootan war, and commanded stockades on the frontier of eastern Dewars; received Mutiny and Bhootan war medal; resigned Mar., 1870; Dec., 1877, senior police magistrate and 1st commissioner, court of requests, Singapore, Jan., 1878; president, marine courts of inquiry, and marriage registrar.

O'DONOVAN, DENIS, F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c. —Educated partly in Ireland, partly in Paris; for some time on the French press, and professor in one of the colleges of the university of France; in Melbourne devoted himself both in the press and from the platform to spreading among the colonists a knowledge and love of art. Having given much attention to bibliography, was appointed parliamentary librarian of Queensland in 1874; is author of "Memories of Rome," and other literary works, and has produced an analytical and classified index of the library over which he presides, which has attracted much attention in the learned world, not only in England and America, but in Italy, France, and other countries on the continent of Europe; is F.S.Sc., fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, of London; a fellow of the Incorporated Society of Authors (England), a member of the Society of Art (England), a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; fellow of the Society of Literature (England); and hon. member of the Société d'Anthropologie of Paris; also a corresponding member (*causa honoris*) of the Sociétés de Géographie Commerciale of Paris and Havre.

O'HALLORAN, JOSEPH CLANFERGAE. —First clerk and cashier, crown lands department, South Australia; 2nd clerk to the protector of immigrants; 3rd accountant, surveyor-general's department, 1865-8; inspector of constabulary, Mauritius, 1st Sept., 1870; poor law guardian of Flacq district in 1874, and of Plaines Wilhems district in 1875; twice received the thanks of the government for services rendered while in the police; police magistrate of Rodrigues, Oct., 1879; civil commissioner, 1882.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER. —Clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1859; clerk of executive council, and clerk to the court of appeals, 1869; acted also as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., Governor of South Australia from Feb. to May, 1870; assistant secretary, royal colonial institute, June, 1881, and secretary, Jan., 1884.

OKES, H. —C. C. and resident magistrate, Willowmore division, Cape Colony, 1st April, 1880.

OLIVE, L. —Assistant clerk, Smyrna consulate, 1868; adjutant, Cyprus military police, 1878; assistant commissioner, 1879; registrar, high court, 1879; local commandant of police, 1880.

OLIVER, A. —Parliamentary draughtsman, New South Wales, 1st June, 1878.

OLIVER, CHARLES. —Under secretary for lands, New South Wales, 7th Nov., 1880.

OLIVIER, SYDNEY, B.A. —Educated at Tonbridge School; open exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Oxford; second class classical moderations, 1878; second class in final classical school, 1881; appointed after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 17th April, 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883.

O'LOGHLEN, SIR BRYAN. —Attorney-general,

treasurer and premier of Victoria, Australia, 9th July, 1881; retired, 1883.

O'MALLEY, EDWARD LOUGHLIN. —Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated: B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; joined the Norfolk circuit; attorney-general of Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Hong Kong, Nov., 1879.

OMMANNEY, M. F., C.M.G. (1882). —Captain R.E.; educated at Cheltenham and R.M.A., Woolwich; entered the royal engineers, Jan., 1864; employed under the War Office and Admiralty, and at the royal military academy, from 1867 to 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the Colonies, 4th March, 1874, to 1st January, 1877, when he was appointed a Crown Agent for the colonies; a commissioner for the colonial exhibition, 1887.

ONSLOW, EARL OF, K.C.M.G. (1887), WILLIAM HILLIER ONSLOW, VISCOUNT CRANLEY, 4TH EARL (created 1801). —Born 7th Mar., 1853; educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford; J.P. and deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, and High Steward of Guildford; lord-in-waiting, 1880 and 1886; parliamentary under-secretary of state for the colonies, 16th Feb., 1887; vice-president of the colonial conference, 1887; a delegate to sugar bounties conference, 1887.

ONSLOW, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. —Educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1864; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1868, and joined the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions; appointed attorney-general of British Honduras in 1878, and attorney-general, Western Australia, in 1880; chief justice, July, 1883; administered the Government from November 13th, 1884, to 15th June, 1885.

ONTARIO, 1st BISHOP OF, 1861. —RIGHT REV J. T. LEWIS, D.D. —Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., 1847.

ORANGE, JAMES. —Assistant engineer, Hong Kong, and resident engineer, Tytam waterworks, 1883.

O'REILLY, HON. C. —Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, Aug., 1876, to Aug. 1877, and Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Ringarooma, and commissioner of gold fields and mines, N.E. district, Jan., 1883.

O'REILLY, DR. W. T. —Inspector of asylums, prisons, and public charities, Ontario.

ORGIAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., London. —Medical officer of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surgeon of colonial hospital and medical officer of the town of St. George, 1867; health officer and surgeon of royal gaol, 1870; has been a member of the legislative assemblies since 1868; is a J.P.; member of legislative council, 1881.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON. —2nd class clerk, internal revenue department, Jamaica, Oct., 1870, retired, Oct. 1871; J.P. for the parish of Portland, June, 1872, and member of the parochial boards of that parish, Jan., 1873, to Nov., 1875; first-class clerk, collector-general's office, Nov., 1875; chief clerk, Feb., 1878.

ORKNEY, EARL OF (VISCOUNT KIRKWALL), K.C.M.G. (1875), C.M.G. (1864). Succeeded his father in the earldom, 16th May, 1877. —Ensign, 92nd Highlanders, Aug. 8, 1845; lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1846; captain, Nov., 1853; exchanged into the 71st Highland light infantry in 1854; served with that regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol; was at the taking of Kertch and Yanakale; received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal; permitted to accept the 5th class of the imperial order of the Medjidie, which his Imperial

Majesty the Sultan was pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy in the late war. A.D.C. to Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G., lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from 1851 to 1854; appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1856; sold out of the army in 1857; is a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and a captain in the royal Bucks yeomanry cavalry; received the grand cross of St. Saviour from the King of the Hellenes, July, 1868.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting provincial assistant, N.W.P., from July, 1870, to May, 1871; provincial assistant, Ratnapura, 1876; ditto, Aunradhapura, 1877; financial and office assistant to director, Aug., 1877; acting provincial assistant, W.P., 1879; ditto, Uva, 1880; ditto, C.P., 1883-4.

O'RORKE, SIR GEORGE MAURICE, KNIGHT BACHELOR (1880).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in New Zealand in 1854; elected to the House of Representatives in 1861, for the Town of Onehunga, and sat uninterruptedly for that until it was merged in the elective district of Manukau, for which he has sat since 1882; elected speaker of the House of Representatives, July, 1879; and a dissolution having taken place in Aug., was re-elected speaker in Sept. following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous to this he had been thrice elected chairman of committees of the House of Representatives, viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland provincial council for twelve years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland; in 1876 entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872, as secretary for crown lands, and minister for immigration. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel until 1874, when he resigned; is a member of the New Zealand bar, and in 1879-80 was chairman of the royal commission to inquire into the operations of the university of New Zealand, and the secondary schools of the colony in their relation to the university; was for the 3rd and 4th time unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives, May, 1882, and Aug., 1884, respectively; and again in 1887: was elected as first chairman of the council of the Auckland University College, founded in 1883, and still holds that office; he is also chairman of the board of governors of the Auckland grammar school.

ORPEN, A. R.—In service of Orange River Sovereignty, 1852-3; clerk to R.M., East London, 1856; served in customs, 1857-62; R.M. and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, Cape Colony, 1862 to 1870, and sub-collector of customs, East London, July 1st, 1870; sub-collector and surveyor of customs, Port Elizabeth; surveyor and registrar of shipping, 19th Aug., 1878; chairman Port Elizabeth Harbour Board, 31 Aug., 1882.

ORPEN, C. E. H.—Temporary clerk to C.C., Griquatown Division, Cape Colony, 1872; clerk, post office, Barkly, and thence clerk to surveyor-general, 1873; clerk to surveyor-general, on the fixed establishment, Griqualand West, 1874; secretary to commission on Griqualand claims (on special duty), Feb. to June, 1875; clerk to C.C., Barkly, 1876; re-appointed to surveyor-general's office, 1st Sept., 1876; secretary to special commissioner on native claims and locations (special duty), Feb. to June, 1877; served by special permission as a volunteer in the One Star Diamond Contingent, and in the Intelligence Department, Griqualand Field Force, May to Dec., 1878; South African war

medal; clerk (special duty) in staff paymaster's office, March, 1879; inspector of native locations, division of Hay, 1882; inspector of natives, Herbert division, 1883.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT.—Served as captain commanding Colesberg native levies, from Jan., 1851, to Aug., 1853, during the Kaffir war also as district adjutant of North Victoria from April, 1852, to March, 1853; held several other military appointments during the same period; Kaffir war medal; appointed to the customs department at Port Elizabeth, Dec., 1853; measuring surveyor under merchant shipping Act, Jan., 1856; landing surveyor, August, 1857; sub-collector and surveyor and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, October, 1867; temporary charge of customs department, April, 1868, assistant treasurer, accountant-general, and stamping commissioner, 22nd May, 1876; receiver-general of the colonial revenue and paymaster-general of the colony, 1st July, 1881.

OSBORN, MELMOTH, C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk and native interpreter to R.M., Inanda, Natal, 1854; clerk to R.M., Pietermaritzburg, 1855; J.P., clerk, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith, 1860; clerk to attorney-general, resident magistrate, and administrator of native law, Newcastle, 1865; captain commanding Newcastle mounted rifles; accompanied Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, as secretary to the mission, Dec., 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; secretary to government, Transvaal, July, 1877; British resident in Zululand, 1880; commissioner in the Zulu reserve, 1882; chief magistrate, Zululand, 1887.

OSLER, B.—Resident magistrate, Cathcart division, Cape Colony, Feb., 1881.

OSLER, FEATHERSTON.—Puisne judge, Ontario, 1879; promoted to court of appeal, 1884.

OSMENT, DAVID S.—Colonial engineer, St. Vincent, 25th Feb., 1876.

O'SULLIVAN, ARTHUR W. SWETE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883; passed final examination, Mar., 1885; now acting district officer, Balik Pulau, Penang.

OULDKERK, G.—Revenue clerk, audit office, British Guiana, 1866.

OUIMET, G.—Premier of Quebec, 1873; superintendent of department of public instruction 1876.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Acting clerk, immigration office, Trinidad, May, 1872; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1872; 4th clerk, Jan., 1873; acting inspector of police, June, 1873; acting private secretary to Governor Longden, C.M.G., Sept., 1873, to Feb., 1874; inspector of police, Dec., 1873.

OWEN, BRIGADIER GEN. JOHN FLETCHER, R.A.—South African war, 1879; Zulu campaign, battle of Ulundi, mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant (medal with clasp); lieutenant, R.A., Oct., 1857; captain, Dec., 1869; major, Oct., 1877; brevet lieutenant-col., Nov., 1879; (H.P.) lieutenant-col., Oct., 1884; col. in the army, Nov., 1883; brigadier-gen., Mar., 1885; adjt. R.A., 1872; captain instructor Royal gun factories, 1st Jan., 1874; assistant suptd. Royal Gun Factory, 1877, to Dec., 1878; member of "Thunderer" gun committee in 1879; special thanks of secretary of state; member of Special Defence Commission, 1881-2, and acting military secretary to the governor, Cape; special service for war office in Italy, 1883-84; commanding troops, Newport, Monmouth, 1882-84; member of "Active" gun committee, 1884-85; commandant South Australian forces, Mar., 1885.

PACKER, SIR CHARLES (KNIGHT BACH.) (1879).—B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1841; solicitor-general, Barbados, Jan., 1847; escheator-general, 1859; chancellor of the diocese, 1870-4; elected member of the general assembly for the parish of St. Andrew's, 1846; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1861; member of legislative council, 1868; chief justice, Barbados, 1874; retired, 1886; member of executive council, 1887.

PACKER, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—Entered telegraph service, Jan., 1859; landing waiter, customs, Llanconnet, 1862; sessional clerk House of Assembly, 1862; clerk ordnance department, 1863; sessional clerk, legislative council, 1864; clerk R.E. department, 1865; chief clerk, telegraph department, 1866; superintendent of telegraphs, 1873; clerk assistant, House of Assembly, 1878; clerk of the House, and librarian to Parliament, 1882.

PACKER, JOHN EDWARD.—Entered telegraph service, Tasmania, 1859; chief clerk, 1866; ministerial clerk and secretary to public debt commission, 1886; under treasurer, 1886.

PAGAN, JOHN, M.I.C.E.—Draughtsman to Preston Corporation, 1868; assistant surveyor, Bradford Corporation, 1869; deputy borough surveyor, Sheffield, 1872; borough surveyor, Wakefield, 1875; surveyor-general, Gold Coast, April, 1879; member of governor's special staff, Ashanti Expedition, 1881; visitor of prisons.

PAGE, SIDNEY HERBERT.—Clerk in the auditor and accountant-general's office, Cyprus, Mar., 1881; higher division clerk, April, 1882; transferred to the audit office, April, 1883.

PAGE, JOHN C. E.—Chief-assistant engineer, department of railway and canals, Canada, Sep., 1842; chief engineer of canals, 15 Mar., 1864.

PALGRAVE, W. C.—C.C. and R.M., George, Cape, 1881.

PALLISER, JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Commanded an expedition sent by the government of Canada to the Rocky Mountains.

PALMER, SIR ARTHUR HUNTER, K.C.M.G. (1881).—Colonial secretary; secretary for works, Queensland; secretary for lands, Queensland, 1867-68; colonial secretary and premier, May, 1870, to Jan., 1884; colonial secretary and secretary for public instruction, Jan., 1879, to Dec., 1881, when appointed president, legislative council; administrator of the government from May to Nov., 1883, and again from April, 1886, to date; was a member of legislative assembly for sixteen years.

PALMER, EDWARD.—Member of Parliament, Prince Edward Island, 1835; attorney general, 1842; county court judge, 1873; chief justice, 1874.

✓ **PALMER, T. C., M.R.C.S.**—Medical officer of district St. Kitts, 1857.

PAFINEAU, A. C.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1876.

PANET, COLONEL C. E.—Deputy minister of militia and defence, Canada, 5th Feb., 1875.

PARDEE, T. B.—Commissioner of crown lands, province of Ontario, Canada, 1872.

PARKER, FREDERICK HARDYMAN, M.A. Edin., 1877, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Barrister-at-Law.—Educated at Cranbrook, Edinburgh, and London; matriculated 8th in honours; scholar, 1874; Watson prize; honours in the Faculties of Arts and Laws; scholarship in conveyancing and property law; Middle Temple, Trin., 1879; called to the bar, Trin., 1880; employed in Canada, Pacific Railway Commission; admitted to the bar, British Honduras, 1881; notary public of the

colony; deputy attorney-general on the Corosal circuit, 1882; *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils; standing conveyancing council to the supreme court; registrar and master of the supreme court; keeper of the records and provost marshal, Dec., 1884; also registrar; chairman, lands tenures commission; commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition; acting chief justice of the colony; judge in admiralty, and judicial member of the legislature, 1886.

PARKES, SIR HENRY, G.O.M.G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1877).—Emigrated to N. South Wales, 1839; was colonial secretary from Jan., 1866, to Sept., 1868, having been previously a member of the legislature from 1854; came to England as commissioner for emigration, 1861-62; president of the council of education in New South Wales, 1867-70; colonial secretary and first minister, 1872, 1875, 1877, and from 1878 to 1882, and again 1887.

PARR, LT.-COL. HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Military secretary to Sir B. Frere at the Cape; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; deputy-assistant adjt. and quartermaster-general, Nov., 1882.

PARRY-OKEDEN, W. E.—Inspector of border patrol, Queensland, 1870; police magistrate, 1872; immigration agent, Brisbane, 1886.

PARSONS, J. L.—Minister of education, South Australia, 24th June, 1881, to 12th Mar., 1884; government resident northern territory, 1885.

PASEA, H. A.—Assistant inspector, immigration department, Trinidad, 1st Jan., 1882.

PASLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES, C.B., late R.E.—Served in 1850 at Bermuda, where he was employed in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour, on behalf of the colonial government; in 1853 appointed as colonial engineer of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a member of the legislative council of that colony; was despatched by Governor Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Balarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as commissioner of public works, and was returned to the assembly for the district of South Bourke; resigned with Mr. Haines in 1857, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year consented to serve as professional head of the department of public works, which office he continued to hold till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the New Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that colony, and accompanied Major-General Pratt to Taranaki as a member of his staff; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaihihi Pas in October; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agent in that country for the government of Victoria from 1864 to 1868; superintended, on behalf of the colony, the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus;" was director of works of the navy, in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke, from 1873 to 1882; was acting agent-general for Victoria between the years 1880 and 1882.

✓ **PASLEY, CLAUDE BURGOYNE.**—L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. (Lond), L.M.R.H.D.; resident medical officer, Dover infirmary, 1875; assistant surgeon, Colonial hospital, Trinidad, 1876; district medical officer, Oropouche, 1877; resident surgeon in charge, San Fernando hospital, 1877; ditto, Port of Spain, 1879; acting surgeon-general, Dec., 1881, to Sept., 1882; during yellow fever epidemic, 1881, the sick of the 1st Royal Lanc. regiment were placed in his charge, owing to the illness of the military

surgeon; commander-in-chief expressed his "high appreciation of Dr. Pasley's most praiseworthy conduct on this occasion;" district medical officer, North Naparima, and consulting surgeon, San Fernando hospital, Sept., 1882; medical inspector of immigrants, health officer of shipping, Port of Spain, district medical officer and police surgeon, 1864, and vice-president of medical board.

PATERSON, A. S., M.D.—Colonial surgeon, South Australia, 1 Jan., 1870.

PATERSON, G. W.—Educated at the University of Glasgow, graduated M.A. 1857, being first in the order of merit in mathematics and natural philosophy; writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859; police magistrate, May, 1862; assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan., 1865; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1867; assistant government agent, Puttalam, June, 1873; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannár, April, 1874; district judge, Kalutara, Jan., 1875; deputy collector of customs, Colombo, Nov., 1882; principal collector of customs, Jan., 1884; member of commission to inquire into alleged abuses in the attorney-general's department, 1885; district judge, Galle, May, 1886.

PATERSON, PETER, M.I.C.E.—Educated as civil engineer; in 1851 was engaged on behalf of the government of Barbados to erect an iron light-house, and remained in the employment of the Barbados government until 1855, when he received the appointment of surveyor of roads, public works, &c., of Grenada; engineer of Natal, 1860; R.M., Inanda Division, 1872; and of Weenen County, Mar., 1873.

PATRICK, ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882).—Born in Canada of English parents; late clerk of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada; superannuated, 1881, after 54 years' official service.

PATERSON, ANDREW.—Queen's gauger, Gibraltar, June, 1851; assistant auditor, Oct., 1883; auditor and contracting officer, July, 1885.

PATERSON, C. S.—Justice of appeal, Ontario, 1874.

PATERSON, L. J.—Chief clerk to auditor general, Barbados, 1868; has acted on several occasions as auditor; government auditor, Barbados railway, May, 1883.

PAUL, G. W.—District court judge, Queensland, 3 Aug., 1874.

PAUL, W. F. B.—Educated at Eton; served under the Sarawak government, Nov., 1860, to Nov., 1872; civil commandant, Accra, Gold Coast, March, 1873; district commissioner, Elmina, 1874; acting assistant resident, Perak, 1876; superintendent, Lower Perak, 1877; British resident, Sungei Ujong, 1881.

PAULIN, H. B.—Appointed assistant privy secretary to the late Major-General Sir John Harvey, in 1836; entered the imperial customs service, Nova Scotia, in 1845, and resigned in order to accept colonial employment as controller of customs and registrar of shipping, Halifax, N.S.; retired, 1882.

PAULING, HENRY JOHN, M.I.C.E.—District engineer, Capetown railway, 1859; resident engineer, 1864; constructing western railways, Cape Colony, 1871–81; chief resident engineer, 1881; engineer-in-chief of railways, 1884.

PAUNCEFOTE, SIR JULIAN, G.2.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1880), (KNIGHT BACH, 1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1852, and joined the Oxford circuit; attorney-general of Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony; acting

chief justice of the supreme court in 1869 and again in 1872; received the thanks of the legislative council of Hong Kong, and the honour of knighthood, for his public services to the colony; appointed chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, 28th Sept., 1874, to 29th June, 1876; assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, 30th June, 1876; permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1882; received the G.C.M.G., 1885.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Commissioner of the petty debt court, Lagos, Aug., 1863; clerk of police court, Jan., 1866; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; employed to name the streets of Lagos, 1868; collector of taxes, Mar., 1869; clerk of court, civil and criminal justice, and performing the duties of sheriff, Nov., 1869; clerk of court of requests, Jan., 1871; clerk of courts on the amalgamation of the two offices of the police court and clerk of the superior court, Nov., 1872; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack;" registrar and taxing master, supreme court, April 4, 1877; registrar of aliens, Feb., 1878; acting district commissioner from Nov., 1881, to Dec., 1881; acting crown prosecutor, 1881; member of the Lagos executive committee, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1885–6.

PEACE, WALTER, F.S.S.—Acting emigration agent for Natal, Feb., 1880; confirmed, Jan., 1881; London agent for Natal Harbour Board, Sept., 1881; author of "Our Colony of Natal;" chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold, for services as Belgian consul in Natal, 1870–9.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clerk in penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860; clerk in private secretary's office, 1864–5, when he was appointed to post-office; chief clerk, post-office, 1875; acted as postmaster, Nov., 1874, to Mar., 1875, and Mar. to May, 1882.

PEARCE, W. T.—Assistant traffic manager, Ceylon railways, 3 Oct., 1881; acting financial and traffic manager, April, 1882; general manager, 1885.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Educated at Rugby; appointed 1867, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies; second class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 9th March, 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; assistant private secretary to Sir M. Hicks Beach, 4th Feb. to 6th Mar., 1878; private secretary to Earl Cadogan, 1st July, 1879, to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, 29th April, 1880, to 31st Dec., 1880; 1st class clerk, 1st Jan., 1881.

PEARSON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHARLES K., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879).—For distinguished service in the Zulu war; now in command of the troops at Barbados.

PEARSON, CHARLES HENRY.—Minister of public instruction, Victoria, 1886.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collector of customs at Port Alfred, Cape, April, 1869; chief clerk in general management department of customs, Cape Town, Sept., 1880.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Chief clerk and purveyor, public hospital, and clerk to the lock hospital, Jamaica, April, 1875; clerk to the government reformatory at Stony Hill, August, 1869; transferred to the Queen's College, Spanish Town, August, 1873.

PEEL, EDWARD.—Lieut. R.A., 1876 to 1883; served through the Afghan campaign, 1878–80 (medal); assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1883; on special service, Sierra Leone, on the

staff of Sir S. Rowe, 1885, and again in 1886; inspector-general of constabulary, Lagos, 1886.

PEEL, RIGHT HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK, Privy Councillor (1857), K.C.M.G. (1869).—2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.—Educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1845; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849; was under-secretary for the colonies from Nov. 1851 to March, 1852, and from Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1855; under-secretary for war from 1855 to 1857; is a deputy-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster from Feb. 1849 to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, from July, 1852 to April, 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and appointed secretary to the treasury, 1860, railway commissioner, 1873.

PELLEREAU, ETIENNE.—Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1860; substitute procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, Oct., 1880, procureur and advocate-general, 1881; acting chief justice, 1883; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1886.

PELLETIER, CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALON, C.M.G. (1878).—president of the executive committee for the Dominion of Canada at Paris the Exhibition, and late minister of agriculture and statistics, and commissioner of patents for the Dominion; member of the Privy Council for Canada.

PEMBERTON, MORDAUNT.—Acting solicitor-general, Nevis, July, 1870; non-elecuve member of the general council of the Leeward Islands for Nevis, 1876; deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Leeward Islands, 1880; acting unofficial member of the legislative council of St. Christopher, 1882; acting attorney-general, Leeward Islands, July, 1884.

PEMBERTON, SHOLTO THOS.—Second puisne judge, Leeward Islands; was for many years a member of the House of Assembly of Nevis, and is author of several important acts which appear in the island statute book; queen's counsel, 1848, and solicitor general of that island from 1850 to 1860; acted as attorney general of Antigua for some months in 1859 and 1860; chief justice of Dominica from Oct., 1860, to Jan., 1873, when he received his present appointment; in 1880 he made a compilation of the laws of Dominica from the earliest settlement of the colony to Dec. of that year.

PENDLETON, A. G.—General traffic manager, South Australia, 16 Nov. 1876.

PENFOLD, M. H.—Port captain, Table Bay June, 1879; marshal of vice-admiralty court, 1881.

PENNELL, E. B., C.M.G. (1886).—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1859; promoted to the 3rd class, April, 1863; private secretary to Mr. Forster, under-secretary of state for the colonies, until July 6th, 1866; also to Sir C. Adderley, from that date to October 1, and to Lord Blachford from 1 Oct., 1866; assistant clerk, 20th May, 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; proceeded to Paris on special service, 1874; principal clerk, 1st May, 1879; appointed a British commissioner on the Anglo-French Commission on the Newfoundland Fisheries question, which met in Paris in 1884-5, and proceeded to Newfoundland on special service in connection with this question in 1884-5, and again as commissioner in 1886.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Edinburgh University, M.A., 1876; cadet, Straits Settlements, in Sept. of the same year; magistrate for Singapore and a J.P. for the colony, Sept., 1878; acting coroner, Dec., 1878; acting collector of land revenue, Sin-

gapore, Jan., 1879; collector of land revenue, Penang, 1880; acting 2nd magistrate, Penang, 1882; acting superintendent of education, Penang, 1882; second magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Singapore, 16th May, 1883; acting senior magistrate, 1884-5; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 1886; is a licensing justice.

PENNEY, W.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond; writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Aug., 1873; police magistrate, Panadura, Sept. 1873, to continue to act at Gampola; acting police magistrate, Matale, Oct., 1873; confirmed, 1874; assistant agent, Galle, 1876; ditto, Kurunegala (acting), 1877; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; district judge, Kegalla, 1878; police magistrate, Kandy, 1887.

PENNYCUICK, C. E. D.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, Nov. 1866; acting landing surveyor, Galle March, 1867; police magistrate, &c., Panvella, Feb., 1868; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871; district judge, Tangalle, 1873; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1874; district judge, Badulla, 1874, acting assistant agent, Pattalum, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; acting district judge, Kurunegala, 1877; assistant government agent, Matara, Dec., 1883; ditto, Trincomalee, May, 1886.

PERKINS, H. INNES, F.R.G.S.—Clerk to director of surveys, Trinidad, 1880-81; 3rd assistant, crown surveyor, British Guiana, Dec., 1881; 2nd ditto, Sept., 1884; accompanied E. F. in Thurn on an expedition to ascend Mount Roraima in 1884-5, and furnished from actual survey a map of the mountain and the country in its vicinity to the Royal Geographical Society.

PERKINS, PATRICK.—Secretary for public lands, Queensland, 21st Jan., 1879, to 13th Nov., 1883.

PERLEY, H. F.—Engineer in charge of harbours, maritime provinces, Canada, 1st May, 1872; engineer, public works department, 10th Oct., 1879; chief engineer, 14th November, 1880.

PERRY, RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHARLES, D.D.—Was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated senior wrangler, first Smith's prizeman, and 1st class in classics, 1828; 1st bishop of Melbourne on the sub-division of the see of Australia, 1847 to 1876 (prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1872).

PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF. Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. HENRY HUTTON PARRY, D.D.**—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1851; warden of Codrington College, 1854-1864; archdeacon of Barbados, 1861-76; consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Barbados, 1865; transferred to Perth, 1876.

PETERS, JOSHUA HENRY.—Officer, Antigua gaol, 1853; superintendent of convicts, June, 1864; acting governor of the gaol, 1866; confirmed, 1868; keeper of the common gaol of Leeward Islands, 1871.

PETHER, CARLTON R.—Probation clerk, printing department, West Australia, April, 1876; third clerk, audit office, 1878; acting second clerk, May, 1880; confirmed 1881.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Clerk to bench of magistrates, Perth, Western Australia, Oct., 1832, to Aug., 1863; temporary clerk in treasury, 1865; clerk in general post office, 1865; third class clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1865; transferred to general post office, 1867; re-transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1867; government printer, 1870.

PETERS, JAMES H.—Solicitor general, Prince

Edward's Island, 1883; master of the rolls, senior assistant judge of the supreme court, 1848.

PETERSWALD, W. J.—Commissioner of police, South Australia, May, 1882.

PETT, F. P.—Entered civil service, Cape Colony, 1858; C.C. and R.M., Carnarvon, 1873; Murraysburg, 1878; Prince Albert, 1883; relieving C.C. and R.M. of the colony, 1885; C.C. and R.M., Humansdorp, 1886.

PEYRE, EDMOND DE LA.—Police and additional district magistrate, Port Louis; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, May, 1866; Mar., 1873, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; Mar., 1873, ditto, Rivière du Rempart; Aug., 1873, ditto, Savanne; Nov., 1873, acting additional district magistrate, Port Louis; Jan., 1874, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Savanne; Oct., 1875, district judge, Seychelles; Oct., 1879, acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles; Jan., 1880, acting stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; April, 1880, acting district magistrate, Pamplousses; May, 1880, acting junior magistrate, Port Louis; Aug., 1880, acting senior district magistrate, Port Louis; Jan., 1881, police and additional district magistrate, Port Louis; Feb., 1881, visiting magistrate, vagrant dépôt; Sept., 1881, member of the Wood and Forest Land Purchase Commission, of the commission for drafting civil procedure rules for district courts; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, June, 1882; acting substitute master, supreme court, and senior district magistrate, Port Louis, May, 1886.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN BUDD, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1877), M.A., F.G.S.—Eldest son of Rev. S. Phear, rector of East Stoneham, Suffolk, born 1825, educated at Pembroke Coll., Camb., and graduated 6th wrangler in 1847; afterwards fellow and assistant tutor of Clare College; called to the bar 1864; puisne judge, high court, Calcutta, 1864; retired 1879; chief justice of Ceylon, 1877; resigned 1879; J.P. and chairman of quarter sessions, Devonshire; unsuccessfully contested the Honiton division of Devon in 1885, and the Tavistock division in 1886; author of "Elementary Hydrostatics," "The Aryan Village," "International Trade," and other works.

PHILIP, M. M.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1854; acting inspector of schools, Trinidad, 1866 and 1865; solicitor-general, Mar., 1871; has frequently acted as attorney-general.

PHILIPPO, SIR GEORGE, KNT. BACH. (1882).—Obtained a certificate of honour of the first class, Middle Temple, Jan., 1862; called to the bar, Hilary term, 1862 admitted to the Jamaica bar, June, 1862; practised at the Jamaica bar until Feb., 1868; queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, Mar., 1868, and acting judge of the court of summary jurisdiction, Aug., 1868; attorney-general of British Columbia, Mar., 1870; appointed on a commission to collect, revise, and publish a complete edition of the laws of that colony, 1871; nominated a non-elective member of the legislative council under the new constitution, Dec., 1870; prepared, under the direction of the government, "The Constitution Act, 1871," and the several other measures necessary to enable British Columbia to enter into confederation with Canada; puisne judge, British Guiana, May, 1871; went to Gibraltar on special service, Sept., 1873; acting attorney-general and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar; on special service in Gibraltar, Dec., 1873, to Feb., 1874; junior puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1873; and senior puisne judge, Mar., 1874; attorney-general, Hong Kong, Aug., 1876; chief justice and judge of the

court of requests, Gibraltar, Aug., 1879; chief justice of Hong Kong, 1881.

PHILLIPS, C. H.—Acting chief clerk, registrar-general's department, Trinidad, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871, and May, 1872; acting superintendent registrar, births and deaths, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871; and May, 1872; was for many years chief clerk in the marshal's department; chief clerk in registrar-general's department, and superintendent registrar of births and deaths, July, 1873; superintended the taking of the census of 1871 and 1881. Acted on several occasions as registrar general and also as marshal of the Island. Is a J.P. for Port of Spain and western district of County St. George, and commissioner for taking affidavits; elected municipal councillor, Port of Spain, 1881 and 1884.

PHILLIPS, GEO. B.—Writer, colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1851; third clerk, 1852; second clerk, 1856, and was also employed in the governor's private office; assistant, district registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, 1856; acting chief clerk, 1865; chief clerk, Mar., 1866; also held the offices of registrar-general, registrar of titles, and registrar of deeds; acted as colonial secretary from Dec., 1872, to July, 1873; acting colonial treasurer, July, 1875, to Aug., 1877, and Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880, with a seat in the executive council; J.P., 1878; assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1880; acting colonial secretary, Sept. to Nov., 1880, and Nov. to Dec., 1883.

PHILLIPS, SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON, KNT. BACH. (1880), C.M.G. (1877).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1850; puisne judge of the supreme court, Natal, 1858; acting chief justice, Barbados, 1877; appointed temporarily as a judge of the supreme court of the Straits Settlements, 1877; senior puisne judge, Natal, 1878; transferred temporarily for service as legal adviser to the high commissioner in Cyprus same year; retired on pension, 1880.

PHILPOTT, EDWARD.—C.C. and R.M., Uitenhage division, Cape of Good Hope, 1867. Was clerk to the magistrate at Port Elizabeth, 1837 to 1842; resigned on account of ill-health; re-appointed clerk to C.C., Port Elizabeth, Mar., 1848; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, Aug., 1857; ditto, Cradock, 1866 to 1867.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1884).—Resided in the island of Formosa from 1863 to Dec., 1870, during which time he received the thanks of the United States government for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the south of that island; was also thanked by the British minister at Peking for securing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interpreter, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies for conducting the negotiations which terminated successfully in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sungei Ujong; appointed justice of the peace and police magistrate, Singapore, Mar., 1874; protector of Chinese, April, 1877.

PICKWAD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Private secretary to Mr. (now Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 28th July, 1870; chief clerk to the colonial secretary and clerk to the legislative council of British Honduras, 28th Mar., 1872; acted as colonial secretary, May to Oct., 1877; acting additional magistrate, northern district, Oct., 1877; magistrate, northern district, April, 1878; district magistrate, Orange Walk, 1885; ditto, Corosol, Aug., 1886.

✓PIEREZ, G., M.B., C.M.—Medical officer, Antigua, 8 Feb., 1882.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Clerk of the peace of the county of Caroni, Trinidad, Nov., 1860; clerk of the peace of the county of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain and the western district of the county of St. George in June, 1869; acting stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and in Jan., 1874, stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and acting stipendiary magistrate of Arouca and Arima; stipendiary magistrate of the town of Arima and the ward of Arima, 1878.

PIERS, W. R.—Resident magistrate, Murraysburg division, Cape Colony, 1883; master and registrar of eastern districts court, Feb., 1880; resident magistrate, Peddie, 14 Aug., 1884.

PIGUENIT, JAMES GEORGE.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865; clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the President as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873; acting magistrate, Dominica, 1878; 1st clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1880; clerk to President and executive council, St. Kitts, 1882.

PIKE, CHARLES.—Acting 2nd clerk, treasury, Sierra Leone, Aug., 1869; chief clerk of customs, Lagos, 1870; acting 2nd clerk and cashier, treasury, 1871; acting deputy collector, 1872 to 1875; acting assistant collector and treasurer, 1875; confirmed, 6th July, 1876; treasurer, Gold Coast, May, 1885; and member of executive and legislative councils.

PILOT, G.—District magistrate, Black River, Mauritius 4th Sept., 1882.

PINE, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1856), K.C.M.G. (1871).—SIR BENJAMIN CHILLEY CAMPBELL PINE.—Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1834, M.A. 1840; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1841; Queen's advocate at Sierra Leone, 1841; acting governor there, 1848; accompanied Capt. Monypenny, R.N., to the Sherbro river, and destroyed a strong stockaded fort, from which outrages had been committed on British trading vessels. In 1849, again proceeded to the Sherbro, in conjunction with Capt. Dunlop, R.N., and a detachment of troops, and put an end to the civil war, which had ravaged the country for years; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1849; 1851 received the thanks of her majesty's government for the measures he took to preserve peace in the colony during the Kaffir war; in 1855, led a force of mounted volunteers against the Amabaca tribe, numbering 2,000 men, and completely enforced their submission; governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast, 1856; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's, May, 1859. Is author of some articles in the Encyclopedia Britannica on the "African Colonies;" acting governor, Antigua, 1866; governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Feb. 1869. Created K.C.M.G. for his services in connection with the confederation of the Leeward Islands; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1873, until 1875; when he retired on pension.

PINNEY, F. B.—Clerk, legacy duty department, London, 1880; sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 1838; resident magistrate, 1847; collector of customs, 1865; chairman of Table Bay harbour commission, 1868; retired, 1868; member of executive council.

PINSENT, ROBERT J., D.C.L.—Called to the bar, 1856 appointed to legislative council,

Newfoundland, in 1859; created Q.C. in 1865; acting attorney-general in 1869; re-appointed to legislative council in 1869; solicitor-general in 1873; a puisne judge of the supreme court in 1880; received degree of D.C.L. (Lambeth) in 1881.

✓PISANI, PROFESSOR S. L., M.D.—Graduated University of Malta, 1850, University of Edinburgh, 1853, Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1853; appointed professor of anatomy and histology, Malta university, 9th Mar., 1858; professor of anatomy and midwifery, 1st Dec., 1859, of anatomy and surgery, 1st Oct., 1869, of surgery, 1st Oct., 1876; appointed chief government medical officer, 1st July, 1885.

PLAMONDON, M. A.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1874.

PLAYFORD, THOMAS.—A member of the house of assembly, South Australia; held office as commissioner of crown lands and immigration at various periods between 2nd Feb., 1876, and 24th June, 1881; commissioner of public works, 16th June, 1884, to 4th Feb., 1885; commissioner of crown lands and immigration, 4th Feb., 1885, to 16th June, 1885; premier, 1887.

PLUNKETT, W. E.—J.P.; under secretary, department of justice, New South Wales, 9th Dec., 1873.

POIRIER, FRÉDÉRIC.—13th April, 1870, volunteer, procureur-general's office, Mauritius; Sept., 1870, copying clerk, ditto; July, 1872, acting clerk, ditto; Nov., 1873, assistant clerk junior district magistracy; July, 1874, second clerk, procureur-general's department; chief clerk, 1886; in 1876 acted as secretary to a committee appointed to inquire as to the working of the central gaol; in 1882, as secretary to a committee of inquiry as to the working of the central civil status departments.

POLKINGHORNE, J. T.—Member of legislative council of Natal, 1868 to 1879; of the executive council from 1872; colonial treasurer, 1879.

✓POLLARD, W. F. B.—Surgeon to penal settlement, British Guiana, 1873; appointed to Buxton district, May, 1878.

POOLE, GEORGE T.—Assistant-instructor British architects; superintendent public works, Western Australia, 1885.

POPE, JOHN H.—Minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada; minister of railways and commerce, 1887.

PORTELLI, COL. A. M., of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.—C.M.G. (1882), for services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882.

PORTER, NEALE—Captain in 1st Warwickshire regiment (Militia); presiding magistrate in charge of Anguilla from Mar., 1869, to May, 1871; acting colonial secretary of Antigua from May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; acting lieutenant-governor of Dominica from Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1872; acting president of Dominica from April to June, 1872; president, Montserrat, June, 1872; acting president, Dominica, June to Nov., 1872; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, with dormant commission as governor, April, 1883; administered the government of the Leeward Islands, June, 1883, to Jan., 1884, and July to Sept., 1884; colonial secretary, Jamaica, 1887.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, Nov., 1874; treasury clerk and excise officer, Nevis, 1878; 1st landing waiter and quarantine officer, St. Kitts, May, 1881; acting treasurer, Dominica, Feb., 1884.

PORTLY, WILLIAM.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 23rd Nov., 1881.

PORT OF SPAIN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCH-BISHOP OF, THE MOST REV. H. J. L. GONNIN, D.D.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Educated at the Sierra Leone Grammar School. Served in H.M. commissariat at Sierra Leone June, 1853, till Jan., 1860; served also in the barrack department; acting second clerk, treasury, July, 1865, to Jan., 1866; extra clerk, Jan., 1866; house and land-tax clerk, Aug., 1869; second clerk, treasury, after a competitive examination, Sept., 1870; census master for the year 1871; first clerk and cashier, 1877.

POWELL, FRANCIS.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1878; assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore, Dec., 1881; acting protector of Chinese, Straits Settlements, May, 1883, to June, 1884; assistant ditto, Penang, Dec., 1885. Has passed in Chinese and Malay.

POWELL, GRANT.—Born 1819; served as an officer of militia during Canadian rebellion, 1837-8; entered Canadian civil service, 1839; chief clerk, 1873; under secretary of state, Canada, 1883.

POWELL, COL. W.—Adjutant-general of militia at headquarters, Canada.

POWELL, LIEUT.-COL. J. W.—Indian commissioner, British Columbia, 1872.

POWELL, JAMES.—Collector of customs, New South Wales, 1st Aug., 1881.

POWELL, WM. R.—Clerk in emigration commissioners' office, London, Dec., 1848, senior clerk, 1873; transferred to colonial office, on the abolition of the emigration board, 1st April, 1878.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL. (1881).—Is a graduate of the University of Cambridge; called to the bar (Middle Temple) in England in 1857; admitted a barrister of the supreme court in New Zealand in December, 1862, attorney-general, 1865, till April, 1875, when he was raised to the bench as chief justice of New Zealand.

PRICE, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered Royal Navy as naval cadet, 1846; served in Black Sea fleet till close of Russian war, for which he received English and Turkish medals; appointed to civil service, South Australia, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1873; government resident, Northern Territory of South Australia, 1876.

PRICE, FERDINANDO HAMLYN.—Educated at Rossall and Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an open scholarship, 1875; writer to the government of Ceylon, Mar., 1878; attached to the Colombo Kachcheri, June, 1878, to the Kandy Kachcheri, Dec., 1878; extra office assistant to the government agent for the Central Province, Sept., 1879; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, Oct., 1880; also at Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1880; resumed duties at Trincomalee, Jan., 1881; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Mar., 1881; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, June, 1881; assistant government agent, Negombo, Dec., 1883; assistant colonial treasurer and chairman, Colombo municipality, Jan., 1884; acting office assistant, C. P., Dec., 1885; acting assistant government agent, Kegalla, Mar., 1886.

PRICE, JOHN M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Chief engineer Sierra Leone harbour works, Mar., 1871; surveyor-general of Hong Kong, January, 1873; member of the legislative council.

PRICE, WILLIAM.—Entered the prison branch of the Imperial civil service as schoolmaster at the military prison, Malta, Aug., 1857; which office he held in conjunction with that of clerk, to which he was appointed in 1864; promoted to be chief warden in charge of the military prison, Barbados, West

Indies, June, 1870; appointed Jan., 1875, governor of Glendairry Convict Prison, Barbados, with which office was combined, June, 1878, that of keeper of District "A" Female Prison.

PRIME, CHARLES.—M Inst. C.E.; draughtsman and framer of estimates and superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, Mar., 1866; acting provincial assistant. N.W. P., Sept. 1, 1874; acting provincial assistant. N. P., Feb. 26, 1875; confirmed, July 1, 1876; provincial assistant, Uva, July 1, 1878; provincial engineer, Jan., 1886.

PRITCHARD, ROBERT M. L.—Locker, customs, St. Helena, July, 1864; 2nd officer of customs and senior gauger, 1873; also harbour master and quarantine officer, Dec., 1878; is also marshal of vice admiralty court.

PROCTOR, S. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., and L.M.—Educated University Edinburgh and St. Thomas' Hospital, London; appointed assistant medical officer, Grenada, June, 1878; house surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Grenada, Nov., 1879; resigned Sept., 1880; acting medical officer, Trinidad, June, 1881, to May, 1882, during yellow fever epidemic; assistant colonial surgeon and immigration medical officer, St. Lucia, Oct., 1882.

PROWSE, D. W.—Central district court judge, Newfoundland, 1869.

PYEMONT, LOUIS OXLEY PYEMONT.—Educated at Bromsgrove School; Scholar and Exhibitioner of Worcester College, Oxford; 2nd class Classical Mod., 1875; B.A., Dec. 1876; writer to the government of Ceylon, Aug., 1876; attached to the Colombo Kachcheri, Mar. 2, 1877; to the Secretariat, Aug. 14, 1877; extra office assistant at Kurunegala, Jan. 8, 1878; attached to police court, Colombo, May 31, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galagdera, Oct. 21, 1878; acting office assistant at Jaffna, Oct. 21, 1878; ditto, Colombo, Nov., 1879; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Jaffna and Mallakam, Sept. 1, 1883.

PYNE, LIONEL GEORGE FALKLAND.—4th clerk, colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, Oct., 1880; 4th clerk, treasury, Jan., 1883; 3rd clerk, April, 1884; private secretary to the administrator, Oct., 1885.

QU'APPELLE, BISHOP OF (THE RT. REV. THE HON. A. J. R. ANSON, M.A., D.C.L.)—Ordained priest, 1865; commissary to bishop of Rupert's land, 1883; bishop of Qu'Appelle, Regina, Manitoba, 1884.

QUEBEC, 4TH BISHOP OF.—Dr. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Educated at Crewkerne school, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduate B.A., 1851, 3rd class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open grammar school in connection with Bishop College, Lennoxville; is a professor in that college; consecrated 4th Bishop of Quebec, 1863; the diocese includes the district of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé, and contains 43 parishes.

QUINLAN, F.—County court judge, Victoria, 1st April, 1882.

RADFORD, HENRY WYAT—Clerk assistant, legislative assembly, Queensland; clerk of legislative council, 1881.

RAE, J. H. MARKHAM.—Educated at Middleton Coll. and Dub. Univ.; licentiate of civil engineering, 1877; studied at Crystal Palace engineering school; colonial surveyor, Bermudas, Sept., 1881.

RAE, JAMES MACLURE.—Admitted to the Bahamas bar, 1877; notary public same year; J.P., 1878; resident justice, Crooked Island district, Oct., 1878; assistant commissioner at Cockburn

harbour, Turks, and Caicos Islands, July, 1880; acting judge of the supreme court, and *ex officio* auditor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Aug., 1882, to May, 1883, and Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1886; assistant commissioner, Grand Turk, 1886; stipendiary magistrate, Bahamas, 1887.

RAE, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at University of Aberdeen; M.A., 1832; law student from 1831 to 1839; arrived in New South Wales, 1839; town clerk of Sydney, 1843; a commissioner for the city of Sydney, 1854; secretary to the railway department, N.S.W., 1857; under secretary for public works and commissioner of railways, 1861; under secretary for public works, 1879.

RAINIER, G. G.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Tulbagh division, Cape, 1 July, 1883.

RAINIER, W. D.—Clerk to R.M., Malmesbury, Cape, Oct., 1858; ditto, Clan William, April, 1863; ditto, Riversdale, 1869; acting C.C. and R.M., Ladismith, Oct., 1879, and C.C., Jan., 1880.

RAKE, BEAVER NEAVE.—M.D., Lond. (first class honours), qualified for gold medal, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., medical superintendent, Leper Asylum, and medical officer, Diego Martin district, Trinidad, Feb. 2, 1884.

RAMA-NATHAN, P.—Educated at the Academy, Colombo, and Presidency College, Madras; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; was enrolled an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1873, and practises in Colombo; edited several volumes of law reports, and received the thanks of the judges; member of the legislative council of Ceylon, 1879; member of the law commission appointed to consider and report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the commission appointed at his instance to report upon the Thoroughfares Ordinance, 1881; agitated for, and obtained the introduction of Post Office Savings Bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; framed and carried through Ordinance No. 11 of 1882, to provide for the more speedy and effectual recovery of the possession of "small tenements" unlawfully held over; was one of the select committee of the legislative council appointed to report upon the means of retrenching the public expenditure of the island, 1882-83; a member of the commission appointed to report upon the abuses alleged to exist in the working of the minor courts of the island, 1884; a member of the council of legal education, and lecturer on jurisprudence, 1884; was instrumental in obtaining the passing of an ordinance to establish reformatories and industrial schools, 1886.

RAMSAY, J. G.—Commissioner of public works, railways, &c., South Australia, Jan. to Mar., 1872; and June, 1881, to April, 1884; chief secretary, April to June, 1884.

RANFORD, HENRY SAMUEL—Contract surveyor, Western Australia, 1873; employed on admiralty survey, 1875; staff-surveyor, 1884; senior ditto, 1886.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered the colonial service, October, 1853; was a clerk in the office of the controller of charitable institutions; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1869; chief clerk in audit office in October, 1877; commissary of the Monte di Pieta and Savings Bank, May, 1885.

RAVENSCROFT, W. H.—Joined Her Majesty's commissariat in April, 1861; served in England and Ireland, the West Indies, and Canada; and served throughout the Ashanti war of 1873-4, including the battles of Amoaful, and capture of Coomassie; mentioned in despatches, promoted, medal and

clasp; in May, 1876, proceeded to Griqualand West, on special service under the colonial office; served as auditor-general, Griqualand West, from 6 June, 1876, and also as acting colonial secretary, from 20 Nov., 1876, to 22 May, 1877; 23 May, 1877, auditor-general, accountant-general, and controller of revenue of Ceylon; acted as colonial secretary on several occasions.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1875), C.B. (1858).—Educated at Eton; clerk in the board of trade, Jan., 1829; served as private secretary to the vice-president, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the president, Mr. Alex. Baring, 1834; and to the vice-president, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as secretary to the pilotage commission, 1834-36; civil secretary to the governor-general of Canada, Aug., 1842; transferred, upon the abolition of that office, to the treasurership of Mauritius, Jan., 1844; colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, May, 1854; governor of the Bahamas, Nov., 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant commission as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica; governor-in-chief of Windward Islands from 1868 till 1875; retired on pension.

RAWSTORNE, L. G.—Resident magistrate, Wodehouse division, Cape Colony, May, 1880.

RAYNER, THOMAS CROSSLEY.—Educated at Owens college; matriculated, London, 1878; barrister, mid. temple, 1882; district commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, 1887.

READ, HORATIO.—Ensign, 40th regt., by purchase, Mar., 1867; lieut., 1870; exchanged to 2nd West India regiment, 1871; retired from the army 1873; private secretary to Sir James Longden, K.C.M.G., governor of British Guiana, Feb., 1875, to Mar., 1877; sub-agent of immigration, west coast district, British Guiana, Mar., 1877; acting stipendiary magistrate, Corentyne district, from June, 1880, to Jan., 1881 acting stipendiary magistrate and sheriff of Essequibo, 1st Dec., 1881, to 30th Oct., 1883; ditto, East and West Bank, Demerara River, Nov., 1883, to May, 1884; ditto, Plaisance district, May, 1884; confirmed, June, 1884; is a J.P. and commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits; acting inspector of prisons, June, 1886; student, Middle Temple, Easter, 1885.

READ, THE VEN. ARCH. J. H., D.D.—1st ARCHDEACON OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1860.—Ecclesiastical commissary, 1858; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's College, Fredericton, New Brunswick; rector of Milton, 1865.

READ, WILLIAM HENRY MACLEOD, C.M.G. (1886).—Member of legislative council, Straits Settlements, 1867-85.

READER, LIEUT.-COL.—Under secretary, defence office, and commissioner of armed constabulary, New Zealand.

RECANO, JOHN B.—Probationary clerk, registry office, supreme court of Gibraltar, Oct., 1862; clerk, May, 1864; marshal and serjeant-at-mace, vice-admiralty court, Nov., 1865, to April, 1866; acting clerk of arraigns, May, 1877, Nov., 1878, Mar., May, and Aug., 1879, and June, 1881; acting clerk of court of requests, April to May, 1879; acting registrar, supreme court and vice-admiralty court, May, 1879, June, 1881; second class clerk, Aug., 1877; assistant registrar, supreme court, Feb., 1883; deputy registrar, vice-admiralty court, 13th June, 1883; deputy clerk of arraigns, Dec., 1883.

REDE, R.—Sheriff, Melbourne, 2nd Feb., 1877.

REECE, REV. J. E.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1868; M.A. in 1874; acting curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados,

and private secretary to Bishop Parry, 1872; assistant master of Harrison College, and curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1877; curate of St. Bartholomew's, 1878; curate of St. Luke's, 1882; bishop's chaplain, 1884; inspector of schools, 1885.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1870; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1871; J.P., Barbados, 1873; coroner for parishes of Christ Church and St. George, 1873; acting provost-marshal and serjeant-at-arms, 1874; acting police magistrate of St. Michael's parish in 1875; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1875; appointed to investigate the preliminary charges preferred against the rioters in 1876; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1877, 1878, and 1879; a commissioner of probates in 1877; acting solicitor-general in 1880; registrar of friendly and benevolent societies, 1880; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1880-82; commissioner to report on the several police magistrates' courts and petty debt courts (Barbados) in Oct., 1882; acting attorney-general of Grenada, Dec., 1882, to Feb., 1883; sole commissioner to report on a complaint made by the vestry of St. Michael's parish against the Bridgetown Water Works Company in Oct., 1883; confirmed as a judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1883; acting chief justice of St. Vincent, Jan. to Mar., 1884, and May, 1884, to Jan., 1885; local commissioner of the Incumbent Estates Court (St. Vincent) in Oct., 1884.

REES, JOSIAH, F.R.A.S.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 21st November, 1851; went the South Wales and Chester Circuit, was a revising barrister on that circuit from 1865 to 1877; chief justice, Bermuda, 1878; judge of the vice-admiralty court, and president of the council.

REEVE, HENRY.—Cadet, Victorian survey department, 1873; cadet, N.S.W., survey department, 1874; surveyor, 1878; surveyor, Fiji, survey department, May, 1880; staff surveyor, Jan., 1881; acting commissioner for works, July, 1884, to Feb., 1885; colonial engineer, St. Lucia, 1887.

REEVES, WILLIAM CONRAD, Q.C.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 6th June, 1863; acted as attorney-general of Saint Vincent from May to December, 1867; elected member of the House of Assembly, Barbados; solicitor-general and also escheator-general of Barbados, Aug., 1874; acted as attorney-general, Aug., 1874, to 19th Feb., 1875; resigned office in April, 1876; nominated member of the executive committee on passing of "The Executive Committee Act, 1881;" appointed attorney-general, 8th Feb., 1882; *ex officio* member of the executive council from February, 1882; Queen's counsel, July, 1883; chief justice, Barbados, 1883; *ex officio* president, Windward Islands, court of appeal.

REGNE, LE COMTE DE VASELOT.—Superintendent of woods and forests, Cape of Good Hope, 1881.

REID, G. H.—Minister of public instruction, New South Wales, 5th Jan., 1883, to 1st Mar., 1884.

REID, ROBERT.—Graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Ireland, with first class honours in science, 1862; M.A. with first class honours in science, 1863; writer in Ceylon civil service, 1866; J.P. and deputy coroner, Colombo; commissioner of requests, &c., Kalpitya, 1868; assistant government agent, Jaffna, June, 1869; acting ditto, Maurra, 1870; second assistant colonial secretary; continuing to act as district judge, Ratnapura, April 1872; landing surveyor, Colombo, 1874; collector of customs, Galle, 1878; assistant government agent, 1883.

REID, WALTER SCOTT.—Is a barrister of the supreme court of New Zealand, admitted in 1865; appointed assistant law officer to government in May, 1871; and solicitor-general (non-political) in March, 1875.

REITH, WILLIAM.—Late fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Hilary Term, 1875; practised in the Midland and subsequently the north-eastern circuit; district judge, Paphos, Cyprus Mar., 1883.

✓ **RENNER, WILLIAM, M.D. (BRUX.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M. (IRELAND).**—Educated at the Liverpool College, and University College, London and Liverpool, Rotunda, Dublin, and St. Jean Hospital, Brussels; a member of the Pathological Society of London; late ophthalmic assistant to Prof. Streetfield, University College Hospital, London; acting surgeon medical department of Sierra Leone, 1882 and 1883; assistant colonial surgeon, 1884; in charge of the lunatic asylum, and incurable and small-pox hospital, Kissy.

RENNIE, E. A.—Auditor-general, New South Wales, 1883; inspector of accounts, Jan., 1856.

✓ **RENWICK, ARTHUR, B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.**—Minister of public instruction, N.S.W., 26 Feb., 1886; secretary for mines, 12 Oct., 1881, to 4 Jan., 1883; executive commissioner for N.S.W. at Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81; vice-president, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; member of medical board of N.S.W., 1873; president, state children's relief department, 1881; fellow of the senate, Sydney university, 1872; president, Sydney hospital, benevolent society of N.S.W., and of deaf, dumb, and blind asylums.

REVELL, THOMAS, F.—4th clerk customs department, Natal, May to July, 1881; clerk to sub-auditor railway department, Jan. 1883.

REYNOLDS, T. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, May, 1856, till Feb., 1866; assistant-surveyor Mar., 1866; district surveyor, 1867; third chief surveyor, survey department, Nov., 1884.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM HUNTER.—Member of provincial parliament, Otago, New Zealand, 1853 to 1876, having been eight years a member of the provincial executive, and four years speaker; member of colonial parliament from 1863 to 1878; member of legislative council since 1878; has held various offices in colonial ministry; delegate to Australasian conference in 1873.

RIBEIRO, JOSE FRANCISCO.—2nd clerk, colonial secretariat, Gold Coast, Feb., 1879; acted as deputy registrar, supreme court, Accra, in Feb., 1880.

RICCARD, HERBERT HARMAR.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, mounted constabulary, 6th May, 1869; assistant superintendent of police, Penang, Straits Settlements, June, 1878; J.P. for Straits Settlements, Sept., 1879; superintendent of police, 9th Sept., 1882.

RICHARDS, E. H.—Solicitor, England, 1880; district commissioner, Lagos, 1886; acting judge, 1886.

RICHARDS, T. H. H.—Associate to chief justice of Western Australia, 1881; appointed clerk to the chief judicial commissioner, Western Pacific, Sept., 1883; associate to the chief justice, and clerk to the supreme court, Fiji, Nov., 1883; marshal, vice admiralty court, 1884; acting private secretary to Sir W. Robinson, Governor of South Australia, July, 1885; A.D.C., May, 1886.

RICHARDS, SIR WILLIAM BUELL, KNT. RACHEL. (creat. 1877).—Born 2nd May, 1815, educated at the Johnstown district grammar school;

called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837; elected a benchor of the Law Society, 1849; created a Q.C., with special precedence, 1850; sat for Leeds, in Canadian parliament, from 1848 to 1853; was a member of executive council, Canada, and attorney-general for Upper Canada, from 28th October, 1851, to 21st June, 1853, when appointed a puisne judge of the court of common pleas, where he remained until 22nd July, 1878, when promoted to be chief justice of that court; appointed chief justice of Ontario, 16th November, 1868; chief justice of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; retired, 1879; and deputy-governor of the dominion, 29th July, 1876; was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1874.

RICHARDSON, EDMUND L.—Junior clerk, colonial secretary's office, Tobago, May, 1874; chief clerk, Oct., 1879; acting registrar of deeds, supreme court, July, 1880, to June, 1881; chief clerk, audit office, July to Dec., 1881; 2nd revenue officer and landing waiter, St. Lucia, Dec., 1881.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the New Zealand parliament in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; minister for public works, 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till January, 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health; again took office as minister of public works, Sept., 1884.

RICHARDSON, LT. COL. HUGH.—Stipendiary magistrate of North West Territories, Canada, 1876; presided at trial of Louis Riel, 1885.

RICHARDSON, JAMES A.—Copyist in the registrar's office of British Guiana, 1st December, 1878; appointed to act as 3rd assistant sworn clerk in same office, 26th May, 1880; appointed 1st assistant sworn clerk, 1st July, 1883.

RICHARDSON, MAJOR-GENERAL J. S., C.B. (1885).—Late 12th foot; commanding military forces, New South Wales, Aug., 1885; Crimean campaign, 1855, siege and fall of Sebastopol, with 72nd Highlanders; New Zealand war—Taranaki, 1860-61, with 12th regiment; volunteered for 2nd battalion and served with 1st battalion, 12th regiment, in Waikato campaign, 1863-4; Soudan expedition, 1885, commanded N.S.W. contingent; Suakin, advance on Tamai; despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Aug., 1885; Crimean medal and clasp, Turkish war medal, New Zealand medal, and medal with clasp for the Soudan.

RICHEY, MATTHEW HENRY, C.C., D.C.L.—Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1864-67, and again 1875-78; sat in the commons for Halifax from 1878 until appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, 4th July, 1883.

RICHMOND, C. W.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 20th Oct., 1862.

RICHMOND, JAMES.—Engineer of Central district, Jamaica; engineer irrigation works, 1874.

RICHMOND, MATHEW, C.B. (1860).—Resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, 1836; deputy judge advocate at St. John's, New Brunswick, 1838; commissioner for examining and reporting on claims to grants of land in New Zealand, 1840; while engaged on this duty, the "Weirau massacre" occurred; was despatched to establish order and confidence; chief police magistrate of the southern division of New Ulster (now called North Island) and Cook Straits, 1843; superintendent of the southern division, 1844; superintendent and resident magistrate at Nelson, 1846; member of the legislative council by governor Sir George Grey, 23rd June, 1853, &c.; received the C.B., with an expression of

Her Majesty's approbation of the services rendered by him under the crown, May, 1860; chairman of committees of the legislative council, 1865-81.

RICKWOOD, A. G.—Employed in the surveyor general's department, Mauritius, from 1846; resigned, 1851; tax clerk, internal revenue, Nov., 1856; second clerk, despatch branch, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1857; superintendent of distilleries, Sept., 1862; acted as inspector of immigrants, 21st Sept., 1878, to Sept., 1886.

RIDGWAY, H. V.—Acting clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate Alexandra county, Natal, 1874 to 1876; interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Nov., 1879.

RIGBY, WILLIAM NAPIER.—Clerk in colonial secretary's office, Turks Islands, Oct., 1870; clerk to the commissioner, 1st Jan., 1874; boarding officer and locker, July, 1879; acting registrar, supreme court, April, 1885; J.P., Nov., 1885.

RIPOLL, CHARLES LEWIS.—Clerk, constabulary department, Jamaica, Aug., 1869; transferred to the immigration department in May, 1872; sub-agent, third class, Aug., 1872; second class, Aug., 1872; first class, Oct., 1875; senior inspector of immigrants, Jan., 1885; is a J.P.

RITCHIE, SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON, KNT. BACHEL (1881).—Born 1813; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1838; created a Q.C., 1854; a member of the executive council, N.B., from October, 1854, until appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of that province, 17th August, 1855; chief justice of New Brunswick, 6th December, 1865; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; and chief justice, 1879.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Clerk to the judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, 1864; registrar vice-admiralty court, 1873; marshal of vice-admiralty court, 1882.

ROBERTS, C. H.—Barrister-at-law; served in R.N. 1852-57 (Crimean medal and clasp); B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1862 (first class law and history); fellow of All Souls, 1864; M.A., 1865; librarian, All Souls, 1870; sub-warden, 1878; remembrancer, city of London, 1878; chief judge, Turks Island, 1886.

ROBERTS, MAJOR-GENERAL C. F., C.M.G. (1885).—Late R.A., commanding artillery forces, New South Wales, Aug., 1876; postmaster-general, 1887.

ROBERTS, SIR ALFRED, KNT., 1883.—Honorary secretary and consulting surgeon to Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales; president of board of visitors to lunatic asylums; trustee of the Australian museum; and president of the managers of the technological museum.

ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE.—Educated at Charterhouse and at Magd. Coll., Oxon.; 1st class in classical mod., and a 2nd class in classical finals; was "proxime accessit" for the Hertford scholarship, and was awarded the "Gaisford" Greek prize in 1879; assistant master in Winchester College, 1883; 1st class professor, Royal College, Mauritius, 1886.

ROBERTS, CHARLES JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Born, 1846; educated at Sydney Grammar School; elected alderman of Sydney, 1877; J.P., 1878; mayor and chief magistrate of the city, 1879; commissioner at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80; commissioner for New South Wales at Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-81; at Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. at Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84; and at Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; elected in 1882 and 1885 a member of Parliament of New South Wales; postmaster-general, 1887.

ROBERTS, DANIEL FOLEY.—Solicitor, Queensland; appointed M.L.C., 1860; chairman of committees, 1860, and re-elected ever since.

ROBERTSON, ABRAHAM FAURE.—Acting 1st clerk to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870; clerk, audit office, Feb., 1872; 2nd clerk to C.C. and R.M., George (acting as chief clerk), May, 1872; clerk to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert (2nd class clerk), Dec., 1872; ditto, Bredasdorp, July, 1874; assistant accountant, treasury, Jan., 1876; ditto, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1877; ditto, native affairs office, April, 1879; accountant, July, 1879; acted as C.C. and R.M. at George in 1872; Prince Albert in 1873 and 1874; Bredasdorp in 1874, 1875 and 1876; Stellenbosch in 1878, and Robertson in 1878; was secretary to the tender board, April, 1877, to April, 1879; was member of the second departmental committee on system of books and accounts in 1879; at request of imperial government acted as C.C. and R.M., Vryburg, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885, to April, 1886, when he resumed duties as accountant, native affairs office; C.C. and R.M., Colesberg, July, 1880; chairman of Colesberg health board, Aug., 1886.

ROBERTSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G.—Secretary for lands and public works in Cowper ministry, 13th Jan., 1858, to Oct., 1859; in Robertson ministry premier and secretary for lands, 9th Mar., 1860; when ministry merged into Cowper ministry, continued secretary for lands until 15th Oct., 1863; again secretary for lands in Cowper ministry, Feb. to June, 1865; premier and colonial secretary in Robertson ministry, Feb., 1875, to Dec., 1877; and again, Aug., 1877, to Dec., 1877; vice-president of the executive council in Parkes ministry, and leader of the upper house, Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1881, and in the next Parkes' ministry, secretary for lands, Dec., 1878 to Jan., 1883; again colonial secretary and premier, Dec., 1885, to Feb., 1886.

ROBERTSON, J.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, July, 1878.

ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1877).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; barrister at colonial bar of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 1829, at the latter of which he practised for upwards of twenty-nine years; judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland, 1858. Retired, 1877.

ROBINSON, COMMANDER GEORGE, R.N.—Entered the Navy, 1850; master, Jan., 1861; staff commander, May, 1873; retired with rank of commander, Dec., 1880; was engaged on the survey of the Hebrides, 1862 to 1864; of Newfoundland, 1864-72; and of the west coast of England, 1873-5; has China medal and clasp; harbour master, Newfoundland, January, 1885.

ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.R.—G.C.M.G. (1875), (KNIGHT BACHEL, 1859), (P.C., 1883).—Served for some time in the 87th Fusiliers; on his retirement from the army was actively engaged during the Irish famine, 1846-9, under the commissioners of public works and poor law board in Ireland; chief commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland, 1852; president of Montserrat, 1854; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher, 1854; with which he held the dormant commission of governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands; governor of Hong Kong, June, 1859. Was a member of the commission appointed in the autumn of 1863, to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements; governor of Ceylon, 16th May, 1865; governor of New South Wales, 1872; Employed on special service in 1874-5 in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands to

Great Britain; governor, New Zealand, 1879; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West, and H.M.'s high commissioner in South Africa, 1880; president of the Royal Commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881; governor of British Bechuanaland in conjunction with governorship of the Cape Colony, 1885; on special mission to Mauritius, Oct., 1886, when he assumed the government for a few days.

ROBINSON, JOHN B.—Lieut.-governor of Ontario, 12th July, 1880-87.

ROBINSON, T. M.—Postmaster, telegraphist, gaoler, and officer for the sale of ammunition, Ixopo, Natal, Nov., 1883; sub-distributor of stamps, Nov., 1885.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM.—Resident surgeon superintendent of New Providence asylum, Bahamas, 1883.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1883), (C.M.G. 1877), F.R.G.S.—Clerk in the colonial office, 1 Jan., 1854; assistant junior, 3rd Nov., 1854; 3rd class, June, 1858; was private secretary to Mr. Herman Merivale, from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blachford, from May, 1860, to March, 1862; when he was promoted to be an assistant senior. Private secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, from April 4 to June 17, 1864; appointed, Nov. 1869, to represent the Colonial Office on the East African Slave Trade Commission; senior clerk, 1st July, 1870; and a principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; one of the colonial committee for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1873, and special commissioner for the Crown colonies, and superintendent of the colonial court at that exhibition; is editor of the report upon the British colonies represented there; was one of the committee for securing a permanent colonial museum in London; lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands, Oct. 1874, and governor, 1875; lieutenant-governor, Windward Islands, 1880; governor, 1881; governor of Trinidad, 1885.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.C. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1877) C.M.G. (1873).—Was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the governments of St. Kitts and Hong Kong, from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica, Jan. to Oct., 1865; governor and commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov., 1873; governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; governor of Western Australia, 7th Oct., 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877; proceeded to Bangkok in 1878, on a special mission to invest the King of Siam with the G.C.M.G., on which occasion his majesty conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Siam; governor of Western Australia, Jan., 1880; governor of South Australia, Nov., 1882.

ROBITAILLE, THEODORE.—Lieutenant-governor of province of Quebec, Canada, July, 1879, to 1884; senator, 1885.

ROBSON, JOHN.—Provincial secretary, and minister of mines, and minister of finance and Agriculture, British Columbia, 1873.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the post office, Hong Kong, Feb., 1865; accountant, July, 1872; acting assistant postmaster, Sept., 1881, to May, 1883.

ROCHE, S. E.—Colonial revenue officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; district registrar of births and deaths, 1866; police magistrate and coroner, 1876; acting ditto southern district, 1880-1; police magistrate, northern district, 1884.

ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.—Late 3rd (Prince of

Wales) Dragoon Guards educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in India, and throughout the Abyssinian campaign (medal). First writer and superintendent of police, Gambia, May, 1879; clerk of the legislative council; acting collector and treasurer, July, 1880, till Jan., 1881, and again, Jan. till May, 1881; government secretary, July, 1883; superintendent of police, Grenada, 1886.

ROCKETT, E. D.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th November, 1880.

ROCKWOOD, W. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Medical assistant, civil medical department, in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867; 1st class, 1874; surgeon, general hospital, Colombo, 1878.

RODEN, ROBERT B.—Clerk, public library, Antigua, 1880; 2nd clerk to the governor, Leeward Islands, 1881; has acted on several occasions as chief clerk, and as clerk to the general legislative and executive councils, and the local legislative and executive council of Antigua; acted as private secretary to Mr. Nealevorter, administering the government of the Leeward Islands in 1883.

RODGER, J. P.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon.; called to the bar, Inner Temple (certificate of honour), Jan., 1877; chief magistrate and commissioner of lands, Salangor, Sept., 1882; acting British resident, Mar., 1884.

RODYK, WILLIAM.—Registrar supreme court, Malacca, 8th June, 1868; entered the service of the Straits Settlements as registrar's clerk in the court of judicature at Penang on the 1st January, 1831; was transferred to Singapore, in the same department, on the 1st August, 1838, and promoted to the office of senior sworn clerk of the same court at Malacca on the 1st of May, 1848.

ROE, J. B.—Junior clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 1851; senior clerk, July, 1851; registrar of brands, 1865; 1st class clerk and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877, and inspector of prisons, 1886.

ROGER, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd royal Lanark militia, Aug. 1859; gazetted to the 2nd West India regiment, Nov. 1860; lieutenant, Aug. 1861, captain, Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st battalion 17th regiment, Feb. 1867; sold out of the service, Jan. 1870; was private secretary to Mr. Bayley, governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjutant, Jamaica, Dec. 1863, to Sept. 1864; acting police magistrate of the rural districts, St. Christopher, Dec. 1872; confirmed, June, 1873; district magistrate, May, 1874.

ROLLAND, EMILE.—Assistant R.M., Thaba Bosigo, Basutoland, Sept., 1871, acting magistrate, Berea, July, 1882; provisional R.M., Matatiele, 11th July, 1883.

ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the public service in New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1843, as commissioner of crown lands for the district of Darling Downs; obtained leave of absence to visit England in Jan. 1853; returned to the colony at the end of 1854; private secretary to Sir William Thomas Denison, governor-general, in Jan. 1855; and registrar-general of the colony, Jan. 1, 1856; auditor-general, 1864; retired 1883.

ROLLESTON, LOFTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Late Commandant of the Diamond Fields Horse, Griqualand West.

ROLLESTON, WILLIAM.—Was educated at Rossall; graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; 2nd class in the classical tripos in 1855;

was appointed a member of an education commission which framed the educational system adopted in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, 1863; provincial secretary of that province and member of the board of education, 1864; under-secretary of the native department under the colonial government and inspector of native schools, 1865; elected superintendent of the province of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected superintendent at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provinces, 1876; has sat in the colonial parliament from the year 1868 to the present date; is a member of the senate of the university of New Zealand; minister for education, lands, and immigration, 1880; also temporarily minister for native affairs, 1881; minister for lands, mines, and immigration, 1882 and 1883, and till the accession of the Stout ministry in 1884.

ROMILLY, HUGH HASTINGS, C.M.G. (1886).—Deputy commissioner for New Guinea and Western Pacific.

ROOSMALECOCK, G. C.—Educated at University College School, London; writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, Sept., 1872; police magistrate Panadure, 1875; assistant agent, 1877; district judge, Chillaw, 1883; Langalla, 1887.

ROPER, H. B.—Clerk in treasury, and secretary to government's office, Gringualand West, 1873; acting postmaster general, 1874; C.C. and R.M., Hay, 1876; ditto, Herbert, 1878; acting R.M., Kimberley, 1881; acting C.C. and registrar of deeds, Kimberley, 1882; chairman of municipal and mining areas commission, 1882; inspector of Sihumel's Diggings, 1883; held inquiry into detective department at Kimberley, 1884; chief of detective department, and commissioner of police, Kimberley, 1885.

ROPER, W. H.—Sub-inspector of schools, Dominica, Aug., 1882; acting district magistrate, coroner, and registrar district F., June, 1886; member of the board of poor law guardians; nominated member of the legislative assembly, 1886.

ROSE, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART. (1872), P.C. (1886), G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1870).—Was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1842, and obtained a patent as Queen's counsel in 1847. In the year 1857 he accepted the position of solicitor-general of Canada, and was elected to parliament for the city of Montreal. Among the measures introduced by him as solicitor-general was that for the abolition of the Usury Laws. He became receiver-general of Canada in August, 1858, and afterwards minister of public works in 1859. In that capacity he had the control of the arrangements during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, and in the following year, until his resignation, those for His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. In 1867 elected member for the county of Huntingdon; accepted the office of finance minister, with a seat in the privy council, in Nov., 1867. He was requested by the governor-general, on behalf of Her Majesty's government, to make a confidential examination into the alleged grievances of the province of Nova Scotia with regard to the financial terms conceded to that province in entering the union, and for a redress of which they had appealed to the Imperial Parliament. He gave it as his opinion that there were grounds for the complaints of Nova Scotia, and he recommended the extending of large financial concessions to them. He was selected in 1869 to proceed to Washington to confer with the government of the United States on the subject of reciprocal trade, the question of the fisheries, copyright, patent laws, &c., &c.; the navigation of the St. Lawrence,

and extradition of criminals. In 1864 he was named by Her Majesty commissioner on the part of Great Britain, under the convention with the United States of America, of July, 1863, for the settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty of 1864, the duties of which were brought to a close in Sept., 1869. Resigned the office of minister of finance of Canada in Oct., 1869; ex-commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1882; sworn of H.M.'s privy council, 1886.

ROSE, JOHN E. B.—Temporary clerk in Her Majesty's Customs at Cape Town, 27th June, 1845; transferred to fixed establishment, Feb., 1848; 2nd clerk (second class), 11th Oct., 1853; 2nd clerk (first class), audit office, April, 1860; 1st clerk, 1st Oct., 1867; chief clerk, 1st Aug., 1875; and on the 1st Jan., 1876, on the introduction of the new audit system, under local Act No. 30 of 1875, was appointed assistant controller and auditor, 1875; acting comptroller and auditor-general, July to Dec., 1880.

ROSS, A. C.—Clerk of the legislative and executive councils, and confidential clerk, colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, June, 1868; also secretary to Board of Education and to the Council for the Management of the Queen's Royal College, Jan., 1880; acting receiver general, Nov., 1885, to Feb., 1886; entered the service Feb., 1864.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Member Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and fellow of Obstetrical Society of London; served formerly on the army medical staff; parochial medical attendant, Spanish Town, Jamaica, July, 1866; medical superintendent, coolie dépôt, 1867; medical attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a government medical officer, Dec., 1868; acted as resident, 1869, and chief medical officer and director, public hospital, Kingston, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874, and in 1875 and 1876; acted as superintending medical officer, 1872-3, and as chief medical officer of lock and small pox hospitals, 1873-74 (organised both the latter); assistant medical officer and register public hospital, and surgeon, Kingston constabulary, Jan., 1874; senior medical officer, April, 1875; member quarantine (1873) and central (1871) boards of health, medical examiner, civil service, widow, &c., orphans' pension fund (1875), and a J.P., colonial surgeon, Sierra Leone, April, 1885; is inspector of health and shipping for Freetown, and a J.P.

ROSS, G. H., M.I.C.E.—Resident engineer, Workington Harbour Works, 1868; sworn surveyor, Trinidad, 1873; assistant engineer, Cape railways, 1874; district engineer, 1881; resident engineer, Karachi steam tramways, 1884; colonial engineer and surveyor, Lagos, Nov., 1885.

ROSS, R. D.—Speaker of the house of assembly, South Australia, 2 June, 1881; was treasurer from June, 1876, to Oct., 1877.

ROSS, W.—Collector of customs, Halifax, 1874.

ROSSELLOTTY, J. C.—Medical officer of the Sussex district, Western Australia, June, 1864; resident magistrate and medical officer of Williams and Kaijamp districts, 1876.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1860; edited a complete edition of the laws of Mauritius; district magistrate, Mauritius, Feb., 1865; senior district magistrate, Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chairman, Forest Lands Purchase Commission, 1881; master, supreme court, 1884, and puisne judge, 1886.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A., C.M.G. (1887).—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol Coll., Oxford,

where he obtained a double second class in moderations, and a second in classics in the final examination 1868; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; accompanied Sir P. Julian, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Mauritius in 1873 as secretary on the occasion of that gentleman's special mission of inquiry into the civil establishment and general expenditure of that colony; assistant private secretary to The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 7th March, 1878; and private secretary, 1st April to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 8th Jan., 1881; first class clerk, and financial clerk, 1st Dec., 1881; on special service to British Bechuanaaland and Mauritius, 1886; acted as Colonial secretary, Mauritius, 1886-7.

ROUTHIER, A. B.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1878.

ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., 1880 (C.M.G., 1874), Surgeon-General (retired).—Engaged on the West Coast of Africa since 1862, and as medical officer and chief of the staff with Sir J. H. Glover during the Ashantee war, 1873-4, in which capacity he accompanied Sir J. H. Glover's force into Ashanti and through Coomassie; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast, November, 1874; lieutenant-governor, West Africa Settlements, 1875; administrator of the Gambia, 1875; conducted two expeditions into the Sherbro country in 1876; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1876; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1881; again governor of the West Africa Settlements, Dec., 1884.

ROWE, WILLIAM JOHN VIVIAN, L. and L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., Feb., 1883.—Served in F.A.M.P. through Galecka and Gaika wars, 1878-79 (medal); appointed medical officer, Basutoland, Sept., 1884.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, M.D. C.M., Aberdeen.—Principal civil medical officer, Straits Settlements, 1st July, 1877; and health officer for the port of Singapore; J.P. for the settlements; had acted as colonial surgeon on several occasions from May, 1868, to March, 1876; accompanied Sir W. Robinson on mission to invest king of Siam with G.C.M.G., Nov., 1878; registrar of births and deaths, Dec., 1882, and of Mohammedan marriages, Dec., 1883.

ROWLAND, J. W.—Assistant colonial surgeon Gold Coast Colony, 15 May, 1880; district commissioner, Lagos, 1887; colonial surgeon, 1887.

ROZELLS, BENJAMIN B. J.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore, May, 1871; clerk, governor's office, May, 1878; 4th clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1881; acted as 2nd clerk, June, 1883; 3rd clerk, Dec., 1883; chief clerk, police office, Feb., 1886; compiler of "General Index to Straits Settlements Legislative Council Proceedings, 1867-82."

RUDOLPH, GERHARDUS M., C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk, and Dutch and Zulu interpreter, and postmaster, Weenen, Natal, 1855; J.P., 1870; Landdrost, Utrecht, and commissioner of Swazi and Zulu borders, Jan., 1874; rendered valuable services to British commanders in Zulu war; member, Transvaal-Swazi boundary commission, 1880 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Klip River, June, 1881.

RUMSEY, ROBERT MURRAY.—Entered the Royal Navy Sept., 1862; lieutenant, April, 1873; served on North American, West Indian, East Indian, Pacific, and Home stations; commissioner of Volta district on Gold Coast, May, 1880; retired commander, R.N., Jan., 1882; acting assistant colonial secretary, Lagos, and district commissioner, Jan. to July, 1883; acting assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, Jan., Feb., 1884; deputy governor, Lagos,

Mar. to Aug., 1884; assistant harbour-master, Hong Kong, 1884.

RUSDEN, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Under secretary of Victoria, 1851; clerk of legislative council and clerk of parliaments, 1856; retired, 1883; author of "A History of Australia," "A History of New Zealand," and other works.

RUSSELL, COLONEL SIR BAKER CREED, K.C.M.G. (1880), C.B., 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni, in South Africa; aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, 1880; assistant Adjutant-General for cavalry in the expedition to Egypt, 1882, where he also commanded the 1st Cavalry brigade.

RUSSELL, H. C., B.A.—Government astronomer, New South Wales, July 12, 1870.

RUSSELL, JAMES, C.M.G. (1887).—B.A., Queen's Univ., Ireland, 1863; M.A., 1873; LL.B.; obtaining university gold medal, 1874; LL.D., 1882; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1874; appointed to Hong Kong cadetship; government interpreter, 1867; private secretary to governor MacDonnell, 1868; police magistrate, 1870; acting puisne judge, Mar. 1878, to Jan., 1879; and May, 1881, to April, 1882; acted as attorney-general, July, 1876, to Jan., 1877; and Jan., 1879, to Mar., 1880; treasurer, in addition to office of police magistrate, Oct. 1879; treasurer and registrar-general, and puisne judge, 1883; member of smuggling commission, 1882; acting chief justice in 1884 and 1886; member of commission under Chefoo agreement in 1886.

RUSSELL, J. G.—Master of the supreme court, South Australia, 1 Dec., 1878; commissioner of taxes and inland revenue, Nov., 1884.

RUSSELL, JAMES JOHN.—Entered colonial office, Mar. 1867. Appointed a clerk of the lower division, 28th Nov., 1879.

RUSSELL, LINDSAY.—Surveyor-general for Canada, 1882; deputy minister of the interior, 1878; superannuated, 1887.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.—Educated at Edinburgh Univ. and Church of Scotland training college; headmaster government high school, Durban, Natal, May, 1866; inspector of schools, Jan., 1875; superintending inspector, Jan., 1878.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence minister, New Zealand; also controller of customs and navigation laws.

RUSSELL, WESTERN F.—Ch. Ch., Oxford, B.A. (1884); professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1886.

RUSSEUW, J. W. H.—C.C. and R.M., Piquetberg division, Cape, 1882.

RUTHERFORD, G.—Landing waiter, Grenada, 1841; landing surveyor, St. George's, 1845 to 1847; sub-collector of customs, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1850; collector of customs, Natal, 1853; controller of customs and navigation laws, 1854.

RUTHERFORD, H.—Excise Department, England, from Mar., 1864; inspector of distilleries, Natal, Feb., 1882; acting controller of excise, May, 1882, confirmed, Jan., 1885.

RUTLEDGE, A.—Barrister, Queensland, 1878; member of legislative assembly since 1878; attorney-general since 1883.

RYAN, THOMAS.—Was elected for the Victoria division, in which the city of Montreal is situate, to the legislative council of Canada, which division he continued to represent until the confederation of the British North American colonies took place in 1867, when, under the terms of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, he was summoned by royal mandamus to be a member of the senate of Canada, in which body he still continues to sit; is one of

the Catholic commissioners of education for the province of Quebec, and was for many years vice-president, and still is a director, of the bank of Montreal; sat, in 1865, on a trade commission appointed by the government of Canada to visit the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, with a view to open, or to expand, trade relations between those countries and Canada.

ST. BERNARD, J. J.—Assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, Grenada, 1867; colonial revenue officer, 1871; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1872; acted as postmaster, 1876; as chief clerk, treasury, 1877; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1878 to April, 1880; colonial revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths, Carriacou, April, 1880.

ST. HELENA, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1859)—Rt. REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.—Archdeacon of George Town, Cape, from 1856 till May, 1862, when he was consecrated bishop of St. Helena.

ST. GEORGE, THEOPHILUS JOHN.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 8th Aug., 1876.

ST. QUINTIN, C.—Clerk to A.A.G., Griqualand West, 1879; border police, 1880; acting sub-inspector, Cape police, 1884; sub-inspector, Bechuanaland police, 1884; lieutenant, Bechuanaland border police, 1885; inspector of native reserves and J.P., 1887.

SAMUEL, LIONEL L.—Admitted solicitor, Supreme Court, Jamaica, June, 1878; acted as clerk of petty sessions for parish of St. Ann, and clerk of St. Ann's circuit court, April to Aug., 1879; acted as clerk of petty sessions for parish of St. Thomas, assistant clerk Port Antonio (now eastern) district court, and clerk of Bath circuit court, Oct., 1879; is a J.P.

SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1886).—Late postmaster-general of New South Wales; vice-president of the executive council and representative of the government in the legislative council of that colony; has also held office in four previous administrations as minister for finance and trade; was first elected in Oct., 1854, in the old legislative council, before the introduction of responsible government in the colony; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legislative assembly, his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of East Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872, when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislative council to represent the government in that house; in 1873 appointed special commissioner to visit New Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; resigned, 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry; agent general in London for New South Wales, 1880; royal commissioner Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886; and representative commissioner for N.S.W.; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

SAMUELS, STRATFORD WILLIAM.—Clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Cape, 1885; previous service, clerk at several divisional offices since 1882; telegraphs, 1876-77; Transkeian and Basutoland rebellions, 1880-81.

SAMUELSON, S. O.—Acting registrar native high court, Natal, Feb., 1881, to April, 1882; acting Zulu interpreter, supreme court, May to June, 1882; clerk and Zulu interpreter to R.M. Mulaz division, Oct. 28, 1882.

SANDERSON, FREDERICK JAMES.—Clerk in treasury, South Australia, 26th June, 1854; secretary to Lands Titles Commissioners, 1st Dec.,

1862; and secretary to attorney-general, 1st Dec., 1870; acting under secretary and government statistician, Jan., 1878, to June, 1879; collector of customs and chief inspector of distilleries, 9th July, 1879; is a special magistrate.

SANDFORD, RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS RICHARD, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1863) K.C.B.—Privy councillor, 1885; educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; was 1st class in classics, 1846, and graduated M.A., Oxon, and LL.D., Glasgow; entered civil service as examiner, privy council office, 1848, assistant secretary, 1854; knighted by patent for his services as secretary to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1862; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, December, 1868, to 30th January, 1870; secretary to committee of council on education, 1870; one of the charity commissioners, 1884; and also boundary commissioner under the Redistribution Bill of that year; appointed under secretary for Scotland, 1885.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; appointed 1874; educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was tutor and senior censor; M.A., 1851; hon. canon of Canterbury, 1871; rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1870 to 1873.

SANDFORD, PHILIP G., B.A.—Senior moderator and gold medalist, Dublin Univ., 1877; appointed headmaster government high school, Durban, 1880.

SANGSTER, C. F. A.—Clerk and accountant, police department, Hong Kong, 1860; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, 1864; clerk of the supreme court, April, 1874; sheriff, 1876; acting deputy registrar, 1877; official trustee, 1880; deputy registrar, Admiralty Court, 1880; acting registrar, official assignee in bankruptcy, and official administrator, 1881 to 1882; deputy registrar, Feb., 1883.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—First-class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, Aug., 1878; clerk in office of main road commissioners, Sept., 1863; clerk in office of executive committee, Feb., 1864; second-class clerk in financial secretary's office, 1886, and subsequently in colonial secretary's office; secretary to a commission appointed "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877; one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica, 1881;" acting commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands, July to Dec., 1883; and again Sept. to Nov., 1885.

SARGEANT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G. (1882) C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1848; was permitted whilst on the establishment of that office to hold the appointment of colonial secretary of Natal from 1853 to 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony, and lieutenant-colonel of the Natal carbineers; returned to the colonial office in 1858, acting lieutenant-governor, St. Vincent, 1859; returned to the colonial office, and was promoted an assistant clerk, 1860; crown agent for the colonies, 1862; selected in Sept., 1877, by Lord Carnarvon, to proceed on a special mission to the Transvaal, in order to inquire into and report upon the liabilities and financial condition of the province, and to assist in organizing the civil establishments.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1861).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1843; 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1848; formerly chief justice of the Ionian Islands; puisne judge, Bombay, 1886; chief justice, 1882.

SARGOOD, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK THOS.,

M.L.C., C.M.G. (1885).—Minister of defence, Victoria, Nov. 13, 1883, to 1886.

SARTORIUS, LIEUT.-COL. REGINALD WITTEBAM, C.M.G., F.R.C. (1874).—6th regiment of Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in the Ashantee war, 1878-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the Victoria Cross for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergeant-major of Housseas.

SAUER, J. W.—Secretary for native affairs, Cape Colony, 9th May, 1861; retired 1884.

SAUNDERS, C. J. R.—Clerk of the court and Zulu interpreter to the R.M. Alexandra county, Natal, N.v. 1876; to the R.M. Durban, Oct., 1878; to the R.M., Alexandra, Nov., 1879; acting chief clerk, office of secretary for native affairs, April, 1883; Zulu interpreter, supreme and circuit courts, Dec., 1883; acting registrar to the native high court, April, 1884; assistant administrator native law, Umazi, Jan., 1886; ditto, Inanda, June, 1886.

SAUNDERS, FRANCIS HENRY, M.R.C.S. Eng. (1879).—Resident medical officer, public hospital, Jamaica, Feb., 1881; senior medical officer, April, 1885, and member of quarantine and central boards of health.

SAUNDERS, FREDERICK RICHARD, C.M.G. (1886).—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1857; assistant agent, Trincomalee, July, 1862; assistant to government agent at Kandy, Aug., 1865; district judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; assistant to the government agent, Western Province, at Ratnapura, Oct., 1867; inspector-general of prisons, 1874; agent, Eastern Province, 1878; agent, Western Province, 1879; M.L.C., 1879.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1857; assistant registrar, colonial secretary's office, June, 1863; registrar, 22nd June, 1882.

SAVONA, SIGISMONDO.—Elected member of the Council of Government (Malta), Dec., 1875; appointed Director of Education, June, 1880, and *ex officio* member of Council; member of Executive Council, 1883; resigned, 1887.

SCANLEN, SIR THOMAS CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Member of the House of Assembly, Cape, since 1869; deputy sheriff for Cradock, 1857-66; J.P. for Cradock, May, 1869; member of the divisional council of Cradock, 1867-77; commissioner and chairman of the municipality of Cradock, 1870-77; appointed by supreme court examiner for admission of attorneys and notaries, May, 1887; member of the executive council, May, 1881; attorney general and premier, May, 1881, to June, 1882; colonial secretary and premier, 1st July, 1882, to 13th May, 1884; proceeded to England to negotiate loan for railway and other public works, Oct., 1883; as a private member introduced into Parliament and carried thorough the Executors and Trustees Accounts Act, 1873; Titles Registration and Derelict Lands Act, 1881; amongst other principal measures prepared and carried during term of office are, General Loans Act, 1881; Postal Act, 1882; Lands Clauses Act, 1882; Municipal Act, 1882; Police Regulation Act, 1882; Aliens Naturalization Act, 1883; Public Health Act, 1883; Liquor Licensing Act, 1883.

SCARISBRICK, RIGHT REV. W. B.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, Dec., 1871, to 1887.

SCHERMBRUCKER, FREDERIC.—Lieutenant, British German legion, during the Crimean war; came to the colony with the corps of German military settlers in 1857; represented the division of King William's Town in house of assembly in 1868; commandant during the Gaika rebellion

and Gealeka war, 1877-78, and subsequently commanded the corps of Kaffrarian riflemen during the Zulu war, 1879; organised the corps of Basuto-land police at the outbreak of hostilities in Basuto-land in 1880, and was appointed commandant thereof; retired from the service, 1881, and entered the legislative council as one of the representatives of the eastern circle in 1882; at the general election in 1884 again returned at the head of the poll for the eastern circle; commissioner of crown lands and public works, 13th May, 1884.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS EDWARD.—Appointed in Aug. 1861, clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Moka, Mauritius; Sept. 13, 1861, clerk in the colonial secretary's office; July, 1863, corresponding clerk; registrar, April, 1866; chief clerk and secretary to council, Nov., 1877; now storekeeper-general.

SCHOLTZ, CLERKE BURTON.—Commissioner, Lichtenburg, Transvaal, 1877; Lieutenant, Bechuanaland field force, on Sir C. Warren's staff; was member of commission on Stellaland claims, July, 1885; chief clerk and assistant resident magistrate, Vrijburg, October, 1885.

SCHOOLES, HENRY RAWLINS PIRON.—Educated at Marlborough; called to the bar Middle Temple, Hilary Term, 1873; admitted to practice at the bar of the Leeward Islands, May, 1873; member for Sandy Point in the legislative assembly of St. Kitts, Mar., 1874, to April, 1876; acting attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, April to Sept., 1876; re-elected member for Sandy Point, Jan., 1877; appointed in 1879 a member of the new legislative council of St. Kitts; and elected by the legislative council as senior elected member for St. Kitts of the federal council of the Leeward Islands; June, 1880, attorney-general of British Honduras; June, 1881, appointed provisionally as chief justice of British Honduras; attorney-general, Grenada, April, 1883.

SCHULTZ, CHRISTIAN ADRIAN.—Born Nov., 1844; served in the Danish army, 1863-81; attached to the Danish diplomatic mission to China and Japan, 1874-6; secretary for Chinese affairs, Perak, Aug., 1883.

SCHURER, GEO. H.—Clerk in the Treasury of British Honduras, July, 1869; keeper of the public cemeteries, Sept., 1871; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Cairns, July, 1872; J.P., Sept., 1874; assistant collector of customs of the Gold Coast, Nov., 1874, to May, 1875; sent on special mission to Quittah, May, 1875; assistant collector and acting treasurer of Lagos, June, 1875, to Jan., 1876; commissary of taxation, British Guiana, Feb., 1876; accountant, registrar's office, May 7, 1877; acting administrator-general, Mar., 1883, to Jan., 1884.

SCIORTINO, ADOLFO.—Entered the Malta colonial service in 1852; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1865; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council in 1871; acted as secretary to Mr. F. W. Rowsell when commissioner in Malta on the Fiscal system; appointed receiver-general in 1880; is *ex-officio* member of the council of government.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was employed in the foreign office on the affairs of the North American boundary commission, from 1840 to 1843; appointed, in 1843, secretary to the boundary commission, established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to define and mark out on the spot the boundary agreed upon in that treaty, in which operations he voluntarily undertook an active share in the explorations, surveys, and other field duties of the commission, and for which he received the special approbation of the secretary of

state; at the termination of this commission, in 1848, was appointed surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan; acting lieutenant-governor and treasurer in 1849; lieutenant-governor, Nov., 1850; governor of Natal, 1856-60; governor of British Guiana, 1868-73, when he retired on pension.

SCOTT, J. H.—Magistrate, Tembuland, Aug., 1876; captain in Tembu levies, Sept., 1877; acting chief magistrate, Tembuland, April to July, 1878; chief clerk, native affairs department, Oct., 1878; secretary to attorney-general, on special duty to Northern Border during war there, July to April, 1879; acting special commissioner, Northern Border, May to July, 1879; special commissioner and special magistrate of Northern Border, July, 1879.

SCOTT, RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Born 1825; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legislative assembly of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the separate school act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario Assembly at Confederation, 1867; retired on his entrance into the Dominion Government, November, 1873; called to the senate, 13th March, 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 7th to 21st December, 1871; a member of executive council and commissioner of crown lands for same province, from latter date until 7th November, 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy council; appointed secretary of state of Canada, 9 January, 1874; retired on resignation of Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878.

SCOTT, W.—Appointed, after competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 22nd Jan., 1883.

SCOTT, WILLIAM.—Locomotive foreman, Sydney, N.S.W., 1856; overseer, 1866; engineer, 1882.

SEALY, A.—Police magistrate of district B Barbados, Sept., 1873.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; graduated M.A., 1833; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Nov., 1833; was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed attorney-general of that colony; was chancellor of the diocese for many years, and a member of the house of assembly; resigned his seat, and was appointed a member of council in 1858; retired on a pension, 1874; resigned seat in council, 1876; reappointed member of executive council, 1882; resigned, 1884.

SEALY, GORDON COURLAND MILLER.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Tobago, 16 Jan., 1882, to 5 Feb., 1883; acting confidential clerk to the administrator, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, 29 June, 1883; supernumerary clerk in the administrator and colonial secretary's office, 4 Oct., and was again appointed to act as confidential clerk, and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, on 15 Oct., 1883.

SEALY, HERBERT HAMILTON.—Confidential clerk to the governor, and the executive and legislative councils, Tobago, Jan., 1878; acting auditor and registrar of deeds and of the supreme courts from April to May, 1882, and June, 1882, to Feb., 1883; acting police magistrate, Windward district, Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; is a J.P.

SECCOMBE, G. S.—L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1874; member Medico-Psychological Association; senior assistant medical officer and deputy medical superintendent of Caterham Asylum, England, 1874; medical superintendent of lunatic asylum, and medical officer, royal gaol, Trinidad, Sept., 1882.

SEED, WILLIAM.—Educated in Prussia; entered the Royal Military College in 1865, and in competitive examination obtained a commission without purchase; ensign and lieutenant in the 86th royal regiment; inspector of police of Mauritius, 1870; was adjutant of that force, and, in 1872, assistant protector of immigrants, and was attached to the royal commission of inquiry sent to Mauritius; superintendent of police, Fiji, 1876; acting agent-general of immigration, July, 1877, and of Polynesian emigration, April, 1878, to Dec., 1880; superintendent of prisons, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and a J.P. for the colony; lieutenant, reserve of officers, April, 1881; retired July 28, 1885; acting agent general of immigration, April to Dec., 1881; chief of police, Gibraltar, 1883.

SEED, W.—Secretary, department of trade and customs, New Zealand.

SELWYN, ALFRED RICHARD CECIL—LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—On the geographical survey of Great Britain, 1845-52; director, geological survey, Victoria, 1853-68; director, geological and natural history survey, Canada, since 1869.

SEMPER, JOHN.—Assistant clerk, government office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1878; acting auditor, Mar., 1881; confirmed July, 1881; acting auditor, Grenada, April, 1883; confirmed, 1885; member, legislative council, 1886.

SEMPER, JOHN RAWLINS.—Queen's counsel, Montserrat, 1844. Is a member of the executive council, solicitor-general, Antigua; chief justice of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 1867; and judge of the court of appeal; 1st puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district 6, Dec., 1883; acting president of legislative assembly, St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SENDALL, WALTER JOSEPH. C.M.G. (1887).—Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; graduated in 1858 in double honours, first class in classics, and third class in mathematics; entered the educational branch of the Ceylon civil service in November, 1859; appointed inspector of schools for the colony in 1860, and in 1870 became director of public instruction, a post which he resigned in 1873, and entered the department of the local government board as temporary general inspector; a permanent general inspector in 1876, and an assistant secretary in 1878; in April, 1885, was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Windward Islands, Barbados having been constituted a separate government.

SEON, HENRY SHARPE.—Colonial revenue officer, Barbados, December, 1871; acting inspector inland revenue officers, 1874; senior landing waiter customs, 1879, and acting colonial postmaster in same year; justice of the peace, 1876; acting police magistrate district "D," and visiting justice district "D" prison, 1876 to 1880; junior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1881; senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1882; acting judge assistant court of appeal and coroner district "B," January to March, 1883, and judge, petty debt court, Bridgetown, July, 1883; acted again as judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, and registrar of friendly and benevolent societies, January to March, 1884; acting judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, from June, 1885.

SERRURIER, SAN CHRISTOFFEL BERANGER.—Registrar and keeper of records of the supreme court of the Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1872.

SERVICE, JAMES.—Premier, treasurer, and

minister of public instruction, Victoria, 8th Mar., 1883; retired 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

SETH, ARATHOON.—Hindustani interpreter, magistracy, Hong Kong, Feb., 1868; 3rd clerk, Sept., 1872; 2nd clerk, Sept., 1873; 1st clerk, Feb., 1875; clerk of councils and chief clerk, Feb., 1881; J.P., Jan., 1882; superintendent of the opium revenue, Aug., 1883, to Feb., 1885; ditto, imports and exports, June, 1887.

SEWELL, A. CLARE.—Extra clerk, native high court, Natal, Mar., 1880; acting prosecutor, Jan., 1882; acting second clerk, attorney general's office, April, 1882; acting first clerk, Aug., 1882; acting sub-auditor, railway department, Dec., 1882; confirmed, Mar., 1882.

SEYMOUR, JOHN FERRIS.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Feb., 1853; senior clerk, customs department, Aug., 1860; chief clerk, Sept., 1865; deputy collector of customs, 1883.

SHAND, SIR CHAS. FARQUHAR, KNT. (created 1869).—Advocate, LL.D., Edinburgh, author of "The Practice of the Court of Session." &c.; was an advocate depute, and counsel for the lords of the treasury, and the hon. commissioners of woods and forests in Scotland; chairman of the united industrial or ragged schools; director of the philosophical institution; and captain in the volunteer rifles, Edinburgh; appointed chief-justice of Mauritius in May, 1860; was also judge of the vice-admiralty Court; retired, 1879.

SHANNON, M.—Government medical officer, British Guiana, 1873.

SHARPE, W. E. T.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. 1857; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1857; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, 1860; and assistant agent, Kandy, 1861; district judge, Batticaloa, Aug., 1865; assistant Government agent, Badulla, 1868; government agent, N.W.P., 1878; ditto, S.P., Dec., 1883; ditto central, 1886.

SHAW, BERNARD.—Deputy clerk of the peace, Swansea, Tasmania, Sept., 1853; police magistrate, 1866; secretary of mines, 1883; sheriff and inspector of territorial police, Feb., 1886.

SHAW, HENRY BRIDGWATER.—Inspector of prisons, Jamaica, April 1, 1863; has acted as agent-general of immigration.

SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G. (1883).—Member of assembly, Newfoundland, since 1850; delegate to Washington on reciprocity treaty, 1854; speaker from 1855 to 1861; organized plan for water supply for St. John's, 1860; delegate to London on French Fishery Treaty, 1861; delegate to Quebec on confederation of provinces, 1864; and on trade convention, 1865; commissioner at fishery exhibition, London, 1883; delegate to Washington on Fishery Treaty, 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; governor of the Bahamas, 4th July, 1887.

SHEA, E. D.—Colonial secretary and clerk of council, Newfoundland, Jan., 1874; cashier of savings bank, and president of legislative council, Feb., 1886.

SHEPSTONE, H. C.—Private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, Natal, 1857; clerk to executive council, 1863; Indian immigration agent and J.P., 1864; R.M., and administrator of native law, Alfred county, 1870; ditto, Durban county, 1878; acted as secretary to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, 1877; secretary for native affairs, Transvaal, July,

1877; attended Cetywayo on his visit to England, 1882; secretary for native affairs, Natal, 1884.

SHEPSTONE, JOHN WESLEY.—July, 1846, government interpreter, Natal; July, 1847, accompanied Capt. Kyle on special mission to Zulu king; Dec., 1850, accompanied Capt. Gordon on special mission to the Pondos; Oct., 1851, interpreter to recorder and magistrate's offices; Dec., 1851, assistant R. M., Pietermaritzburg county; Aug., 1852, government agent, Umvoti country; 1857, commanded native forces against Chief Usidoi and tribe, and against Chief Matyana and tribe; Nov., 1858, superintendent of the cultivation of cotton; April, 1861, acting secretary for native affairs and judicial assessor; July, 1861, commanded a native force in the Fort Buckingham expedition; May, 1862, acting R. M., Inanda division; Aug., 1863, assistant R. M., Pietermaritzburg county; 1866, acting R. M., Umvoti county, confirmed Sept., 1867; May, 1874, commissioner, Klip River and Weenen counties; July, 1874, acting secretary for native affairs and judicial assessor; Oct., 1874, J.P. for the colony; Sept., 1876, secretary for native affairs; Mar., 1878, member of the boundary commission; Dec., 1878, delivered Zulu ultimatum to Zulu delegates at Lower Drift, Tugela; Aug., 1879, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to arrange the settlement of Zululand; Dec., 1882, proceeded to Zululand as British commissioner; Jan., 1884, judge, native high court.

SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1869).—Head-quarter interpreter of the Kafir language at the Cape, Jan. 8, 1835, and served on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, governor and commander-in-chief during the Kafir war of 1835; clerk to the agent-general for native tribes on the frontiers of the Cape Colony, 1836; sent to accompany the first military expedition from the Cape to Natal, 1838; resident diplomatic agent to the Hlambe tribes, and superintendent of Fingoes at Fort Peddie, 1839; diplomatic agent to and over the tribes inhabiting the colony of Natal, 1845; appointed to direct the administration of justice among the natives in that colony, 1849; carried out a scheme for the taxation of the native population in the colony; appointed judicial assessor, Natal, under ordinance No. 1, 1855; was captain-in-chief of the native police corps, from its appointment in 1848 to 1854, when it was disbanded; secretary for native affairs, 1856, and member of the executive and legislative councils; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the king of Zululand; repaired to England, Aug., 1874, to confer with the secretary of state on the native policy of the Natal government; selected by the secretary of state to attend the conference of delegates from South Africa held in Downing-street, 1876; appointed Her Majesty's special commissioner for certain purposes in South Africa; annexed the Transvaal, and assumed the administration of the government thereof, 12th April, 1877; retired, 1879; superintended the installation of Cetywayo on his return to Zululand, Jan., 1883.

SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Was in command of a Basuto regiment in the Zulu war; was member of Natal legislative council until 1887; counsellor with Umbandeen, King of Swaziland.

SHERIFF, ROBERT FRENCH.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1862; admitted to practice at the Antigua bar in 1863; crown member of the legislative council, 1867; and one of H.M.'s counsel, 1869; administered the government of Montserrat, May, 1869, to July, 1870; elected a representative of Antigua in general

council, Leeward Islands, May, 1872; acting chief justice, St. Kitts and Nevis, Oct., 1873, to July, 1874; acting puisne judge, supreme court, Leeward Islands, July, 1874, to April, 1875; attorney-general, 1874; attorney-general, Gibraltar, Oct., 1877; advocate and proctor in Admiralty to Her Majesty, 1878; commissioner in Bankruptcy, 1878; acting chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court, Aug., 1878, to June, 1879, Nov., 1881, to Mar., 1882, and June to Oct., 1882.

SHERIFF, WILLIAM ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.—Entered the Middle Temple, 1864; called to the bar, 1867; admitted to the bar at Antigua, 1868; at St. Vincent, 1870; attorney-general and member of the legislative council, Grenada, 1872; one of the commissioners for the consolidation of the laws, upon which he was complimented by the then Secretary of State; attorney-general, Bahamas, 1879; acting chief justice, 1880; completed and edited "A Manual for the Guidance of Justices of the Peace;" chief justice, British Honduras, April, 1882; received the unanimous thanks of the legislative council for his able report on the laws of the colony, Aug., 1883; appointed sole commissioner to consolidate and amend the laws of the colony, April, 1884; and commissioner-general, exposition, New Orleans, 1885; assistant commissioner, India and Colonies, 1886; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, 1886, ditto, British Guiana, 1887.

SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G. (1886); K.C.M.G., (1887).—Educated at King's College School, London; Ireland exhibitor, Oriel, and Lushy scholar, Hertford College, Oxford; M.A., Cape University; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1867; member of the executive and legislative councils, Griqualand West, Jan., 1878, to Dec., 1887; attorney-general, 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting recorder of the high court, 1877; judge of the supreme court of the Cape April, 1880; in Nov., 1884, British commissioner on the Angra Pequena and West Coast Claims Anglo-German Commission, Feb. to Sept., 1885; administrator, chief magistrate, and president of the land commission of British Bechuanaland, and deputy commissioner for Bechuanaland and the Kalahari, Oct., 1886.

SHOLL, L. H.—Under treasurer, South Australia, 1st July, 1883.

SHORT, EDWARD MORRISON DE COURCY.—Ceylon writer, 1878; police magistrate, 1883; assistant to government agent, southern province, 1886.

SICOTTE, HON. L. V.—Commissioner of crown lands, Aug. 17, 1853, and subsequently Nov. 25, 1857; commissioner of public works, Aug. 6, 1858; attorney-general for Lower Canada, May, 24, 1862; judge of the superior court, Quebec, Sept. 5, 1863.

SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, KNT. BACH. (1873), B.A., of the London University.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1857; member of the northern circuit; chief justice of the Straits Settlements in Sept., 1871; retired 1886.

SIERRA LEONE, 6th BISHOP OF, RT. REV. E. G. INGHAM; consecrated 1885.

SILVA, J., M.A.—1st clerk to auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1859; entered the colonial service, 1856; clerk in registrar-general's office, 1858; also inspector of telegraphs since 1873.

SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR JOHN LINTORN ARABIN, G.C.B. (1878), (K.C.B. 1869), (C.B. 1855), G.C.M.G. (1887); entered the corps of Royal Engineers as lieutenant, 1837; inspector of railways, secretary to the railway commissioners, and secretary to the railway department, board of

trade, 1846 to 1858; proceeded to Turkey in 1853; was employed by Her Majesty's Ambassador on several special missions; Her Majesty's commissioner with the Turkish army under Omar Pasha; served on the Danube in the defence of Silistria, at the battle of Eupatoria, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in Asia Minor; British member of the international commission for marking the boundary of Russia and Turkey in Asia, 1856; consul-general at Warsaw, 1857; commanding royal engineer, Aldershot, 1860; director of the royal engineer establishment at Chatham, 1865; lieutenant-governor, royal military academy, Woolwich, 1868; governor, 1870; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1875 to 1880; attached to the special embassy during the Congress of Berlin, 1878; member of the Royal Commission on colonial defence, 1879; appointed to assist Lord Odo Russell at the conference at Berlin on the Greek frontier question, 1880; governor of Malta, 1884. Military promotions: lieutenant, 1839; captain, 1846; major, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel, 1857; major-general, 1868; lieutenant-general and colonel-commandant of royal engineers, 1872; general, 1877; has received the Medjidieh, 3rd class, a sword of honour and gold medal from the Sultan, and is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN F., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1870, and M.R.C.S. Eng., 1869, of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he held appointments of resident accoucheur and house surgeon; government medical officer, Jamaica, 1871; assistant colonial surgeon, Straits Settlements, 1875; colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1878.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Junior clerk, secretary's office, Elmina, under the Dutch government, April, 1861; chief clerk, Aug., 1863; transferred to the British government, Aug., 1872, and appointed third clerk of customs; second clerk, colonial secretariat, Dec., 1874; acted as chief clerk in the secretariat in 1877-8 and 9; chief clerk, Feb., 1879; commissioner, Secondoe, July, 1880; special interpreter to Sir S. Rowe on occasion of threatened Ashanti war.

SIMPSON, GEORGE.—Matriculated Lond. Univ., 1879; inspector of schools, Bermuda, 1880; is also inspector of dockyard schools.

SIMPSON, J. S.—Resident magistrate, Walwich Bay, Cape Colony, 3rd May, 1883.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Nov., 1874; acted as clerk in the office of the lieutenant-governor of the Windward Islands, Sept. to Dec., 1878; 2nd clerk, correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, 1879; 1st clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, and clerk, courts of ordinary and error, Jan., 1883.

SINCLAIR, AUGUSTUS O.—Secretary to hospital and lunatic asylum commission, Jamaica, 1861; to Kingston fire commission, 1862; to post office commission, 1866; chief and pay clerk, constabulary, 1866; superintendent, government printing establishment, July, 1879.

SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK, 3rd BISHOP OF LABUAN, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSE, D.D.—Graduated at John's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1861, M.A. 1867, D.D. 1881; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1866-67; colonial chaplain, Malacca, Nov., 1867; ditto, Singapore, Feb., 1874; ecclesiastical registrar of the diocese of Labuan, April, 1874; archdeacon of Singapore, Dec., 1874; bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, 1881.

SIVEWRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G. (1880).—

General manager of telegraphy, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1878; retired 1885.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1869; acting government printer, 22nd June, 1875; government printer, 1880.

SKENE, A. J.—Surveyor-general, Victoria, 14th Sept., 1869.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN.—Called to the bar, June, 1867; cadet, Straits Settlements, Nov., 1868; sheriff of Singapore, after qualifying in Malay, Jan., 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expedition to Selangor; inspector of schools, Jan., 1873, to report on the state of education; was also inspector of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended the governor to the Island of Pangkor during the negotiations with the chiefs of Perak in Jan., 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the councils, July, 1879; auditor general, May, 1881; treasurer and commissioner of stamps, May, 1882; acting colonial secretary, Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1885.

SKINNER, CHARLES JAMES.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 31st Aug., 1876; secretary assistant to lieutenant-governor, Penang, May, 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1878; secretary to British resident, Perak, May, 1882; superintendent of education, Penang, Jan., 1888; collector of land revenue, May, 1883; acting magistrate, and in charge, treasury, Malacca, July, 1886; J.P. and magistrate for the colony; resigned appointment on account of ill-health, May, 1880; reinstated Dec., 1881.

SKINNER, T. E. B.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Oct., 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégala, Mar., 1862, confirmed in the following May; assistant agent at Nuwara Eliya, 1868; acting district judge, Batticaloa, Jan., 1866; fiscal central province, 1867; postmaster-general, 1872, also director general telegraphs, 1880.

SLADE, J. G.—Colonial secretary, Labuan, Sept., 1867; resident magistrate, Fremantle, W. Australia, Sept., 1868.

SMART, J. E.—Educated at Tiverton; writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1869; acting police magistrate, Panvillia, June, 1872; ditto, Kalpitaya, June, 1873; acting assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1874; police magistrate, Kayts, 1878; acting assistant land agent, 1877; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1878; acting commissioner of court of requests, Colombo, 1 Aug., 1881; district judge and police magistrate, Tangulla, Jan., 1886; Chilaw, 1887.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1862; first class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 8th Feb., 1878; superintended the taking of the census of Jamaica, 1881.

SMIBERT, JAMES.—Entered public service under school board, Victoria, 1855; clerk in telegraph department, 1858; accountant and chief clerk, 1866; cashier, 1869; chief clerk, post office, 1878; assistant secretary, 1882; deputy postmaster-general, 1887.

SMITH, SIR ALBERT JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1878). Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1847; sat in New Brunswick assembly from 1852 until 1867, when returned to house of commons; was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1866 to 1868, and also for a short period in 1866; attorney-general from 1862 to 1863, when he retired from the Government; held same office in his own administration, 1865; was a delegate to England with the present Judge Fisher, 1858, on the subject of the intercolonial railway; to the same

country, with the present Chief Justice Allan, on public business, 1865; and to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. Galt (now Sir A. T.), Howland and Henry, on the subject of reciprocal trade, Jan., 1866; sworn of the privy council, 7th Nov., 1873; and was minister of marine and fisheries from that date until the resignation of the Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878.

SMITH, C. ABERCROMBIE. — M.A. (Camb.) and Glas., fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., 2nd wrangler and 2nd Smith's prizeman, 1858, &c., member of the house of assembly, Cape, 1866-75; member of the executive council, 1872; commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1872-75; member of committee under Ordinance 97, 1872-5; commissioner of the sinking fund, 1872-4; member of the university council, 1873; chairman of the meteorological commission, 1874; controller and auditor-general, 1875; chairman of the tender board, 1875; member of the surety board, 1875-86; vice-chancellor of the Cape University, 1877-9; commissioner for superintending and directing all the arrangements for the civil service examinations, 1886.

SMITH, C. A. — Apprentice, public works department, Jamaica, 1870; assistant to chief superintendent, 1877; superintendent, 1878; 3rd class ditto, 1879; 2nd class ditto, 1881; Kingston district, 1886.

SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1880). — Educated at St. Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; graduated as B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, Mar., 1862; appointed registrar general, 13th Mar., 1865; acting police magistrate, June, 1865; acting colonial secretary, 1867; member of executive council, 1869; acting colonial secretary, Feb., 1872, to Dec., 1873; appointed treasurer, 1871; acted as colonial secretary in Oct., 1874, and also from 11th Mar., 1875; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, July, 1878; appointed under the Foreign Office to be British commissioner to settle certain marine claims at Manila, Sept., 1878; and received the thanks of Her Majesty's government; also thanked by Her Majesty's government for services in connection with the "Nisero" case, 1884; administered the government of the Straits Settlements from 29th Mar., 1884, to Nov., 1885; lieutenant governor and colonial secretary of Ceylon, Nov., 1885; governor of Straits Settlements, 1887.

SMITH, C. H. — Assistant receiver-general, St. George's, Bermuda, 1871.

SMITH, C. T., M.A., LL.D. (Camb.). — One of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony, Feb., 1869; is president of convocation, member of the university council, and chairman of the South African college council.

SMITH, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1886) — governor of Hudson's Bay Territory; special commissioner, Red River, 1869; member of Canadian parliament, 1871; director of Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880.

SMITH, E. A. M. — Manager of British Combo, Gambia, 4 June, 1866; manager of McCarthy's Island, 1876.

SMITH, FRANCIS. — Chief magistrate, Gambia, 7th April, 1879; puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1887.

SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862). — Graduated B.A. at London University, 1840; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in May, 1842; appointed solicitor-general for the colony of Tasmania, 1840; attorney-general, 1854; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1849-60, and

of the executive council, 1855-60; became a minister of the crown as attorney-general, upon the introduction of responsible government in 1856; was prime minister from May, 1857, until he accepted the office of a judge in Nov., 1860; as prime minister, proposed and carried the measures by which the system of law was in great part remodelled, including laws for the establishment of municipalities throughout the colony; introduced and passed, among other important measures, an Act instituting a council of education and founding scholarships tenable by Tasmanian youths at British universities; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court, 1860; appointed chief justice, May, 1870; was administrator of the government, June and July, 1874; and Nov., 1874, to Jan., 1875; again, April to Oct., 1880; retired 1885.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM. — Entered the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1859; in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1860 to 1866; police magistrate of Christ Church, Barbados, in 1866; senior police magistrate of Bridgetown and St. Michael, 1873; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1878 to 1880; inspector of prisons, 1878, held with office of provost-marshal from Jan., 1882; acting colonial secretary, July to Oct., 1879.

SMITH, GEORGE. — Clerk, lower division, War Office, 1878; clerk in chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Nov., 1879; chief clerk, 1881; assistant to chief secretary, 1883; clerk to legislative council, 1886.

SMITH, HENRY EDWIN. — Temporary clerk in colonial secretary's office, Tasmania, 1848; promoted to the survey department in 1849; served 22 years in that department; first class clerk, 1859; first lieutenant and adjutant, Buckingham rifles, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1871; chief clerk in that office, 1873.

SMITH, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1877). — Member of the board of technical education, New South Wales, 1st May, 1883.

SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G. (1884). — Agent-general for Victoria in the United Kingdom, 1881-84.

SMITH, JOHN SMALMAN. — M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1872; special pleader Oxford circuit; puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1883; judge, Lagos, 1886.

SMITH, OLIVER. — Educated at Paris, Dusseldorf, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; modern languages university scholarship, 1865; B.A. 1870; M.A. 1873; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June, 1875; secretary to the International Law Society, 1875-82; Queen's advocate, Lagos, May, 1886.

SMITH, T. — Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871; provincial assistant, north central province, 1877; ditto, N.W.P., 1878; E.P., Dec., 1882.

SMITH, WILLIAM. — Entered the service of customs in the United Kingdom in 1840; second clerk, imperial customs, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842; surveyor of shipping in 1850; controller of customs and navigation, and registrar of shipping, 1855; receiver-general of admiralty droits, 1858; commissioner to investigate complaints against the police department of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1862; member of the West Indian trade commission for British North America in 1865, representing New Brunswick in the commission; secretary of the department of marine and fisheries of the dominion of Canada in

1867; deputy of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada, also a member of the audit board and civil service board of Canada on the 29th May, 1868; member of the civil service commission for the purpose of reorganizing the civil service of Canada on the 22nd June, 1868; in 1875, while in England on public business, he was directed to confer with the secretary of state for the colonies, and the officers of the Board of Trade, on the subject of imperial merchant shipping legislation, with the view of protecting the interests of Canadian shipowners. Mr. Smith was appointed for the same purpose again in 1876 by the dominion government. Minister of marine, 1884, on separation of that department from the fisheries.

SMITH, WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES, C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1863; solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct., 1865; attorney-general, Oct., 1874; administered the government, April to Sept., 1884 and in 1887.

SMITH, WILLIAM JAMES, M.A., L.L.M., Trinity Hall, Cambridge; acted as puisne judge of the Gold Coast Colony from Dec., 1880, to July, 1881; puisne judge of the supreme court of Cyprus, Dec., 1882.

SMYTH, C. E. OWEN.—Educated at Erasmus Smith School, Dublin; specification clerk, South Australia, 1876; professional clerk, 3rd class, 1878; 1st class, 1888; superintendent of public buildings, 1886.

SMYTH, GENERAL SIR EDWARD SELBY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Served as brigade-major to the forces in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree country during the campaign of 1844-45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, in the operations before the mountain forts of Monohur, and at their final assault; at the forcing of the Kirwattee Pass, and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats; in the Kaffir war of 1851-52 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for his conduct in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush—brevet major; with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53; afterwards Dy. A.-Q.-M.-Gen. of the 2nd division; and subsequently as D.-Adj.-Gen. and D.-Q.-M.-Gen. to the forces in South Africa from January, 1854, to July, 1860; commanded the troops, Mauritius, from 13th April, 1870; assumed the administration of the government, 3rd June, 1870; and from 19th Aug. till 29th Sept., 1871, acting secretary to the government in the eastern provinces, Cape of Good Hope, in 1859, when Quartermaster-general of the army; inspector-general of militia in Ireland from 1861 till October, 1867; a special magistrate for the county and city of Dublin, 1867; appointed to command the Canadian militia, 1874 till 1880; employed by the Canadian government to conduct an expedition across the North-West Territories—the Rocky Mountains, and British Columbia, to Vancouver's Island, in 1875, to make a general reconnaissance and to report on the defences of Esquimalt and Victoria. Received a minute conveying the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for preserving the peace in Montreal with a large force of troops in July, 1878; colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's), Mar., 1881; promoted general in 1882; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster, Feb., 1884; reserve list of general officers, 1885.

SMYTH, GEN. HON. SIR LEICESTER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1884), of Drumcree, county Westmeath.—Youngest son of Richard, first Earl Howe, born in 1829; educated at Eton, and was formerly in the rifle brigade, and served in the South African

and Crimean campaigns; in 1877 appointed to command the western district of England; and in 1880 nominated commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope; administered the government of the Cape for four months in 1881; and was acting governor and high commissioner for South Africa for eleven months in 1883-4.

SNELL, JAMES.—Temporary clerk, chief secretary's office, South Australia, 11th January, 1866; clerk in audit office, 1st May, 1866; accountant engineer-in-chief's office, 1st May, 1873; chief clerk, 20th March, 1874; chief clerk, audit office, 11th July, 1874; chief clerk and accountant, office of agent-general, 12th August, 1874.

SOLLY, B. T.—Under secretary, Tasmania, 1st Oct., 1857.

SOLOMON, JOHN.—Second-class assistant of excise, England, April, 1868; first-class assistant, June, 1870; ride officer, June, 1871; resigned, Jan., 1876; as acting third clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, July, 1877; acting commissary of taxation, Oct., 1877; acting cashier in receiver-general's office, June, 1878; appointed commissary of taxation, March, 1879.

SOLOMON, JULIUS STAFFORD.—Educated at Stowe's Normal Seminary, and the High school, Glasgow; lieutenant, New Providence artillery, Bahamas, 1845; in 1866, collector of revenue for district of Harbour Island; in 1861, also acting police magistrate for same district; in 1869, confirmed police magistrate (now termed resident justice).

SOLOMON, W. H.—Assistant law adviser, Cape Colony; puisne judge, Griqualand, 1887.

SOUTHEY, R., C.M.G. (1872).—Volunteer for military duty at Kaffrarian outpost, 1828; joined volunteers for military service, Dec., 1834; one of a party of 13 who volunteered to carry despatches to an outpost; on return elected lieutenant of volunteers, and present at various skirmishes in "Fish River Bush" during these operations; organized a corps of guides, and appointed captain of same; frequently commended in general orders; at close of war appointed resident agent and magistrate to certain of the Kaffir tribes, and filled that office until 1837, when Governor Sir Benjamin D'Urban's arrangements for government of frontier districts having been disallowed, he retired; on arrival of Sir Harry Smith as governor and high commissioner in 1847, he accepted appointment of secretary to high commissioner; present at the battle of Bloemfontein, and acted as president of war tribute commissions in Orange River sovereignty: C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, Feb., 1850. During the Kaffir war of this period, enrolled and sent to the front about 2,000 men for the native levies, and acted for Imperial commissariat in making payment of allowances in lieu of rations to the families of the men enrolled. Acting secretary to government, May, 1852, to May, 1854; secretary to lieutenant-governor, Graham's Town, Mar., 1855; auditor-general, Jan. to April, 1859; acting colonial secretary, Cape Town, Aug., 1860; treasurer-general, Jan., 1862; colonial secretary, July, 1864; lieutenant-governor, Griqualand West, Dec., 1872; retired, Nov., 1875.

SORZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman, crown lands office, Trinidad, 1874; first ditto, survey department, Aug., 1881.

SPALDING, LIEUT.-COL. WARNER WRIGHT, C.M.G. (1885).—New South Wales Artillery, 1876; in command of the detachment which served in the Soudan, 1884.

SPEEDING, A. C.—Harbour master, Lagos, 1886; accompanied special mission to interior, 1886.

SPENCE.—Medical superintendent of Colombo lunatic asylum, Ceylon, 1886.

SPENCE, JOHN BRODIE.—M.Z.C. — Chief secretary, South Australia, June, 1885; commissioner of public works, Oct. 1885.

SPENCER, FREDERICK.—Second clerk (on probation) treasury, Western Australia, Nov., 1861, confirmed Jan., 1863; public works department, 1863; treasury, 1865; 2nd class clerk, audit department, Jan., 1871; chief clerk and examiner, 1879; inspector of accounts, 1880.

SPENCER, REV. JOSIAH.—Inspector of schools, Cyprus, 1881.

SPICER, QUINTEN HERBERT.—Super-numerary clerk, auditor and registrar's department, Tobago, July, 1881; junior clerk 3rd Jan., 1882; super-numerary clerk, colonial secretary's department, Sept., 1883; second clerk, Jan., 1884; acting chief clerk, auditor's and registrar's department, June, 1884; acting second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, April, 1885.

SPILLER, EMANUEL.—Entered South Australia service 1849; reader and clerk, 1853; government printer, 1879.

SPILSBURY, THOMAS H.—Colonial surgeon, Gambia, 2nd Nov., 1869; acting chief magistrate in 1872, 1876, 1882, and 1886; acting collector of customs and treasurer, July, 1877, to April, 1878, Nov., 1878, to April, 1879, Dec., 1885, to Feb., 1886; is a J.P. and commissioner, court of requests.

SPRIGG, SIR JOHN GORDON, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has represented East London in Cape assembly since 1869; colonial secretary and premier, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; colonial treasurer, May, 1884; again premier, Dec., 1886.

SPROAT, GILBERT MALCOLM.—Stipendiary magistrate and gold commissioner, British Columbia, 1885.

SQUIRE, E.—Deputy postmaster-general, and assistant superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1st September, 1875.

STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1879).—Formerly prime minister of New Zealand, 1856-61; 1865-69; and 1872; commissioner for colonial exhibition, 1886.

STAINES, S.—Master mariner, Aug., 1862; inspector of marine police, Malta, Jan., 1871; member of the Navigation Board, Jan., 1876; surveyor of shipping under the Merchant Shipping Act, Jan., 1878; superintendent, Corradino prison, Nov., 1884.

STALLARD, GEORGE.—Educated at Rossall and Cambridge (LL.B., 1878, 2nd class law tripos); barrister, Inner Temple, 1879; lecturer on real property law, Inns of Court, 1886; private secretary to governor of Lagos, 1887.

STANFORD, WALTER ERNEST MORTIMER.—Magistrate's clerk, Cape Colony, 1863; magistrate, 1876; captain of levies in Gcaleka war, 1877-8 (medal); resident magistrate, 1882; commandant in war of 1880-1; on special service to Pondoland, 1884; chief magistrate, Griqualand East, 1885.

STANHOPE, THE RT. HON. EDWARD.—Second son of the 5th Earl Stanhope; born 1840; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, when he obtained a first-class in mathematics at the first public examination in 1861; graduated B.A., 1862; M.A., 1865; and elected a Fellow of All Souls, 1862; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1865; was one of the assistant commissioners on the employment of women and children in agriculture, 1867; returned to Parliament in 1874 for Mid Lincolnshire, for which he sat till the redistribution of seats in 1885, when he was returned for the North Lindsey or Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire; in

Mr. Disraeli's administration he was parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade from 1875 to 1878, and under secretary of state for India from 1878 to 1880. In Lord Salisbury's first administration he was vice-president of the committee of council on education from June to Aug., 1885, and president of the Board of Trade from Aug., 1885, to Feb., 1886; secretary of state for the colonies, Aug., 1886; secretary of state for war, Jan., 1887; is a J.P. for Lincolnshire, a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and is patron of three livings in Lincolnshire.

STANLEY, OF PRESTON, RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR, 1st Baron (creat. 1886); G.C.B. (1886).—Younger son of the Earl of Derby, born 1841; was educated at Eton, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862; retired from the army, and entered Parliament as member for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868; elected member for North Lancashire at the general election of 1868, and again in 1874, 1880, and 1885; was financial secretary for war from Feb., 1874, to Aug., 1877, when he was appointed financial secretary to the treasury; Mar., 1878, secretary of state for war, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's administration in 1880; on the formation of Lord Salisbury's administration, June, 1885, secretary of state for the colonies; resigned Feb., 1886; president of the Board of Trade in Lord Salisbury's second administration, Aug., 1886.

STANLEY, HENRY C.—Chief engineer of railways, southern and central, Queensland, 20th Sept., 1872.

STAPLES, H. T.—Assistant colonial surgeon, medical department, Ceylon, 1869.

STAWELL, SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, K.C.M.G. 1886; KNT. BACH. (1857).—Called to the Irish bar, 1839; chief justice of Victoria, 1857; lieutenant-governor, 1886.

STEEL, W. H., M. Inst. C. E.—Inspector-general of public works, &c., Victoria, 1st July, 1878.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. (1846), C.B. (civil), 1862; K.C.M.G. (1874); G.C.M.G. (1884).—Was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1823; solicitor-general of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) in 1825; attorney-general, 1832; one of the judges of New South Wales in 1839; chief justice in 1844; president of the First Legislative Council there, 1856-7; retired 1878; and created lieutenant-governor, Nov., 1875; administered the government from Feb. to June, 1872; again from Mar. to Aug., 1879; and lastly from 11th Nov. to 12th Dec., 1885. Before 1825 Van Diemen's Land was mainly a receptacle for convicts. A free immigrant population, however, had commenced, and in 1825 the colony obtained an independent legislature. Legislation on a multiplicity of subjects became necessary, from the most primitive, to the creating of courts, the introduction of jury trials, and the prevention and punishment of crime. In the preparation and passing of these measures, in suggestions to the government respecting penal discipline, and other legal questions, he had a large share. For these services he received the thanks of Sir George Arthur, the lieutenant-governor, with a recommendation for advancement. On appointment to New South Wales he received addresses signed by nearly every member of the Tasmanian parliament and magistracy, and from the leading colonists and the bar, accompanied by the presentation of pieces of plate. He sat on the bench of New South Wales 32 years, adding to judicial duties the

authorship of several legislative measures—among them the Titles to Land Act, and Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Act. Was president of the commission in connection with the Paris International Exhibition of 1855, and of two commissions for amendments of the law; and vice-president of the New South Wales International Exhibition of 1879. In this year he advised on the remodelling of letters patent to governors, and framed the new clauses in them and in the Royal instructions. On his retirement in 1873 he was presented with addresses by his brother judges, several bodies of the magistracy, the bar, and solicitors; and by the public with a purse of 1,000 guineas and his bust in marble, placed by the legislative council on the walls of their chamber. Is now a member of council and of the senate of the university; trustee of the Australian Museum, National Art Gallery, and public parks, and a director of the Prince Alfred Hospital; and, until its dissolution, was a member of the board of public instruction.

STEPHEN, CHELLVUM.—Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Natal, 11th January, 1875; clerk and Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Umlazi division, county of Durban, 5th March, 1876.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, BART. (1886).—Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

STEPHEN, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.—Clerk, colonial secretariat, New South Wales, 1852; private secretary to various Premiers, 1856–58; clerk, land department, 1858; under secretary for lands, 1870; secretary, attorney-generals department, 1880.

STEPHENS, THOMAS.—Chief inspector of the Board of Education, Tasmania, 22 Feb., 1869.

STEVENS, T. H.—2nd clerk in treasury; Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1880; in charge of special expenditure in connection with Ashantee difficulty, from May to Aug., 1881; acted as paymaster, Gold Coast constabulary, Nov., 1881, to June, 1882; as commissioner of Elmina district, Feb. to July, 1882; in charge of district chest, Accra, Nov., 1883, to July, 1884; paymaster of constabulary, 1885.

STEVENSON, JOHN DECIMUS.—Acting commissioner of taxation, British Guiana, 1st July, 1875; clerk in police office, May, 1876; sub-inspector of police, Jan., 1878; inspector, 1883; acting special magistrate, Demerara River district, Mar., 1885, to June, 1886; is a J.P.

STEWART, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HARDING, C.M.G. (1887).—Entered army, Royal Engineers, 20th Oct., 1854; employed from 1865 to 1879 in the fortification branch of the War Office. Part services lent in 1866 to 1869 and in 1877 to the S. Australian government, and in 1877 till 1879 to the government of Victoria. In charge of the defence of the Natal frontier in 1879, and commandant of Natal and member of the executive council of the colony in 1880. Part services lent to governments of Victoria and New South Wales in 1883; and in 1884, on retirement from the army, became military adviser to the agents-general of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; is also employed in connection with the defences of these colonies and for the inspection of their warlike stores.

STEWART, A.—Resident magistrate, Victoria East, Cape Colony, Jan., 1882, transferred to Albert, 1884.

STEWART, ALLEN CAMPBELL.—Educated at

Royal College, Trinidad, and Royal College of Chemistry, London; sub-agent of immigration, British Guiana, 29th Nov., 1881; acting senior sub-agent, June, 1883, to May, 1884; acting immigration agent-general, 25th Dec., 1883; emigration agent at Calcutta for Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, May, 1884; also temporarily for Leeward Islands, June, 1885; passed examination in Hindustani, Oct., 1885.

STEWART, C. H., C.M.G. (1877).—Admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1846; called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; deputy Queen's advocate, Jaffna, 1845, and deputy Queen's advocate, Kandy, in 1848; deputy Queen's advocate and one of the law officers of the crown for the island, 1852; puisne justice, 1867; senior puisne justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1873; acted as chief justice, Aug., 1875, to June, 1876, and Jan. to Mar., 1877; retired, 1879.

STEWART, C.M.D.—Assistant Inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, 1883.

STEWART, FREDERICK.—Educated Grammar School, and at King's College, Aberdeen; M.A. with first class honours in intellectual and moral sciences, 1859; Hon. LL.D., 1879; inspector of schools, and head-master of the central school, Hong Kong, Dec., 1861; coroner, July, 1867, to June, 1871; acting police magistrate and coroner, Aug., 1876, to Jan., 1877; registrar general, 1883; colonial secretary, 1887.

STEWART, JAMES.—Appointed to the Civil Service of Fiji, Jan., 1880; Sept., 1880, boarding officer, customs; Jan., third clerk of customs; Aug., 1882, first clerk of customs, Levuka; April, 1883, postmaster, Levuka, and deputy commissioner of stamps; Jan., 1884, accountant to the immigration department; held in conjunction with other appointments that of secretary to the Fiji Marine Board, July, 1882, to July, 1884; July, 1884, chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, and clerk of the legislative council.

STEWART, J. T.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, March, 1866.

STEWART, RAMSAY.—Resident magistrate, division of Barkly West, Cape Colony, Nov. 13, 1882.

STIRLING, RIGHT REV. W. H., D.D.—Bishop of the Falklands.

STOKES, E. L.—Clerk in secretary's office, Barbados, 1866; chief clerk, 1868; clerk to board of lighthouse commissioners, 1868; resigned 1871; inland revenue officer, 1872; acted as inspector of inland revenue officers, July, 1873, to March, 1874; chief clerk of petty debt court, 1874; J.P., 1876; acted as judge of the Bridgetown petty debt court from 1877 to 1881; acting police magistrate in addition, 1877 to 1880; clerk of executive committee, 1888; police magistrate, district D, 1881; compiler of census, 1881.

STONE, E. A.—Clerk to attorney-general, Western Australia, 1860; called to bar, 1865; clerk to legislative council, 1870; nominee member of ditto, 1880–2; crown solicitor, 1882; puisne judge, 1884; acted as chief justice in 1880, 1881, and 1887.

STONE, E. C. M.—Clerk to registrar, Trinidad, 1875; chief clerk, 1878; clerk of complaint court, 1878; chief clerk to registrar, supreme court, 1880; registrar, court of survey, 1883.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Entered Trinidad service, 16th April, 1863; assistant clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the peace, western district, county of St. Patrick, July, 1865; 3rd clerk, immigration office, Mar., 1866; 2nd clerk, June, 1867; acting chief clerk, 1868–9; acting stipendiary magistrate, county of St.

David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspector of immigrants, Nov., 1872; acting warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; J.P. for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876; inspector and sub-protector of immigrants, 1st Jan., 1882; acting protector of immigrants, 1882 and 1887.

STONE, J. F.—Superintendent of water police, Western Australia, 1866; was immigration agent, Perth, for several years previously; comptroller of convicts, Fremantle, 1878; imperial agent, 1886.

STONE, J. P.—J.P., South Australia, 1864; explored northern coast, 1865; author of "Voyage of the Forlorn Hope," and "History of South Australia;" magistrate, 1884; commissioner of insolvency and magistrate, Mount Gambier (S.A.), 1886.

STONE, ROBERT S., M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.—Formerly house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's hospital, London; assistant surgeon and resident surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, Dec., 1864; government medical officer, vaccinator, and commissioner in lunacy for the district of Flacq, 1870 to 1879; was chairman of the local board of health of Flacq until its abolition in 1874; medical officer of the immigration department, Mar., 1879; member of the commission to frame regulations under the labour ordinance of 1878; was acting chief medical officer; president general board of health, member central board of commissioners in lunacy, and member Port Louis prison committee from May, 1881, to Mar., 1882; member of sanitary commission, Feb., 1882; member of board of examiners for the colonial diploma in pharmacy, May, 1882; member of central prison site committee, May, 1882; member of committee for dividing Mauritius into registration areas, May, 1882; member of and reporter to committee of inquiry on emigrant ships, 1884-5.

STOPS, FREDERICK.—Clerk to solicitor-general, Tasmania, Nov., 1855; clerk to attorney-general, 1860; secretary to law department, Jan., 1884.

STOUT, SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Entered the provincial council of Otago, New Zealand, 1872; provincial solicitor, 1873; elected to the general assembly, 1875; attorney-general, Mar., 1878, to June, 1879; and minister for immigration, 1878; president of the Dunedin Free Thought Society; prime minister and attorney-general, and minister for education, 1884-87.

STREATFEILD, FRANK N., C.M.G. (1886).—Commandant of levies, South African War, 1879; district commissioner, British Bechuanaland, 1887.

STREETEN, WILLIAM WARREN, C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Tunbridge School; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 6th June, 1857; Queen's advocate, West Africa Settlements, Oct., 1874; *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of Sierra Leone; acted as chief justice from the 7th Oct., 1878, to the 22nd Sept., 1879; chief justice of the West Africa Settlements, Mar. 9, 1880; acting administrator in chief, May 3, 1880; retired on pension, 1882.

STRONG, SAMUEL HENRY.—Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1825; called to the bar of Ontario, 1849; created a Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, 1860; a commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, 20th Dec., 1856; a member of the law reform commission, 1871; vice-chancellor Ontario, 27th Dec., 1869; a puisne judge of the court of error and appeal, same province, 27th May, 1874; a puisne

judge of the supreme court of the Dominion, 8th Oct., 1875.

STROUD, BENJ.—Superintending sergeant, Barbados; police superintendent, 1876; 3rd class landing waiter, Sept., 1881.

STRUTT, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Printer, Tasmania, 1849; foreman, 1863; government printer, 1881.

STUART, SIR ANDREW, KNT. BACHEL (1887). Barrister, Quebec, 1834; Q.C., 1854; puisne judge, Lower Canada, 1860; chief justice, supreme court, 1885; acted as administrator of Quebec, 1887.

STUART, JOHN.—Clerk of the house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1855-84; secretary to the board of works, 1858-84.

STUART, J. M.—Stipendiary magistrate, Adelaide, South Australia, 27th July, 1881.

STUART, MELVIN VICTOR DEMMONT.—Temporary clerk in treasury department, Bahamas, May, 1864; junior clerk, July, 1865; 2nd clerk, or book-keeper, March, 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping from Nov., 1864, to Oct., 1875; chief examining officer of customs, at Gold Coast, 1875; collector of customs, Sierra Leone, May, 1878; is a justice of the peace.

STUART-CAREY, H.—Contract surveyor, Western Australia, 1874; on overland telegraph survey, 1875; on survey parties, 1878; completed telegraph surveys, 1887, and was voted bonus by legislative council; is F.L.S.

SULLIVAN, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), (C.B., 1864), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the royal navy, 1848; commander of "Harrier" in New Zealand, 1862-4, during Maori wars; present at Kohero, Raugariri, and other minor affairs; promoted captain 1863, and rear-admiral, 1878; commodore on the Cape and African station, 1877 to 1879, during operations in the Cape and Zululand; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882; vice-admiral 1885; director of transports, admiralty, since 1888.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Appointed to governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, 1855; clerk therein, Feb., 1853; in 1859, acted as private secretary to Governor Darling, from May to Nov.; in May, 1860, chief clerk; chief clerk, post office, Mar., 1861; postmaster, 1st May, 1870.

SULLIVAN, W. W., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier of Prince Edward Island, Canada; born in P. E. I., 1843; called to the bar in 1867; created a Q.C. by the government of Prince Edward Island in 1876, and by the governor-general of Canada under letters patent in 1879; is a deputy judge in the admiralty court, president of the board of education, and president of the board of justices of P. E. I. Hospital for the Insane. has been a member of the executive council, holding the office of solicitor-general, from April, 1873, till Sept., 1876, when he resigned; was appointed leader of the opposition in the legislature in 1877; became prime minister and attorney and advocate-general in 1879, which positions he continues to hold.

SUNTER, REV. METCALFE, M.A.—Master of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone (affiliated to the University of Durham), 1871-82; acting director of public instruction, Sierra Leone, June, 1876, to Mar., 1877; examiner for Sierra Leone civil service in same years; in charge of colonial church, June to Dec., 1881; acting colonial chaplain, Dec., 1881, to Dec., 1882; garrison chaplain, May, 1882, to Jan., 1883; inspector of schools for the West African Colonies, Sept., 1882.

SURMON, JAMES, E.—Resident magistrate, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland, Oct. 1885.

SURMON, WILLIAM HENRY.—Sub-inspector, F. A. M. Police, 1867; magistrate, Basutoland, 1871; served in Basuto war, 1879-81; assistant commissioner, Basutoland, 1884.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN.—Elected to legislative assembly, New South Wales, 1860 to 1881; of legislative council since 1881; secretary for public works, 1868-70, 1872-75, 1877-78, and from 1887; was mayor of Sydney in 1861.

SUTHERLAND, P. C., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.—Served in the Franklin Search Expedition under Penny and Inglefield, 1850, 1851, and 1852; wrote an account of the Penny Expedition (Longmans, 1852, 2 vols.); paper on "Physical Geography of Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay" (Transactions of Geographical Society of London, 1852); Government Geologist, Natal, 1854; surveyor-general, May, 1856; retired 1887.

SUTHERLAND, R. A.—Crown solicitor, Victoria, 25th Oct., 1880.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Joined the 31st regiment in June, 1846; cornet and adjt., 2nd batt., Land Transport Corps, in the Crimea, Jan., 1856; ensign and adjt., 2nd batt., 5th Fusiliers, Oct., 1857; lieut., 2nd Oct., 1858; acting barrack-master, Mauritius, Sept., 1860, to June, 1862; inspector of prisons, Aug., 1862, to March, 1863; inspector of police, Bahamas, 1864; J.P. for the colony, and member of the board of health; served in the Crimea from May, 1855, till Aug., 1856; was present at the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855; medal and clasp for the Crimea and a Turkish medal.

SUTOR, FRANCIS B.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, 11th Aug., 1880, to 13th Nov., 1881; minister of public instruction, 14th Nov., 1881, to 4 Jan., 1883.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matriculated at the Madras University, Dec., 1868; passed the special law test prescribed for unconvicted superintendents and assistant-superintendents of police; second class inspector of police in the Cuddapah district, Madras, May, 1870; in Aug., 1871, was promoted to first class; in May, 1874, passed in Telugu; in Oct., 1876, special assistant to the sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah for famine relief duty, and in the same month was appointed a magistrate, and placed in charge of the Khadri and Madnapully Taluqs of the Cuddapah district; in Feb., 1877, stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius; Jan., 1878, stipendiary magistrate of Flacq, and in Aug., stipendiary magistrate Grand Port and Savanne, 1879; member of the commission to frame regulations under the "labour ordinance of 1878;" student of Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas, 1882; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Nov., 1883; in July, 1884, sent on special duty to Madras to organise an emigration agency for British Guiana.

SWEET-ESCOTT, E. B.—Educated at the Somersetshire College, Bath, and at Balliol College, Oxford; exhibitor at Worcester College, Oxford, June, 1876; obtained a second class in honours in classical moderations, June, 1878; and a third class in the honour school of modern history, June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; appointed classical professor at the Royal College, Mauritius, June, 1881; précis writer, colonial secretary's office, Feb., and 2nd assistant colonial secretary, April, 1886.

SWETTENHAM, FRANK ATHELSTAN, C.M.G. (1886).—Cated, Straits Settlements, July, 1870; passed final examination in Malay, 9th July, 1872; assistant collector of land revenue for Penang and Province Wellesley, 13th Aug., 1872; collector of

land revenue, 10th July, 1873; justice of the peace, and magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests for the settlement of Penang, 29th May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in January, June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with his Highness the Sultan of Selangor, Aug., 1874; assistant resident, Selangor, 11th Dec., 1874; gazetted to act temporarily as resident of Selangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the resident, Nov., 1875; deputy commissioner, Perak, 9th Nov., 1875; mentioned in despatches by the governor (Major-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G.), the general (Major-General Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B.), and the senior naval officer (Captain Buller, R.N., C.B.); assistant-colonial secretary for native states, Mar., 1876; assistant-colonial secretary, July, 1881; British resident, Selangor, Sept., 1882; commissioner for Straits Settlements and Malay States at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84; acting British resident, Perak, March, 1884, to January, 1886; executive commissioner for Straits Settlements and Malay States at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

SWETTENHAM, J. A.—Educated at Clare Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in May, 1867; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Harrispatrick, Feb. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Sept. 1870, continuing to act at Harrispatrick; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Dec. 1871; acting landing and tide surveyor, Galle, June, 1872; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct. 1872, to continue to act at Galle; acting district judge, Matara, April, 1873; second assistant colonial secretary, 1876, and clerk of the legislative council; receiver general, Cyprus, 1883.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), BISHOP of, and METROPOLITAN.—Bishopric founded 1847.—Right Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., D.C.L.; educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. (4th wrangler, 2nd Smith's prizeman, 7th in 1st class classical tripos, 1880); fellow of Trinity, 1849; head master of Leeds Grammar School, 1854-62; principal of Cheltenham College, 1862-68; principal of King's College, London, 1868-83; when he was consecrated to this see; was canon residentiary of Worcester, 1871 to 1881; canon of Westminster, 1881-83; hon. chaplain to the Queen, 1879-83.

SYMONDS, C. H.—Clerk, New South Wales, 1839; chief clerk of audit, Victoria, 1851; commissioner of audit, 1857; retired, 1887.

SYMONDS, E. S., C.M.G. (1886).—Entered Victoria service, Jan., 1882; asst. commr. of crown lands, 1853; gold receiver, 1885; under treasurer, 16th Oct., 1857; retired, 1887.

SYMONDS, G. H.—Employed on the unfixed establishment, surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871; office assistant, June, 1880; 1st chief surveyor, June, 1885.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Dispenser, Colonial Hospital, Gambia, June, 1871; confidential clerk, administrator's office, Jan., 1872; acting clerk of legislative council, May, 1872, to 1873, and acting first writer, Oct., 1872; again acted as first writer, 1877 to 1879; acted as government secretary (in 1881, 1883, and 1885); deputy coroner for the Island of St. Mary, 1885.

TACHE, J. C., M.D.—Chairman of the board of inspectors of asylums and prisons, Canada; secretary of board of registration and statistics in 1861; deputy to the minister of agriculture,

11th Aug., 1864; appointed to same office under dominion government, July, 1867.

TAIT, CHARLES WALTER.—Clerk to inspector of Volunteers, Trinidad, 1866; second clerk, director of roads and surveyor general's department, 1867; senior clerk, 1868; secretary Rio Cobre canal, slaughter house, and Spanish town water commissions.

TAIT, HENRY C.—British vice-consul at Ambriz, S. W. Africa, 20th Feb., 1876; acting consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, July, 1877; accompanied the Niger expedition with H.M.S. "Pioneer," "Avon," and "Boxer," in Aug., 1877, to punish the perpetrators of outrages on the S.S. "Sultan of Sokotoo;" negotiated treaties with the king and chiefs of Osumari and Ouitsha, Upper Niger (mentioned in despatches); was sent on a special mission with presents from Her Majesty's government to the Emir of Nupe, and King of Bida, and Sultan of Sokotoo; made various treaties with the kings and chiefs of Old Calabar, Cameroons, &c.; is a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London; 2nd clerk, R.M. Office, Durban, Natal, April, 1881; 3rd clerk, customs department, 24th Mar., 1883.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Educated at Haileybury and Trin. Coll., Camb.; cadet, Straits Settlements, April, 1874; acted as assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Feb. to April, and again in June and July, 1877; deputy coroner, Singapore, May, 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, Aug., 1877; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1877; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, June, 1878; acting assistant financial secretary for native states in 1879-80; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, May, 1880; acting resident of Sungei Ujong, April to June, 1881; second assistant colonial secretary, June, 1881; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Nov., 1882.

TANNER, J. E., M.I.C.E.—Educated at the College for Civil Engineers, Putney; pupil to Messrs. James and William Simpson, and to Mr. (now Sir) Charles Hutton Gregory, on the Graissac railway in the Cevennes, France; joined the army works corps before Sebastopol as assistant superintendent, 1855, and served with the force until the peace, 1856; assistant engineer on the Indian Guaranteed railways (Scinde and Punjab), 1856; member of the Anarkullee European volunteers throughout the Indian mutiny; district engineer, 1858; and engineer in charge of the Sutlej Division, Delhi railway, including the Sutlej bridge, 1862; appointed to survey for a railway between Port of Spain and Arima in Trinidad, 1871; and to superintend its construction, 1873; acting director of public works and general superintendent of railways, 1874; confirmed, 1875; member of the legislative council, 1886.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Assistant police magistrate, Hamilton, Tasmania, Mar., 1842; police magistrate, Launceston, Dec., 1845; ditto, Hobart, Aug., 1857; recorder of titles and registrar of deeds, July, 1862; was re-appointed police magistrate; commissioner of court of requests, Hobart, May, 1871.

TASCHÉREAU, H. T.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1878.

TASMANIA, 3rd BISHOP of. Founded 1842.—RIGHT REV. DANIEL FOX SANDFORD, LL.D., Glasgow University; ordained, 1853; incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, 1872; canon of St.

Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, 1878-83; when he was consecrated to this bishopric.

TAUBMAN-GOLDIE, SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD, K.C.M.G. (1887)—Founder and deputy chairman of the Royal Niger Company.

TAYLOR, A. W. FORBES.—4th clerk, treasury, Natal, June, 1878; 3rd clerk, April, 1879; 2nd clerk, July, 1881; first clerk, audit office, March, 1884.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BARNETT ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1884).—Is a member of the Bahamas bar; entered civil service in 1847; was private secretary and colonial aide-de-camp to Mr. Mathew, when governor of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; secretary to the board of education from 1851 to 1861; captain-commandant of the New Providence volunteer rifle corps, 1853; clerk, police court, 1851; provisionally police magistrate, 1861, confirmed, 1862; acting receiver-general and treasurer, Oct., 1862, to July, 1863; acting colonial secretary, April to July, 1867; acting assistant justice in Sept., 1869; acting chief justice from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and again from 21st July, 1873, to 19th Jan., 1874; acting colonial secretary, June, 1874; confirmed, Dec., 1874; is *ex officio* senior member of the executive council; is chairman of the principal public boards in the colony, and of committees in connection with the Fisheries and the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions; administered the government in 1879-80-1-2-3-4, and 1886.

TAYLOR, GEORGE EDWARD.—Assistant private secretary to administrator, Bahamas, July, 1881, to Jan., 1882; cadet, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1882; acting clerk in registrar's office, Aug. to Dec., 1883; acting 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's department, Jan. to Feb., 1884; acting clerk to police court, Aug. to Sept., 1884; clerk in the registrar of records department, 22nd Oct., 1884.

TAYLOR, HENRY MITCHELL.—Supernumery in immigration department, British Guiana, Oct., 1874; 4th clerk, July, 1877; 3rd clerk, 1879; 2nd clerk, 1884; chief clerk, 1885; qualified in Hindustani, 1885; acted as sub-agent, May, 1884, to June, 1886.

TAYLOR, W. T.—Collector of customs and excise, Larnaka, 1879; chief collector of customs, Cyprus 1882; acting receiver-general, Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; acting commissioner, Larnaka, in addition to his own duties, June to Sept., 1883, and May to Sept., 1885.

TEMPLER, F. G.—Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Nov., 1872; went the western circuit; appointed a district judge, Cyprus, 1882.

TEMPLER, GEORGE W.—Writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 4th June, 1865; extra assistant government agent, Kandy, 1856; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kays, Feb. 1867; tide surveyor, Galle, Sept., 1867; assistant government agent, Jaffna, Feb., 1868; district judge, Matura, June, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, April, 1873; ditto, Matala, 1874; ditto, Puttalam, 1875; itinerating district judge, 1877; acting assistant land agent, Ratnapura, 1878; acting agent, North Central Province, 1879; assistant agent, Ratnapura, 6th Nov., 1881.

TEMPLER, P. A.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; deputy fiscal, Kandy, 1864; police magistrate at Panadura, Oct., 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Nov., 1865; ditto, Kandy, Jan., 1866; acting police magistrate, Gampola, April, 1866; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, April, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, July, 1866; acting district judge, Ratnapura. Sept., 1866, con-

firmed Oct., 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central province, Sept., 1872; assistant agent, Puttalam, to act as registrar-general, 1875; acting government agent, N.W.P., July to Oct., 1883, and Mar., 1884; ditto, C.P., Sept., 1884; registrar and fiscal, Colombo, Mar., 1885; acting government agent, C.P., Oct., 1885; government agent, N.W.P., May, 1886.

TENNANT, SIR DAVID, KT., BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, in 1874; has for several years represented the electoral division of Piquetberg in the Cape legislative assembly; member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; was knighted, in recognition of his position as speaker of the house of assembly.

THIBOU, JOSEPH THEODORE.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Antigua, Mar., 1863; 2nd clerk, July, 1864; 2nd clerk, registrar's office, April 12, 1867; registrar and provost marshal, July, 1877, and member of legislative council, Nevis; now holds same offices in united presidency.

THOM, ALEXANDER.—Served with Bengal Horse Artillery during the Indian Mutiny, at siege and capture of Delhi, relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and various other actions in 1857 and 1858: medal for distinguished conduct, and three clasps, "Delhi," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow;" medal for long and meritorious services; inspector, Leeward Islands police force (Antigua), July, 1878; transferred to St. Kitts, Sept., 1878.

THOMAS, E. J.—Entered Victoria service, 1852; receiver of revenue, &c., 1863; acted as secretary to numerous boards and commissions; private secretary to Sir B. O'Loughlin, Bart., 1881; secretary, premier's department, 1883.

THOMAS, F. R. H.—Upper division clerk, chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Jan., 1880.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the colonial secretary's offices, Bahamas, as a junior clerk, Jan. 1847; secretary to board of health during the prevalence of cholera, 1852; deputy colonial secretary, 1854 captain; in the militia 1853; a master in chancery, 1859 a justice of the peace and coroner, 1860; acted as colonial secretary and registrar of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as a member of the legislature; provost-marshal, October, 1862; is *ex officio* marshal of the courts of chancery, divorce, bankruptcy, ordinary and admiralty sessions.

THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS WM.—Assistant clerk of court, Gold Coast, 1873; clerk to Queen's advocate, 1874-5; deputy registrar, Central Province, 1877; chief registrar, 1880; postmaster, Cape Coast, Mar. to Aug., 1884; registrar and interpreter, Western Province, 1884; registrar of deeds and taxing master, Western Province.

THOMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM.—Born 1847; served as a non-commissioned officer (Cape Mounted Riflemen) from Oct., 1876, till Sept., 1878; was engaged in the Gaika campaign, 1877, 1878; lieutenant in the Griqualand West field force, Sept., 1878; served through the Griqualand West campaign; captain and staff officer of the Transvaal police, May, 1880; on outbreak of Boer insurrection, proceeded, in command of the mounted police in Zoutpansberg district, to Marabastad, to assist Her Majesty's troops in defending the fort, which sustained a siege of three months; assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1882; local commandant, Cyprus police, 1884.

THOMPSON, H. A., B.A., Dublin University—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 4th Nov., 1881; passed

final examination in Tamil, Jan., 1884; 3rd police magistrate, Penang, May, 1884; acting 2nd ditto, July, 1884; ditto, Singapore, June, 1886.

THOMPSON, H. L.—Treasurer, Cyprus, 31st Aug., 1878; assistant commissioner, 1st Sept., 1879; commissioner of Paphos district, 1883.

THOMPSON, J. S. D., Q.C. — Attorney-general, Nova Scotia, 1878; premier, 1882; appointed to the Bench of Nova Scotia, 1882; minister of justice, Canada, 1885.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar in October, 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received a commission to act as public prosecutor in the criminal court, Bahamas; acted as the judge of the court of common pleas from June to Dec., 1875; police magistrate, Bahamas (being still allowed private practice), in Jan., 1876; chairman of managing committee of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty; elected a member of the Bahamas legislature, and trustee of the Nassau Museum and Library, 1881; stipendiary and circuit magistrate, 1886.

THOMSETT, HENRY G.—Entered the royal navy, 1845; was engaged in a combined attack of British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fanshawe on a horde of pirates at Basis, Jeba River, West Africa, 12th December, 1849; during two periods of service on the African station, assisted in the capture of twenty-seven slave vessels in the bight of Benin and coast of Loando; commanded H.M.'s ship 'Princess Charlotte' at Hong Kong, Feb., 1858, to Sept. 1861; acting harbour master, 17th March to 26th Nov., 1860, and again March, 1861; confirmed, Aug., 1861; is also marine magistrate, and emigration and customs officer, and member of council.

THOMSON, JAMES, J.P.—Clerk, audit department, New South Wales, 1855; accountant, 1857; accountant to the treasury, 1864; inspector of public revenue collector's accounts, 1868; chief inspector and consulting accountant to the treasury, 1872.

THOMSON, SIR RONALD FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G. (1884). C.I.E., LL.D.—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia, and consul-general at Teheran.

THORBURN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Born 1836, Peebles, Scotland; emigrated to Newfoundland, 1852, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits; member of the legislative council, 1870; premier on retirement of Sir W. V. Whiteway, 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

THORNE, J. T.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 24th April, 1871; during 1872 and 1873 successfully carried out, on the east coast of Demerara, extensive works for stopping the encroachments of the sea, putting in sluices for draining the locality, and opening up a new line of public road, rendered necessary by such encroachments; acted as sub-immigration agent from 9th Aug., 1873, to 17th July, 1874; acted as senior inspector in 1876 and 1878; senior inspector of police, 17th Mar., 1881; acted as inspector-general of police from July to Nov., 1881; acting assistant police magistrate, Georgetown, Aug. to Oct., 1882; J.P. for the colony of British Guiana, 8th Feb., 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 4th April, 1883.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., 1st BISHOP OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, consecrated 1875; scholar and fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; B.A., 1856; incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, 1860; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, 1864.

THORNTON, SWINFORD LESLIE, B.A.—Lincoln College, Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; admitted to the local bar of the Straits Settlements, Nov., 1886; registrar, supreme court; commissioner, court of requests, and collector of stamps, Malacca, June, 1886.

THORPE, C. B. S. W.—Chief officer, Straits Government steamer, Sept., 1880; commander, 1887.

THURSTON, SIR JOHN BATES, C.M.G. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Entered the British consulate of Fiji and Tonga, January, 1866; acting consul, July, 1867, until December, 1869; upon the resignation of the first Fijian ministry, was called to office by the united voices of settlers and natives; became chief secretary and minister for foreign relations, May, 1872; March, 1874, was appointed "chosen and special adviser" of the native king and chiefs, to confer with Her Majesty's commissioners as to the annexation of the islands to Great Britain; upon the offer of cession became chief secretary under the "*ad interim* government;" was again nominated as special adviser to the king and chiefs in September, 1874, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson as to the act of cession; colonial secretary and auditor-general of the colony, 10th October, 1874; and secretary to her majesty's high commissioner for the Western Pacific, in conjunction with his other appointments, Sept., 1879; administered the government of Fiji from the 16th Nov. to 20th Dec., 1880; in 1880 and 1881 sent upon special duty connected with treaty negotiations to the Friendly Islands; deputy governor of Fiji, 17th Oct., 1882, during absence of the governor on duty as high commissioner for Western Pacific; administered the government of the colony from the 10th Nov., 1883, to the 23rd July, 1884; assistant high commissioner for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1883; acted as consul-general for the Western Pacific, April to June, 1884; summoned to England in connection with the joint commission appointed to inquire into the claims of German subjects to lands in Fiji, Mar. 21, 1885; British commissioner on the Anglo-German commission for the discussion of the interests of German and British subjects respectively in the South Seas, and for the more precise definition of British and German territorial interests in those regions, Aug. 3, 1885; again administered the government in 1885-6; lieutenant-governor, 1886; governor, 1887.

THWAITES, H.—Deputy Queen's advocate, northern circuit, Ceylon, 16th Sept., 1867; registrar of supreme court, 1st Jan., 1878.

TIBBITS, ARTHUR S.—Clerk, audit office, Antigua, January, 1871; cashier, St. John's savings bank, August, 1871; clerk to auditor, Leeward Islands, Feb., 1886.

TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1887).—Leading merchant and representative of the Straits Settlements.

TILLARD, RICHARD.—Fifteen years' service under Cape government; was R.M. and collector of customs, Port Nolloth, when he retired in 1875; road magistrate and J.P. for the several districts of Cape Colony; served as an officer of volunteers in the Gaika and Basuto wars; Kaffir war medal, 1877-8; R.M., Mafeking, Jan., 1886.

TILLEY, SIR SAMUEL LEONARD, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867).—Born 1818; sat in legislative assembly of New Brunswick almost uninterruptedly from 1854 to the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; was a member of the executive council, N.B. from November, 1854, to May, 1856; from July, 1857, to March, 1865; and again from April, 1866, until the union;

during which several periods he held the office of provincial secretary of that province; and from March, 1861, to March, 1865, was leader of the government; was leader of the liberal party in New Brunswick for a lengthened period, and was a delegate to England on several occasions to confer with the imperial government on important public business, notably regarding the union of the British North American colonies and the construction of an intercolonial railway; has also repeatedly served on like missions to the sister provinces; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that in Quebec, same year; and to the London colonial conference, to complete terms of union of the British North American provinces, 1866-7. Holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor, New Brunswick; sworn of the privy council, 1st July, 1867, and held the office of minister of customs from that date until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of finance, in which office he remained until appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 5th November, same year; re-entered political life, May, 1878, when he resigned the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick; was elected one of the members for St. John in house of commons; and on the formation of the new administration of Sir John A. Macdonald in October, 1878, accepted office as minister of finance; resigned, 10th Nov., 1885, on appointment for the 2nd time as lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick.

TILTON, JOHN.—Entered the Canadian civil service, 1867; civil service commissioner, 1880; deputy minister of fisheries, 30th June, 1884.

TIMPERLEY, FRANK.—Educated at Berne; 1st class inspector of police, Mauritius, April, 1869; appointed to the police of Mauritius, 29th Feb., 1860.

TIMPERLEY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Was educated at Shrobsbury Grammar School, and the University of Berne; entered West Australian Police, 1856; appointed inspector, Jan., 1878; superintendent of Rottnest Island, May, 1884.

TITREN, A. E.—Acting second clerk, Colonial Office, Natal, July, 1858; clerk to attorney-general, Oct., 1858; clerk to registrar of deeds, Mar., 1858; second clerk to R.M., Durban, July, 1860; second clerk, audit office, Mar., 1868; clerk to R.M., Klip River, clerk of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith; registrar of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; acting magistrate, Umlazi Division, county Durban, Feb., 1876; R.M., Umlazi, 18th Mar., 1880; Inanda, 1883.

TODD, CHARLES, M.A., C.M.G. (1872).—Member, British Meteorological Society; fellow of Royal Astronomical Society; assistant astronomer, Cambridge, 1848; assistant astronomer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1855; postmaster-general and government astronomer, 1871.

TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G. (1878).—Junior clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Cape Colony, 1st Aug., 1860; second clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, 17th Dec., 1862; second class clerk to the civil commissioner of Robertson, 16th Nov., 1864; first clerk to the civil commissioner of Swellendam, 2nd May, 1867, to 15th Aug., 1874, but was acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam from 20th June, 1870, to 31st Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; first corresponding clerk to the railway engineer of the colony, 16th Aug., 1874, to 31st March, 1875; clerk in charge of money orders and stamps, general post-office, Cape

Town, 1st April, 1875; employed on special service as secretary to a government commission investigating the accounts and balances of the colonial treasury chest, Cape Town, from 19th May to 31st Dec., 1875; was executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; accountant, colonial secretary's department, 1st Jan., 1876; in June, 1880, served with Sir. H. White and Mr. Lawson (War Office), and Sir. W. B. Gurdon (Treasury), on a mixed commission to investigate the expenditure incurred by the imperial and colonial governments in the Transkei war of 1878; proceeded in June, 1881, on special service to Kimberley, with a view to adjusting the accounts of the province of Griqualand West; acted as civil commissioner and registrar of deeds at Kimberley from 1st Sept., to 31st Dec., 1881; and as assistant commissioner of crown lands and public works in Cape Town from Jan. to April, 1882; secretary and accountant to the agent-general for the colony in London, 1st Oct., 1882.

TOLE, J. A.—Minister of justice, New Zealand.

TORONTO, BISHOP OF (Rt. Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L.).—Headmaster, Collegiate Institute, London (Ont.), 1865; assistant science master, Upper Canada college, Toronto, 1871; rector, Gracechurch, Brantford, 1872; headmaster, Hellmuth college, Toronto, 1874; bishop of Toronto, 1879.

TORRANCE, F. W.—Puisne judge, [superior court, Quebec, 1868.

✓ TOUSSAINT, A. H.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

TRAFFORD, G.—Educated at Rugby and in France; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1856; practised on the North Wales and Chester circuit, and at the Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire sessions; chief justice of St. Vincent, Nov., 1866.

TRANCHELL, MAJOR E. F.—Royal Cadet Military College, Sandhurst entered the army in 1843; served 28 years in the Ceylon rifle regiment, during which time he served with a detachment of his regiment in China, 1859-61; held the appointment of staff officer of the Kandian district, 1859-61; commandant of Jaffna, 1864-66; commandant of Kandy, 1866-68; commanded the troops at Labuna 1868-69; commandant of Trincomalee, 1870-71; selected for special service connected with recruiting for the regiment, 1858-59, and visited the Straits Settlements, Siam, Brunei, Sarawak, and other parts of Borneo; superintendent of police, Mar., 1871; acting inspector-general, April, 1882, to May, 1883, and from Mar., 1886.

TRAPANI, GIO. B., LL.D., C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk to the council and assistant in secretary's office, Malta, 1859; was in the service from 1838; retired on pension, 1878.

TRAVERS, A. K.—Third clerk colonial secretary's office, Hong Kong, 24th Oct., 1874; private secretary to Administrator Austin, 2nd March to 22nd April, 1877, and to Governor Hennessy, from 23rd April to 9th July, 1877; acting second clerk colonial secretary's office, 10th July to 9th Nov., 1877; second clerk, Dec., 1881, to 25th May, 1883; private secretary to Administrator Marsh, 19th April, 1882, to 3rd April, 1883; assistant postmaster-general, 26th May, 1883; justice of the peace, 22nd Dec., 1883.

TRAVERS, B.—District magistrate, Western District, British Honduras, June, 1882; ditto, Toledo, Mar., 1884; Corosal, Jan., 1885, and Orange Walk, Aug., 1886.

TREACHER, W. H.; M.A. Oxford.—Acting police magistrate, Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June,

1872; acting colonial secretary and auditor, Oct., 1873; colonial secretary, auditor, and police magistrate, April, 1877; administered the government, Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1877; and Oct., 1877, to April, 1880; member of the legislative council, Dec., 1874. During the periods he administered the government he acted as H.B.M. consul-general in Borneo; appointed (1881) the first governor of British North Borneo, to 31st Dec., 1887. Again acted as administrator of Labuan and consul-general in Borneo, from Feb., 1884, to Nov., 1885, and was instrumental in saving Brunei from an attack of the Limbang rebels, for which he received the approval of the Foreign Office.

TRENCH, R. LE POER.—County court judge, Victoria, 1st April, 1880.

TRESIDDER, CAPT. TOLMIE JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Engineer for the Malta drainage works.

TRICKETT, W. G.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, 28th May, 1883; minister of instruction, 2nd May, 1884.

TRIMEN, HENRY, M.B. (Lond.), F.L.S.—Formerly lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1867 to 1875, was senior assistant to department of botany, British Museum, 1869 to 1879; director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Feb., 1880; author of numerous works and papers on pure and applied botany.

TRIMEN, ROLAND, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.S.—Curator of South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; clerk of third class in auditor-general's office, Cape Town, July, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, March, 1862; second-class clerk, July, 1865; acting curator of museum, March, 1866; accompanied governor Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand West, as acting private secretary, Aug., 1872; first class clerk, Nov., 1872; curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1873; acting despatch and confidential clerk to governor, Aug., 1873; acting chief clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands and public works, Jan., 1875; secretary to local committee for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, July, 1875; re-appointed acting chief clerk in department of lands and works, Jan., 1876; secretary to the colonial secretary and premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with South African affairs, July, 1876; curator of South African Museum, on the appointment being made a public one, Aug., 1876; delegate for the government of the Cape of Good Hope at the International Phylloxera Congress at Bordeaux, Oct., 1881. Is author of "Rhophilacera Africæ Australis; a descriptive catalogue of South African butterflies, &c.," and of various papers on entomology and botany in the transactions of the Linnean and Entomological Societies, the Quarterly Journal of Science, and other periodicals.

TRIMINGHAM, W. P.—Colonial postmaster, Barbados, Sept., 1882; was official assignee, 1862 to 1882; acted as deputy postmaster-general in 1850 and 1853-4; accountant in the department when taken over by the colony in 1859; acted as postmaster in 1859 and 1864-5; private secretary to Governor Walker in 1867-8, also to President Goding and Lieut.-governor Mundy, to April, 1869.

TRINIDAD, 1st BISHOP OF, 1872.—RICHARD RAWL, M.A., D.D.—3rd wrangler, and 4th of 1st class, Class Tripos, 1835; fellow and assistant tutor, Trin. Coll., Camb., 1836-9; rector of Cheadle, 1839-47; principal of Codrington Coll., 1847-64; vicar of Faversham, 1867-9; vicar of Tamworth, 1869-72.

TROTT, JOHN HENRY.—Provost-marshal, gene-

lature of Nova Scotia by the hon. member: the jury law; education act providing free schools; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis railway act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; representation bill; executive and legislative disabilities act (the first act passed by any of the provinces prohibiting dual representation); an act reducing the number of members in the assembly from 55 to 38 on entering the union; and an act abolishing the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, thereby largely reducing the expenditure for the public service; he also moved the resolution for the union of the Maritime Provinces, 1864, under which delegates were sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, 1866; among the measures he introduced in the Federal Parliament are: the act prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the North-West territories; the consolidated railway act of 1879; act granting charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1881; railways subsidies act, 1883-84; and the act respecting an agreement between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

TURNER, RICHARD JAMES.—Stipendiary magistrate, South Australia, 1862.

TURNER, W.S.—Second assistant of excise, May, 1855; 1st class assistant, Oct., 1857; ride officer, Aug., 1859; junior clerk Aug., 1862; division officer, June, 1866; examiner, Mar., 1870; special supervisor of Letterkenny Preventive District, July, 1871; chief commissary, British Guiana, Sept., 1876.

TURTON, CHARLES DENNETT.—Assessor, commercial tribunal, Lagos, 1862; land commissioner, 1866; assessor, chief magistrate's court, and J.P., 1866; postmaster, 1870 to 1872; notary public, solicitor, supreme court, and commissioner to administer oaths, 1875; acted as inspector of prisons, and stipendiary magistrate, 1875 to 1877; crown prosecutor, 1875 to 1882, when the office was abolished; district commissioner and coroner, 1877 to 1882; acted on several occasions as puisne judge and assistant colonial secretary and local auditor; administered the government from the 4th to 17th Dec., 1880; 4th assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, May, 1882; 3rd ditto, 1884; 2nd ditto, 1886.

TURVILLE, SIR FRANCIS FORTESCUE, K.C. M.G., (1875), (C.M.G., 1859).—Was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Lord Lisgar when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Accompanied his lordship in the same capacity to New South Wales; was private secretary to Lord Lisgar when governor-general of Canada; deputy-lieut. for the county of Leicester, 19th Dec., 1879.

TWYNAM, E.—Entered the survey department of New South Wales as a railway surveyor in 1855; appointed district surveyor at Goulburn, 1868.

TWYNAM, W. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent at Jaffna, 1848; assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1854; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., &c., Manaar, 1856; government agent, North-West Provinces, Nov., 1868; ditto, Northern province, Sept., 1869.

UNWIN, HARRY ADDINGTON.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sydney, Mar., 1879; acting private secretary to Lord Augustus Loftus, 1st Jan., 1883; private secretary, July, 1883-85.

UPINGTON, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1887), Q.C.—Attorney-general, Cape Colony, 1878 to

1881; premier, 1881 to 1884; attorney-general, 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Honduras, June, 1859; in the public treasury, July, 1865; provost-marshal, July, 1869; police magistrate and Belize valuator, Nov., 1878; Jan., 1882, title changed to district magistrate of the Belize district; in charge of the public treasury from June, 1866, to July, 1867, and from April to June, 1869; and in charge of the Belize gaol from May to Aug., 1872; has acted as registrar of shipping; surveyor of shipping and inquisitor of wreck and casualty; and also acted as inspector of police; was marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and is a commissioner for the execution of deeds by married women; as police magistrate is *ex officio* judge of the summary court, and also coroner of the colony.

VAIL, WILLIAM B.—Provincial secretary and leader of Government, Nova Scotia House of Assembly, 1867; minister of militia and defence in Dominion Government, 1874 to 1878; member of Canadian House of Commons and privy council; Lieut.-Col. 2nd Digby regiment.

VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE.—Entered the civil service in 1875; appointed assistant clerk and messenger, Queen's advocate's chambers, Sierra Leone, 17th Jan., 1878; acted as assistant secretary to British Commissioners Streeten and Hopkins, on the N.W. Liberian Boundary Commission in 1879; clerk to crown solicitor, June, 1880; acted as clerk to chief justice, July to Sept., 1882; clerk to Queen's advocate, 1st Jan., 1883.

VAN BREDA, M. A.—Clerk to geological surveyor, Cape, 1857; clerk in treasury, 1857; chief clerk to C.C. Albert, July, 1860; ditto, Oudtshoorn, 1862; R.M., Willowmore, and J.P. for the colony, 1874; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, 1877; ditto, Hanover, Dec., 1881; ditto, Fraserburg, Jan., 1886.

VANDER BEEK, J. N.—Extra clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore, Sept., 1871; 8th clerk, Jan., 1878; 6th clerk, Dec., 1875; guardian of government house, May, 1877; 6th clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1879; 4th clerk, June, 1879; 3rd clerk, June, 1880; clerk, government house, Dec., 1883.

VANDERMEERSCH, A.—Assistant engineer and architect Mauritius, Aug., 1868; engineer and architect, Nov. 30, 1883.

VANDERSMAGHT, F. A., M.D.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868; acting colonial surgeon, July, 1882.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D., St. And., M.R.C.P., Lond., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.S.A., Lond., Fellow Chemical, Medical, and Obstetrical Societies, London.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1868; colonial surgeon, 1885, and principal, Ceylon medical college, and supt. of vaccination, W. and N.W. P.

VANE, F. W.—Was employed in the general post office from March, 1871; assistant postmaster-general and inspector of post offices, Ceylon, April, 1872; acted as secretary, loan board, 15th April to 31st December, 1874; acted as postmaster-general, Nov., 1876, to Feb., 1877; as postmaster-general and director of telegraphs, May to Oct., 1883, and in May, 1886.

VANE, GEORGE C.M.G. (1877).—Served in the royal navy, June, 1831, to March, 1834, and in the Foreign Office April to Aug., 1834; appointed to the Imperial customs department at Liverpool, Aug., 1834; ditto at London, 1839; comptroller of customs at Jaffna, Ceylon, Aug., 1846; collector

of customs, Galle, 1847; comptroller of customs, Colombo, Sept., 1848; deputy collector, on transfer from the imperial to the colonial service, Jan., 1853; principal collector of customs, May, 1861; superintendent of the pearl fisheries, 1857 to 1862; agent for the Government steamer, 1857 to 1859; acting treasurer, July, 1862, to July, 1864; principal collector of customs, July, 1864; acting treasurer, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept., 1865; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, July, 1871, to Feb., 1872; acting auditor-general and controller of revenue, in addition to his own duties, Mar. to Sept., 1874; member of the executive (1865) and legislative (1848) councils, and J.P. for the island; retired 1882.

VAN KOUHNET, LAWRENCE.—4th class clerk, department of Indian affairs, Canada, Feb., 1861; 2nd class, Jan., 1866; 1st class, 1st July, 1873; chief clerk, 1st July, 1870; deputy of superintendent-general of Indian affairs, 1st July, 1880, with rank of deputy minister.

VECCHIO, THOMAS JOSEPH.—Marshal, supreme court, bankruptcy court, and vice-admiralty court, Gibraltar, 1866; also interpreter, 1866-76.

VEELOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's College, Battersea; 1st class Queen's scholar, Dec., 1854; winner of first prize given by Canon Fry, 1855; first class government certificate, 1856; second master in grammar school, Queen's College, Demerara, Oct., 1860; acting clerk in audit office, Sept., 1871; acting bookkeeper, government savings bank, Nov., 1871; third clerk in audit office, and bookkeeper to the immigration loan commissioners, Oct., 1872; secretary to the excise board, June, 1873; acting inspector of schools and examiner for teachers' certificates, July, 1874, to June, 1875; secretary to the commission of inquiry into education in British Guiana, Aug., 1874, to July, 1875; reappointed by the board of education examiner of candidates for teachers' certificates, Feb., 1877; first assistant form-master in Queen's College, May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as third clerk and auditor, Aug., 1880; reappointed examiner of teachers, Dec., 1880; accountant, government savings bank, Jan., 1881; temporarily employed as special accountant in the inquiry into the administrator-general's office, Feb., 1881.

VELGE, C. E.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Michaelmas, 1870, registrar, judicial department, Straits Settlements, 4th May, 1875.

VELLA, FRANCESCO.—Entered the colonial service, Malta, Dec., 1851; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1858; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council, 1870; assistant secretary to Government, and clerk to the council of government of Malta, in Nov., 1871; collector of customs, with a seat in the executive council and a seat in the council of government *ex officio*.

VELLA, PAOLO, LL.D.—Magistrate of judicial police, Malta, July, 1859; judge of court of appeal, 1868.

VERDON, MAJOR SIR GEORGE FREDERIC, K.C.M.G. (1872), C.B. (1866), F.R.S.—Was educated at Rossall, and went to Melbourne in 1851; is a barrister of the supreme court of Victoria; became a member of the municipal council of his district, and took up the question of reforming and extending local government throughout the colony; was elected chairman of the conference of municipal delegates convened at his instance; took a leading part in the establishment of a volunteer force, and organised companies of rifles and artillery in his own and other localities; in 1867, was engaged in command of his

company at Williamstown in suppressing an outbreak of convicts, which was effected before the arrival of the troops sent from Melbourne for the purpose; thanked by the government and general commanding; became a member of the legislative assembly in 1859, and was treasurer of Victoria in 1860 and 1861, and from 1863 to 1868; in 1866, upon the recommendation of a committee of the assembly, he came to England, as Victorian representative, to propose joint action with Her Majesty's government for the better defence of the colony, and settle certain other questions then pending. One of the results of this mission was that parliament voted 100,000*l.* towards the cost of building an ironclad monitor, and the line-of-battle ship "Nelson" was presented to the colony for a naval training-ship; upon his return to Australia was appointed first agent-general for Victoria in the united kingdom, which post he resigned in 1872, having held it for four years; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1870, in consideration of his having been mainly instrumental in establishing the Melbourne observatory, of which he was for a time an honorary assistant, and afterwards a member and honorary secretary of the board of visitors, of which he is now chairman; is president of the trustees, public library, museums, and gallery of Victoria.

VIGORS, CHARLES THORNTON DOGNE.—Ceylon writer, 1878; police magistrate, 1883; assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1884; ditto, Galle, 1886.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong), RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDON, D.D.—Consecrated bishop, 1878.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the Colonial Office, Sept., 1869; private secretary to the administrator of Griqualand West, Oct., 1875, and clerk of the council; acting colonial secretary, 22nd May, 1877, to 15th Oct., 1880; member of legislative council, 1879; engaged on special service in connection with the annexation of the province to the Cape Colony from Nov., 1880, to May, 1881; auditor-general, British Guiana, 1882; acting government secretary, Aug., 1883, to Nov., 1885.

VINCENT, CHARLES.—Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; crown prosecutor, British Bechuanaland, Feb., 1886.

VINCENT, G.—Chief draughtsman, survey department, Western Australia, 1868.

VINCENT, JOSEPH.—Clerk to R.M., Taungs, Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

VINE, F. M. S. E.—Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; provincial assistant, north-western province, 1874; ditto, northern province, 1875; ditto, western province, 1876; provincial engineer, W.P., 1885.

VISIOK, ROBERT CLARENCE.—Entered civil service, Natal, July, 1861; clerk to master of the supreme court, Jan., 1863; second clerk to R.M., Maritzburg, Jan., 1872; chief clerk to magistrate, Durban, registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; admitted as an attorney of the supreme court of the colony, May, 1880; acting R.M., Durban, July and Sept., 1880; master and registrar of supreme court, April, 1881; and registrar Vice Admiralty Court, May, 1881; officiated as R.M., Maritzburg, June, 1882; sheriff of the colony, Sept., 1882; member of central vaccine board from same date.

VITRY, JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE DONATIEU, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.—Educated at the Royal College, Mauritius, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Hotel Dieu, Paris, and at Heidelberg; commissioner in lunacy, Dec., 1863; vaccinator and health officer,

April, 1865; poor law guardian and medical officer, Jan., 1876; Government medical officer, April, 1877; member central board of commissioners in lunacy, 26th Sept., 1878; acting chief medical officer and president, general board of health, 22nd Nov., 1878; acting medical officer, immigration department, Jan., 1880; member general board of health, Jan., 1881; member of shipping commission, Mar., 1881; chairman of the committee to inquire into the increase of still birth, Mar., 1881.

VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G. (1875). (C.M.G. 1872).—Educated at London University College School and the Royal School of Mines; arrived in New Zealand, 1861; entered the provincial council of Otago, 1862, and was for several years a member of the provincial executive; returned to the New Zealand house of representatives in 1863; appointed colonial treasurer in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869; introduced the immigration and public works policy, 1870; held the offices of treasurer, commissioner of stamps and telegraphs, postmaster-general, and commissioner of customs in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869 to 1872; and of colonial treasurer and postmaster-general in Mr. Waterhouse's and Mr. Fox's ministries, 1872-3; premier (in conjunction with which he held the offices of colonial treasurer, postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, and minister for immigration), 1873-5; and again after his return from a mission to England, in 1876; agent-general for New Zealand, 1876 to 1881; treasurer, postmaster general, telegraph commissioner, and commissioner of customs in the Stout-Vogel ministry 1884-1887; had charge of arrangements in the colony for Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

VROOM, HENDRIK.—Clerk of customs, Gold Coast, April, 1872; first clerk, customs, Elmina, 1872; acted as clerk of court and interpreter, Sept., 1872; served throughout the Ashantee expedition in Wood's foot (medal); sub-collector of customs, Adjuja, May, 1874; promoted to customs, Quittah, Aug., 1874; transferred to the customs department, Winnebuh, July, 1877; district commissioner, Pram, 1st Jan., 1880; ditto Secondeo, Sept., 1886.

WACE, HERBERT.—Educated at Westminster School; Ceylon writer, 1873; assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1876; assistant government agent, 1886.

WACE, J. E.—Clerk, civil service salaries commission, Natal, 1883; sessional clerk, legislative council, 1882; usher, Sept., 1882.

WADE, ROBERT.—Acting keeper of the gaol, Sierra Leone, Oct., 1882; confirmed, Dec., 1882.

WALCOT, JOHN, C.P.—Entered navy, 1863; lieutenant, 1874; retired commander, 1883; captain of the South Australian gun vessel "Protector"; and senior officer South Australian naval forces.

✓ WALCOTT, ROBERT B., M.D.—Educated at Reading; graduated at the University of Paris as B.L. in 1838, and at the University of London as M.B. in 1845, and as M.D. in 1862; one of the public vaccinators of the Island of Barbados, 1850-3; one of the district medical attendants to the police force, July, 1854; as acting coroner for the district of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, May, 1855; confirmed; was one of the commissioners of census, 1861; is medical lecturer, &c., at Oodington college, and medical attendant of poor at St. Joseph's parish; holds commissions as surgeon to the 11th regiment of Barbados Militia, 1854, and as assistant surgeon to the regiment of Barbados yeomanry cavalry, 1860.

WALCOTT, SIR STEPHEN, K.C.M.G. (1877). (C.M.G. 1872).—Called to the bar, 1829, and practised at the chancery bar till 1835; in 1832

appointed one of the assistant commissioners for inquiry into the administration and practical operation of the poor laws in England and Wales, the district assigned to him being the six counties of North Wales; in 1835 accompanied the governor-general of Canada as civil or chief secretary to the colonial government, then in a most critical state and almost paralyzed, the house of assembly having for the two preceding years refused to vote any supplies, and the country drawing on to the rebellion which subsequently broke out; after the suppression of that rebellion he returned to England in 1838 with the governor-general; secretary to H.M. colonial land and emigration commission, and also to the South Australian colonization commission, March, 1840; second colonial land and emigration commissioner, July, 1860; sole commissioner, Jan., 1877. Retired April 1, 1878.

WALDRON, DERWENT HUTTON RYDER.—Educated at Kingston collegiate school, Jamaica, and Univ., Edin., M.B. and C.M. (1879); student of Lincoln's Inn, 1886; district medical officer, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Nov., 1879; assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, 26th Jan., 1881; acting medical officer of Lagos in 1882; was district commissioner of Quittah in 1885.

WALKEM, G. A., Q.C.—Attorney-general and chief commissioner of lands and works, British Columbia, Canada, 1874 to 1878; appointed to the bench of supreme court, British Columbia, 1882.

WALKER, CRITCHETT.—Entered the civil service of New South Wales as clerk in the legislative assembly, 26th Oct., 1866; appointed to colonial secretary's department, 10th Nov., 1858; private secretary to Premier, April, 1865; clerk of records, Nov., 1866; first clerk, 21st Jan., 1878; and principal under secretary, 7th April, 1879.

WALKER EDWARD NOEL, C.M.G. (1885).—Was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from Feb., 1862, and private secretary in same from May, 1866; and previously private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, from Nov., 1864; assistant government secretary and clerk of the court of policy and combined court, British Guiana, 26th February, 1867; acted as government secretary in British Guiana on several occasions; assistant colonial secretary, Jamaica, 4th May, 1874; colonial secretary, Jamaica, 6th June, 1883; ditto, Ceylon, 1887.

WALKER, COL. F. W. E. F., C.B. (1879), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1862; aide-de-camp to general, Mauritius, 1866-7; military secretary, Cape, 1878-8; served in South African wars, 1878-9; and in Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5.

WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F.—Commandant 1st Batt. Perak Sikhs.

WALKER, WILLIAM FROGGATT.—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

WALLINGTON, EDWARD WILLIAM, B.A.—Private secretary to governor, Fiji, 1883; to governor, New South Wales, 1885.

WALPOLE, C. G., M.A.—Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. Called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1873; went the eastern circuit; district judge, Cyprus, 1882.

WARD, EBENEZER.—Minister of agriculture and education in South Australia, 3rd June, 1875, to 25th Mar., 1876; and again from 6th June, 1876, to 26th Oct., 1877; has sat in the house of assembly since 1870; carried through parliament a measure for providing a liberal and comprehensive system of public instruction in that province;

chairman of committees, house of assembly, 1st July, 1884.

WARD, EDWARD GRANT. J.P., M.M.S.S.—Registrar-general, and chairman of land titles commissioners, New South Wales, 15th Dec., 1870.

WARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD WOLSTENHOLME, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.M.G., (1864.)—Deputy master of Royal Mint at Sydney, 26th April, 1863, chief officer of the Branch Mint, Melbourne, 1867; chief commissioner for railways in New South Wales, 1855; member of the legislative council (then the only house of legislature) in 1855; and member of the legislative chamber or upper house of legislature under responsible government in 1860; retired, Aug., 1877.

WARNER, C. W., C.B. (1859).—Lineally descended from Sir Thomas Warner, Knight, who, in 1623, founded the British Settlements in the West Indies. Educated at Eton; was attorney-general of Trinidad from 1844 to 1870.

WARNER, OLIVER W.—Sub-agent of immigration, Trinidad, 1st June, 1869; acting inspector of immigrants, Sept., 1871, to Dec., 1872; inspector of immigrants, 1st June, 1873; J.P., Mar., 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the immigrants in Grenada and the working of the immigration law in that colony," 24th Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; acting commissioner of the southern province, 16th June, 1880; Trinidad agent for emigration at Calcutta, 1881; acted as emigration agent for Fiji, Jamaica, and minor West Indies, April, 1882, to Aug., 1884.

WARREN, COLONEL SIR CHARLES, R.E., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., (1885), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G., (1878).—Was specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Griqualand West and the Cape Colony in 1876-7-8; lieutenant-colonel for distinguished service; administered the government of Griqualand West, 1879 to 1880; Egyptian campaign, 1882, knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services in bringing to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party; H.M. special commissioner in Bechuanaland, 1884-5, with local rank of major-general, commanding expedition; appointed to command the troops at Suakim with rank of major-general, and authority as governor-general, Red Sea littoral, 1886; commissioner of metropolitan police, 1886.

WARREN, COLONEL FALKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Born 1834; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed second lieutenant, Royal Artillery, 1852; captain, 1859; major, 1871; lieutenant-colonel, 1877; colonel, 1881. Served in Indian Mutiny campaigns, 1857, 1858, and 1859; Umbeyla campaign, 1862 and 1863; Bhootan campaign, 1865 and 1866. Six times mentioned in despatches; medals and four clasps. Assistant commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, July, 1878; commissioner, Limassol, 1st Oct., 1878; chief secretary to government, Cyprus, 1st Aug., 1879; member of executive and legislative councils.

WARTON, CHARLES NICHOLAS.—Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1861; M.P. for Bridport, 1880-5; attorney-general, West Australia, and member of executive and legislative councils, 1886.

WATERHOUSE, G. M.—Colonial secretary for South Australia from May, 1860, to Feb., 1861, and colonial secretary and premier from Oct., 1861, to July, 1863; premier of New Zealand from Oct., 1872, to Mar., 1873.

WATSON, F. S.—Colonial surgeon, St. Helena, 1882; late resident surgical officer, Charing Cross

Hospital, and assistant medical officer, Stookwell Hospital.

WATSON, F. W. A.—Clerk, Legislative Council, Natal, 1883.

WATSON, JAMES.—Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, 21st Dec., 1878, to 4th Jan., 1883.

WATSON, J. J.—Resident magistrate, Jansenville division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

WATSON, R.—Engineer-in-chief of railways, Victoria, Jan., 1878.

WATSON, REGINALD G.—Educated at Haileybury; cadet, Straits Settlements, 2nd Oct., 1883; private secretary to Sir C. C. Smith, 1884-5; attached to land office, Malacca, 1887.

WATT, REV. J.—Colonial chaplain of the Scot's Kirk, Kandy, Ceylon, 1866.

WATTS, HENRY.—Entered the Colonial Office, after examination, Mar., 1867; appointed a clerk of the Lower Division, 16th April, 1880.

WAUCHOPE, LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW GILBERT, C.M.G. (1880).—Of the Black Watch; served in the Ashanti expedition, 1873-74; the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and the Nile expedition 1884-5; British delegate appointed to inquire into the land claims of the Sultan of Turkey in Cyprus, 1879-80.

WAY, SAMUEL JAMES.—Chief justice, South Australia, 18th Mar., 1876; born 1836; called to the bar of South Australia, 1861; appointed a Queen's counsel, 1871; member of the central board of education, and member of the council of the university of Adelaide, 1874. Elected to the house of assembly, and appointed attorney-general, 1875; elected vice-chancellor of the university of Adelaide; administered the government of South Australia in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1883; chancellor of the University of Adelaide, 1883.

WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., M. and L.M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A. (Lond.).—Colonial surgeon, Western Australia, Aug., 1872; medical officer, Perth prison, April, 1876; is president of the medical board, superintendent of vaccination, and entered service in April, 1859, as medical officer, Swan district; was for sixteen years in the imperial medical service in charge of Guildford convict depot and out stations.

WEBBE, E. AUGUSTUS.—Clerk in the registrar's and provost marshal's office, Nevis, 28th Aug., 1875; clerk, treasury, of Montserrat, Aug., 1879; is treasury cashier and accountant.

WEBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Sessional clerk, legislative council, New South Wales, 1851; clerk, post office, 1854; assistant clerk, legislative assembly, 1860.

WEBB, G. H. F.—Puisne judge, Victoria, 1886.

WEBB, J. F.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Hoptown, Cape Colony, 1872; transferred to George, Oct., 1875; R.M., Uniondale, 1876; C.C. and R.M. Peddin, 1879; transferred to Aberdeen, Mar., 1881.

WEBB, J. H.—Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, 1847; is a justice of the peace; registrar of records of courts of ordinary and chancery, 1865; member of the legislative council, 1875; and acting colonial secretary of the Bahamas in 1879-80.

WEBB, SIDNEY JAMES, LL.B. (London).—Educated in Switzerland and Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 2nd Whewell scholar in international law and moral and political philosophy, Cambridge; Bacon Scholar, Gray's Inn; awarded a studentship for Roman Law and jurisprudence by the council of legal education, Trinity, 1883; awarded also the Barstow scholarship in jurisprudence and international law on the occasion of his call to the bar, Trinity term, 1885; entered civil service 2 December, 1878, as clerk (lower division) in the surveyor

general's department, War Office; appointed assistant surveyor of taxes after open competitive examination (Class 1), November, 1879; and 2nd class clerk in the Colonial Office, after open competition, 25th Mar., 1881.

WEBB, T. PROUT, of Lincoln's Inn.—Master of equity and lunacy, Victoria, Oct., 1884; commissioner of titles, June to Dec., 1885.

WEDDERBURN, W., Q.C.—Provincial secretary and receiver-general, province of New Brunswick, Canada; appointed a county court judge, 1882.

WEDGWOOD, E. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1860; promoted to 1st junior class, 1 Oct. 1866; assistant private secretary to Earl Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th December, 1868 to 5th July, 1870; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 6th July, 1870, till 30th September, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; 1st class clerk, 27th Aug., 1876.

WELD, SIR FREDERICK ALOYSIUS, G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1880), C.M.G. (1875).—Son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and of Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of 6th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, born 1823.—Educated at Stonyhurst and Freiburg (Switzerland); emigrated to New Zealand, 1843-4; member of the executive council in 1854; minister for native affairs in 1860; resigned in 1861; in 1864 was entrusted with the formation of a ministry; the policy he announced was accepted by Her Majesty's secretary of state, and favourably commented upon in both Houses of Parliament in England; resigned office in 1865. Mr. Weld was the first to explore some of the uninhabited districts of the Middle Islands; for reports of these expeditions, see New Zealand Government Gazette 1851, and Province of Nelson, 1855; is author of "Hints to intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand;" and of a paper on the Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa (Sandwich Islands) in 1855, and ascent of that mountain, (the Journal of the Royal Geological Society, London, 1856); also of "Notes on New Zealand Affairs," London, 1869; governor of Western Australia, April, 1869; governor Tasmania, Sep. 1874; governor of the Straits Settlements, 1880 to 1887.

WERE, JONATHAN BINNS, C.M.G. (1881).—Commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

WEST, WILLIAM WADE.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1879; private secretary to Lieut.-Governor, Dec., 1880, to Sept., 1881, and April, 1882, to May, 1883; ditto to governor, June to Aug., 1883; acting inspector of immigrants, July, 1883, to Jan., 1884; acting superintendent of prisons, April, 1886.

WESTBROOK, WALTER FRANCIS.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 5th Nov., 1880.

WESTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—1862, acted as deputy commissioner of police for 12 months; 1865, acted as deputy sheriff for 12 months; March, 1867, sheriff of Malacca; 1870, whilst in the office of sheriff performed the duties of police magistrate for twelve months.

WETMORE, A. R.—Attorney-general, New Brunswick, Sept., 1867; judge, supreme court of judicature of the province, May, 1870; also sole judge, court of divorce and matrimonial causes, Jan., 1881.

WHARTON, CHARLES.—Educated at Kingswood College, Lansdowne, and at Taunton College; 2nd clerk of customs, Accra, 1871, at Cape Coast, 1873; resigned, April, 1873; assistant pay and quartermaster, Gold Coast constabulary, May, 1877; acting pay and quartermaster in charge of entire department, July, 1880, and again, 1885-6.

WHEELWRIGHT, W. D.—Resident magistrate, Umvoti county, Natal, 18th March, 1880.

WHITAKER, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Has been a member of New Zealand legislature since 1845; was attorney-general when responsible government was established in 1854; has been since twice premier and four times attorney-general; member of the legislative council, 1883; again attorney-general, 1887.

WHITE, A. J.—Attorney-general, Nova Scotia.

WHITE, GEORGE THOMAS.—Appointed acting assistant - superintendent, penal settlement, British Guiana, April, 1879; acting-superintendent, Aug., 1881, to Jan., 1882, and again from April to Nov., 1882; justice of the peace, Oct., 1881.

WHITE, H.—District surgeon, Swellendam, Cape Colony, 1834-56; member of legislative council, 1869-78; member of executive council, 1874; treasurer-general, 1872-78.

WHITE, THOMAS.—Minister of interior, Canada, Aug., 1885.

WHITE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM.—Born in London, England, 6th Jan., 1830; clerk in G.P.O., London, 19th Feb, 1846; resigned 1st April, 1854; chief clerk in money order branch of post office department, Canada (on its establishment), 1st Dec., 1854; secretary of the department, 21st Jan., 1861, and a commissioner to inquire into the organization of the civil service, 16th June, 1880; author of a "Post Office Gazetteer" of the Dominion; and of the "Annals of Canada," published in the "Canadian Monthly;" is lieutenant-col. commanding 43rd battalion of Canadian militia; and a J.P.; commanded Canadian team to Wimbledon in 1884.

WHITEFOORD, JOHN.—Recorder and Commissioner, court of requests and bankruptcy, Launceston, Tasmania, 1st Jan., 1868.

WHITEHALL, W. H.—Clerk, executive committee, Barbados, Jan., 1882; acting police magistrate district B, 1883; acting junior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1884; and acting senior police magistrate, 1885.

WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM VALLANCE, K.C.M.G. (1880).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland, 30th of April, 1878 to 1884.

WHITMORE, COL. SIR GEORGE STODDART, K.C.M.G. (1882); C.M.G. (1869).—Formerly commandant of local forces and member of legislative council in New Zealand; was colonial secretary in Sir George Grey's administration, 1877-79.

WHITTON, J.—Engineer-in-chief of extension railways, New South Wales, 27th March, 1856.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered the royal navy, 1864; retired, July, 1873, and joined the Leeward Islands colonial yacht "Union;" district magistrate, Dominica, Nov., 1874; nominated member of legislative assembly, Mar., 1877; district magistrate and inspector of prisons, Antigua, Feb., 1878; acting president of Nevis, July to Dec., 1882; honorary commissioner for Antigua at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

WHYTE, J. W.—Solicitor to lands titles commissioners, Tasmania, 1883; recorder of titles; registrar of public trusts collector of stamp duties and deputy registrar of deeds, 1884.

WICKSTEED, GUSTAVUS WILLIAM, Q.C.—Law clerk of the house of commons of Canada;

assistant law clerk in the legislative assembly of Lower Canada; at the re-union of the two Canadas in 1841, was appointed law clerk of the legislative assembly of the re-united provinces; also head of the translation department; appointed to the same offices on the confederation of the two provinces as the Dominion of Canada in 1867; retired 1887.

WIER, R. S.—Chief clerk, customs department, British Honduras, 16th Nov., 1874.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Member of assembly, St. Kitts, March, 1866; notary public, August, 1866; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examiner in chancery, October, 1867; acting police magistrate and coroner for the Basseterre district in 1870 and 1872; acting attorney-general in 1870 and 1872; member of the executive council, October, 1870; visiting justice of the gaol, April, 1872; nominated member of the legislative assembly, May, 1873; acting district magistrate for District C., May, 1874; confirmed, 1877; official member legislative council, Jan., 1879; now magistrate and coroner, district C; acting president, May, 1885, to Mar., 1886, and again, July, 1886.

WILHELM, J. N. C.—Assistant printer, Gambia, April, 1880; 2nd landing waiter, customs department, Oct., 1884.

WILKINS, WILLIAM.—Under secretary, department of public instruction, New South Wales, 1st May, 1880.

WILKINSON, JOSEPH BAYLEY.—Educated at King's College, London; appointed acting magistrate, Barbuda, February 3, 1871; and resident magistrate for Barbuda, December 28, 1871.

WILLCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher, Ridge-way district national schools; Queen's scholar, Dec., 1853; gained a government certificate, 1855; fourth government schoolmaster, Bermuda, 1856; principal master, 1867; second master, central school, Hong Kong, Dec., 1862; appraiser of supreme court, 6th July, 1869; head master of police schools, Oct., 1869; deputy sheriff of the colony, Sept., 1870; sheriff, Jan., 1874; superintendent, training institution, British Guiana, Jan., 1877; acting inspector of schools, June, 1877; acting second master, Queen's College, Oct., 1881; acting accountant, registrar's office, Mar., 1883; secretary to poor law board and inspector of poor, Jan., 1886.

WILLIAMS, ALFRED DAWSON, M.B. (1870), L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Medical officer, British Guiana, 1878; district ditto, 1879; medical inspector, 1887.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY.—Writer, crown lands office, Western Australia, 1879; second clerk, 1881; clerk, governor's office, 1883; acted as private secretary to Sir Frederick Broome, K.C.M.G., in 1883 and 1884; clerk to the executive council, May, 1884.

WILLIAMS, C. RIBY.—Supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1884; on special mission to Aquamoo and Crepee, 1886; district commissioner, 1887.

WILLIAMS, FREDERIC CONDÉ.—A graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1868; called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1873, and practised upon the Midland Circuit; appointed a district court judge, Jamaica, May, 1876; puisne judge, Natal, 1881; puisne judge, and member of the civil service commission of Mauritius, 1883.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; writer to the government of Ceylon, 1861; commissioner of requests and police magistrate at Point Pedro, Jan., 1865; assistant government agent, Kandy, and acting district judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; assistant government

agent, Mátalé, Sept., 1869; acting ditto, June, 1873; acting inspector - general of prisons, 1874-5; assistant agent, Hambantota, 1878; acting government agent, N.W.P., 1884; principal collector of customs, 1886.

WILLIAMS, H.—Puisne judge, Victoria, 1881.

WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER.—Messenger and copyist, secretariat, Lagos, Dec., 1871; clerk and keeper of debtors prison, June, 1875; 2nd clerk in the governor's office, Gold Coast, Dec., 1875; chief clerk, June, 1877; accompanied the late Governor Young as special interpreter during the cession of the Jakri and Ogbo territories, 1884; clerk, legislative council, May, 1886.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Crown solicitor, New South Wales, 1st June, 1859.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA STRANGE, M.A., L.L.M.—Born 1837; educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; first class in law tripos, 1858; junior optime and chancellor's legal studies medallist, 1859; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1859; district land registrar, Canterbury, New Zealand, 1871; registrar-general of land under the Land Transfer Act, 1879; puisne judge, supreme court, Mar., 1876.

WILLIAMS, M. J.—Clerk and Indian interpreter to R. M., Lower Tugela Division, Natal, 10th Aug., 1877.

WILLIAMS, W. R.—Medical officer, district C, Dominica, Jan., 1881.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1882)—Educated at Westminster, and sometime student of Christchurch, Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and goes the north-eastern circuit; one of the royal commissioners who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius; served for more than two years in Fiji without remuneration as chairman of the commission for settling titles to land; and was member of the executive and legislative councils, 1879-81.

WILLIS, HAMPDEN, C.M.G. (1886).—Entered the Cape civil service, May, 1855; confidential clerk to the governor and high commissioner, 1856; clerk to the executive council, 1867; acting under colonial secretary, 1873; was also assistant private secretary to the governor of New Zealand, 1861-62; acting under colonial secretary, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880; under colonial secretary, 1st July, 1882.

WILMOT, A.—Postmaster of Port Elizabeth, 1859.

WILMOT, ROBERT DUNCAN.—Born at Fredericton, N.B., 16th Oct., 1809; was a member of executive council, N.B., from 1851 to 1854, from 1856 to 1857; and again in his own government from 1866 until the union; held office of surveyor-general from 1851 to 1854; and that of provincial secretary from 1856 to 1857; was mayor of St. John, 1849; a delegate to confederate council of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the colonial conference for the union of the B.N.A. colonies, London, 1866-7; commissioner on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1875; sat for St. John (city and county), in New Brunswick assembly, from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; Lieut.-governor, New Brunswick, 1880 to 1885.

WILSON, A.—Engineer in charge of ports and harbours, and immigration agent, Victoria, July, 1882.

WILSON, SIR ADAM, KNT. BACHEL. (1887).—Puisne judge, Queen's bench, Ontario, 1863; chief

justice common pleas, 1878; ditto, Queen's bench, 1884.

WILSON, DAVID.—Passed civil service commissioners' examination in April, 1866; clerk, national debt office, London, 1866; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 1861 to 1866; commissioner to inquire into and report upon the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick, 1862; adjutant, 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; captain and adjutant at the camp of instruction, New Brunswick, in 1865 and 1866; major of the Saint John volunteer militia, when on service on the American frontier in 1866. Was private secretary to Sir A. H. Gordon, governor of Trinidad, and to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator, June to Sept., 1869; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, June, 1869; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district of St. George, June, 1870; acting stipendiary magistrate of Port of Spain and western district of St. George, Sept., 1873, to Sept., 1874; acting colonial secretary, April, 1875, to June, 1876; acting sub-intendant of crown lands, 5th June, 1878; commissioner of the northern province and sub-intendant of crown lands, 1st Oct., 1878; acting colonial secretary, July to Dec., 1885, and May to July, 1886. Administered the government, Oct., 1885.

WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, KNT. BACH. (1875).—M.P. for Portsmouth, 1886; deputy lieutenant for Middlesex. Knighted for his munificent gift of £30,000 to the university of Melbourne and other acts of beneficence; has been a member of the legislative assembly and legislative council of Victoria.

WILSON, T.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the general post office, 11 April, 1882; transferred to the colonial office, 1 Dec., 1883.

WILSON, T. R.—Clerk to commissioner of Crown lands, co. of Bourke, Victoria, 1st Dec., 1852; chief clerk, medical department, 29th Mar., 1855; secretary to central board of health, 1st Aug., 1865; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, 1st Jan., 1881; under secretary Victoria, 15th Oct., 1881; J.P., 26th Feb., 1883.

✓ **WILSON, WILLIAM, M.D., Q.C.**—Law clerk, house of commons of Canada; was assistant ditto 1871 to 1887, when he was created Q.C., and appointed to his present office; is also head of the transaction branch; a commissioner for revising and consolidating the statutes of Canada from 1883 to 1887.

WINDEYER, WILLIAM CHARLES.—Barrister, New South Wales, 1857; crown prosecutor, 1859; elected to legislative assembly, 1859; solicitor-general, 1870; puisne judge and judge of divorce and matrimonial causes court, 11 Aug., 1879; was vice-chancellor, Sydney university, 1884-87.

WINDHAM, ASHE SMITH.—Educated at the diocesan college, Cape Town; graduated university of the Cape, 1881; clerk and registrar, special commissioner for Zulu affairs, 21st April, 1882; clerk, executive council, Natal, Oct., 1885; secretary and accountant to resident commissioner, Zulu reserve, Dec., 1885.

WINDSOR, W. H.—Assistant colonial treasurer, Tasmania, 8 July, 1873.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD.—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; appointed assistant under secretary of state for the colonies, 19th July, 1878.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads,

Dominica, Mar., 1874; inspector of roads and ranger of crown lands, Sept., 1882.

WINTER, GEORGE.—Served in the 95th foot in the Crimea (medal and clasp and Turkish medal) and in the Indian mutiny; goods inspector Mauritius railways, 1865.

WINTER, J. S.—Speaker, house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1877-8; member, executive council, Feb., 1879; solicitor-general, Oct., 1882; attorney-general, 1886; agent for Newfoundland at fishery conference, Washington, 1887.

WISDOM, SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Attorney-general, New South Wales, 18th Aug., 1879, to 4th Jan., 1883; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

WISE, ALFRED GASCOYNE, LL.B.—Educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, Jan., 1878; clerk to the chief justice at Hong Kong, 1882 (resigned, 1883); police magistrate, Jan., 1884; acting registrar of the supreme court; official trustee, registrar of companies, and land officer, Mar., 1885.

WODEHOUSE, THE HON. ARMIN.—Second son of the Earl of Kimberley, born 1860; appointed assistant secretary (unpaid) to the Earl of Kimberley, Nov., 1881; in same capacity at the India Office, 17th Dec., 1882, to June, 1885; first private secretary at the India Office, Feb. to Aug., 1886.

WODEHOUSE, H. E., C.M.G. (1886).—Hong Kong cadet, 1867; student interpreter, 1869; superintendent of Chinese police, 1872; assistant colonial secretary and auditor, and clerk of councils, 1875; 1st Mar., 1877, acting colonial secretary; police magistrate and coroner, 1881; in 1885 honorary secretary to the local commission in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

WOLFE, MAJ.-GEN.—Served in India with the 39th regt.; 1st lieutenant without purchase 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; commanded for some time the dépôt at Chatham, and acted as adjt., provisional battalion; exchanged as captain into the 2nd Queen's royal regiment; served as acting judge advocate-general; was present at the capture of the Taku forts and surrender of Peking (medal and two clasps); commanded the troops in Cork harbour; was staff officer of pensioners successively at Northampton, Sheffield, Plymouth, and northern division, London; retired June, 1881; assistant commissioner, Basutoland, July, 1884, to Dec., 1886.

WOLFF, RT. HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878); K.C.B. (1879); (K.C.M.G., 1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached 1852, to Her Majesty's legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as acting chargé d'affaires; was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and, with Lord Westmoreland, accompanied the king on part of his progress through the kingdom; was appointed by royal decree a knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, but was not allowed to accept the decoration; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb., 1858, secretary of state for foreign affairs; in Nov., private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, secretary of state for the colonies; C.M.G. in April, 1859, and appointed to the honorary office of king of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; public secretary to the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, June, 1859; in the same year a member of a commission presided over by the lord high commissioner to inquire into the state of public departments; in 1860, was named

member of a commission to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian government at the international statistical congress held in London in 1860; was appointed, 1861, by the Ionian government, vice-president of a commission to organize, in 1862, an exhibition of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year member of a commission to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating the system of public instruction in the Ionian Islands; was commissioner for the Ionian Islands at the International Exhibition of 1862; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christ Church, in the general election, 1868, but was elected for that borough in the general election of 1874; appointed in 1878 to be Her Majesty's commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin; sat as member for Portsmouth, 1880 to 1885; sworn a privy councillor, June 24, 1885; was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Sultan on a special mission, with particular reference to the affairs of Egypt, 3rd Aug., 1886; high commissioner in Egypt, Nov. 2, 1885-87.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clerk to the registrar of the supreme court, Natal, 5th Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registrar; second clerk, registrar of deeds office, Feb., 1876; clerk, resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, city division, 25th May, 1881.

WOLSELEY, 1st Viscount (created 1885), GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, K.C.M.G. (1870), G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. (1874), G.C.B. (1880), Baron (1882), K.P. (1885).—Entered the army as ensign, Mar., 1852; captain, Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, Mar., 1858; lieutenant-colonel in the army, April, 1859; colonel, June, 1865; major-general, 1874; lieutenant-general, April, 1878; general, 3rd June, 1879; served with the 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, in which he was severely wounded, and for which he received a medal; served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th light infantry, and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, and numerous actions in Oudh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel; in 1860, served in China on the staff of the quartermaster-general throughout the Chinese campaign of that year, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; deputy quartermaster-general in Canada, Oct., 1867; assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, 1871; appointed for special service on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, Aug., 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-general by Her Majesty; and inspector-general of auxiliary forces, 1st April, 1874. Specially appointed to administer temporarily the Government of Natal, Feb., 1875, till Sept., 1875; acted as vice-president of the London South African conference, Aug., 1876; appointed a member of the Indian council, 1876; appointed administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's high commissioner and commander-in-chief, 12th July, 1878; governor and commander-in-chief, Natal, and of the Transvaal, and commander of the forces in South Africa, May, 1879, and Her Majesty's high commissioner

or South Eastern Africa; quartermaster-general, 27th April, 1880; adjutant-general, 14th March, 1882; commanded the forces in Egypt, with the temporary rank of general, in 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a peerage; and from the Khedive of Egypt the Grand Order of the Osmanieh; promoted to general, 1882; commanded the Nile Expedition and other operations in Egypt and the Soudan for the relief of General Gordon 1884-5; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; was raised to the rank of viscount, and made K.P.; is author of "the Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service."

WOOD, HARRIS.—Under secretary for mines, New South Wales, 1 Sept., 1874.

WOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the navy 1852, and the army 1855; served in the Crimea; received the V.C. for his gallantry in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles; administered the government of Natal from Feb. to Dec., 1881; commanded the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and was a member of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881, but dissented from the report; commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, in Egypt, 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; appointed by the Khedive to the command of the Egyptian troops, 1883; served in the Nile Expedition, 1884; commander of the eastern district, 1886.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879); (K.C.M.G. 1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish government, and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Acre; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, 8th October, 1834, and consul at Damascus, 15th May, 1841; has obtained Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the Nishan Iftihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acre; agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, 30th August, 1855; and was made a C.B., 13th October, 1865; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consideration of the considerable service which he for a long time rendered in connection with the Maltese immigrants introduced into Tunis; negotiated a commercial treaty with Tunis, and a convention enabling Maltese to hold real property there.

WOOD, THOMAS LETT.—Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated M.A., 1846; practised as a special pleader, from 1846 to 1851; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1851; acted as attorney-general of Vancouver Island, from 1864 to 1866, when that colony was incorporated with British Columbia; afterwards as solicitor-general of British Columbia, until the abolition of that office in 1867; was a member of the legislative council of British Columbia from 1866 to 1870; chief justice, Bermuda, 1871; judge of the supreme court, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877.

WOODBURN-HERON, DR. A.—District medical officer, Jamaica, July, 1881, to Jan., 1884; assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, Oct., 1885.

WOODCOCK, JAMES SAMUEL.—Junior clerk,

president's office, Dominica, Aug., 1882; chief clerk, April, 1883; clerk, executive council, Sept., 1883.

WOODLOCK, A.—Government medical officer, Trinidad, 1876; appointed to Couva district, 1883.

WOODS, E. J.—Architect in chief and engineer of railways, harbours, and jetties, South Australia, 23 Jan., 1878.

WOOLHOUSE, E. G.—Inspector and paymaster, Gold Coast armed police, Oct., 1873; served in the Ashantee war, 1873-4 (medal); acting assistant collector and treasurer, Cape Coast, June to Oct., 1875; in charge of district chest, Accra, April, 1883, to May 9; acting assistant collector and treasurer, Lagos, May to Oct., 1883; acting collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, May, 1884 (member of executive and legislative councils) to May, 1885; assistant collector and treasurer, May, 1885; acting colonial secretary, Lagos, Feb., 1886 (member of executive and legislative councils); treasurer and *ex officio* manager of the colonial savings bank, 1886.

WORALL, JOSEPH.—Sub-collector of taxes, Tobago, 31st Jan., 1871; second revenue officer, 9th Oct., 1871; deputy-treasurer, comptroller of customs, registrar of shipping and seamen, 28th June, 1874; acting treasurer, &c., 28th Sept., 1874, to 1st May, 1875; notary public, 15th Oct., 1877; colonial revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths for the Island of Carriacou, in the government of Grenada, Jan., 1878; chief examining officer, Gold Coast Colony, Jan., 1880; acting assistant collector and treasurer, Lagos, Jan. to May, 1883, and April to Nov., 1884; acting collector and treasurer, Feb., 1886; acting collector of customs and district commissioner, June, to Oct., 1886.

WORTHINGTON, G. E.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb., 1859; commissioner of requests and police magistrate Chavakachéri, Feb., 1861; assistant at Trincomalee to the government agent of the Eastern province, Aug., 1865; assistant government agent, Kégalla, Nov., 1865; district judge, commissioner of court of requests, and police magistrate, Batticaloa, April, 1871; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; acting district judge, Jaffna, 1878; ditto, Galle, 1878; acting agent, Batticaloa, 1879; acting district judge, additional commissioner of court of requests, police magistrate, &c., Kalutara, Dec., 1881; confirmed Dec., 1883; registrar-general for the island, and fiscal, western province, Jan., 1884; district judge, &c., Jaffna, Jan., 1885.

WRAGG, W. T.—Obtained an open classical exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford, April, 1863, and an open classical scholarship at Worcester College, May, 1863; graduated with first-class honours, B.A., 1867; elected librarian of Worcester College, October, 1865 (to June, 1867); became a member of the Inner Temple, April, 1866; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1st Jan., 1868; acting commissioner of requests, Harrispattn, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the director of the public instruction during the absence of the director, Mar., 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, July, 1869; police magistrate, Panwila, 1869; police magistrate of Gampela, Pussellawa, and Nawalapitiya, 1871; district judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1879; acting district judge, Kurunegala, June, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879; puisne judge, Natal, 1883.

WRAY, CECIL.—Member Geologists Association and Society of Telegraph Engineers; entered public works department, Perak government service, Oct., 1881; acting chief clerk of treasury, May,

1882; assistant to magistrate and collector, Kinta district, Nov., 1882; collector and magistrate, Baling, Padang district, 1886.

WRAY, CHARLES JAMES HILL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Surgeon, immigration service, Queensland, 1876; health officer, Brisbane, 1879; also secretary to central board of health, 1884.

WRAY, GEORGE.—Educated at Haileybury; cadet, Straits Settlements 23rd Nov., 1881; passed in Chinese, Jan., 1885; acting assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore, and J.P., Jan., 1885; sent to Malacca in April and May, 1885, to settle disputes between and to register secret societies; sent to Penang, Dec., 1885, on special duty in connection with suppression of gambling; magistrate, collector of land revenue, coroner, and assistant protector of Chinese, province Wellesley, Feb., 1886.

WRAY, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, R.E., C.M.G., 1879.—Second lieutenant, R.E., Dec., 20, 1843; lieutenant, April 1, 1846, and captain, Feb. 17th, 1854; was employed in Western Australia, under the colonial office, in connection with the convict service, from Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; was acting comptroller-general of convicts from February, 1856, till January, 1858; was appointed, December 15th, 1859, British commissioner for marking the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras as defined by the convention of April 30th, 1859, and was employed under the foreign office until 31st July, 1861, was sent on special service to Japan as commanding royal engineer, under the vice-admiral commander-in-chief, in Dec., 1863, and was present in the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki in Sept., 1864, for which he received the brevet rank of major; lieutenant-colonel, July 6th, 1867; colonel, 6th July, 1872, and colonel in the corps of royal engineers, Feb., 27, 1876; commanding royal engineer at Malta from Aug., 1874, to May, 1879, during the latter part of which period the works for the drainage of the fortified cities were begun and carried on under his superintendence. Commanding Royal Engineer, Ireland, June, 1879, to April, 1882; major-general, April, 1882; lieutenant-governor and commanding the troops, Jersey, Oct., 1883 to 1887.

WRAY, LEONARD, jun.—Elected member, telegraph engineers, 1877; member, Photographic Society, London, 1872; member, Straits Royal Asiatic Society, 1884; entered public works department, Perak government service, 13th June, 1881; superintendent, Government Hill Garden, Larut, 1st Jan., 1882; and curator, Perak state museum, 1st Jan., 1883.

WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY THOMAS, KNT., 1883.—Educated in France, and at Trinity College, Dublin; was a member of the old Norfolk circuit, and so practised up to the time when the circuit was abolished under the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875. 1876, appointed to act as deputy county court judge for the metropolitan districts of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford; 12 Nov., 1877, second puisne judge, Mauritius; 4 June, 1878, procureur and advocate-general; received, Nov., 1879, the thanks of the unofficial members of the legislative council for his public services in connection with the introduction of the labour law, and the reform of the judicial administration of the colony; chief justice, Western Australia, 1880. Represented colony at the inter-colonial conference of the Australian colonies, held at Sydney, 1881; chief justice of Fiji and chief judicial commissioner of the Western Pacific, Oct., 1882-3; administered the government of Western

Australia from Feb. to June, 1883; acted for some time as judge, supreme court of Tasmania.

WRIGHT, F. A.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, Jan., 1883; minister for public works, May, 1883; secretary for mines, Oct., 1885, to Nov., 1885.

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON.—Queen's college, Oxford; B.A., 1875; Denyer theological schol.; Kennicott Hebrew schol., 1876; Houghton Syriac prize; Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew schol., 1877; M.A., 1878; appointed head-master government central school, Hong Kong, Nov., 1881; acting inspector of schools, Feb. to Dec., 1883; author "Critical Translation Book of Job."

WRIGHT, J. ARTHUR, C.E., M.I.C.E., C.E.I., director of public works, engineer in chief and commissioner of railways, Western Australia; is a J.P. and member of the executive and legislative councils.

WRIGHT, GEORGE SPELLER, J.P.—Clerk in various departments, South Australian government service, since Sept., 1863; secretary to marine board, July, 1874; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, Jan., 1877; acting under secretary and gov. statist, Sept., 1880; secretary to commissioner of crown lands, Mar., 1882.

WRIGHT, JOHN MACE.—Clerk to R.M., Mafeking, Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885.

WRIGHT, PHILLIP B.—Educated at Cheltenham Coll.; 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's office, British Honduras, Mar., 1885; acting private secretary and clerk of councils, April, 1886; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1887.

WRIGHT, R. T.—Inspector of police British Guiana, 24th Mar., 1883; inspector of police, protector of immigrants, and secretary to the board of health, Grenada, 28th April, 1885.

WRIGHT, SYDNEY H.—Clerk in general, post office, Western Australia, Jan., 1880; 3rd clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1883; acting secretary to Board of Immigration, Dec., 1883, to Feb., 1884; assistant-registrar, colonial secretary's office, 1885; clerk to magistrates, postmaster, &c., Cambridge Gulf, 1886.

WRIGHT, W.—Resident magistrate, Stutterheim division, Cape Colony, 1 Jan., 1880.

WRIXON, HENRY JOHN.—Attorney-general, Victoria, Feb., 1886.

WURTELE, J. S. C.—Treasurer of province of Quebec, Canada, 1882-3; speaker Quebec legislative assembly, 1884 to 1886; judge of the superior court, 1886; officer of the legion of honour, 1882.

WYKE, THE REV. HON. SIR CHARLES LENNOX, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.B.—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, 1867; transferred to Lisbon, 1881; retired, 1884; sworn of Her Majesty's privy council 6th Feb., 1886.

WYLDE, ALFRED CARRINGTON.—C.C. and R.M. Port Elizabeth division, Cape Colony, September, 1871; was clerk to the chief justice, 1845 to 1851; clerk of the peace for Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, &c., 1851 to 1864; C.C. and R.M. Mossel Bay, 1864 to 1869; C.C. and R.M. Swellendam, 1869 to 1871.

WYLDE-BROWNE, HARRY, M.A.—Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1856, and M.A. 1875; clerk of the court of

the resident magistrate of the Lower Unkomanz division, Natal, 1861, and justice of the peace for that division, 1862; second clerk, audit office, 1872, and acting first clerk, 1876; first clerk, Oct., 1881; controller of arms and ammunitions, and J.P. for the colony, 1884.

WYLDE, JOHN F.—Treasurer, Dominica, and member of legislative assembly, 1873; casual receiver and ordnance commissioner, 1873; acted as president, Aug. to Dec., 1876; member of executive council, 1877; treasurer and protector of immigrants, Nevis, March, 1878; member of executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; treasurer and registrar of shipping, Antigua, June, 1879; member of the executive and legislative councils; acting auditor, Leeward Islands, July to Nov., 1882, and April to Sept., 1885.

XUEREB, L., LL.D.—Judge of Court of Appeal, Malta, 2 Nov., 1880.

YARDLEY, SAMUEL.—Acting-secretary Victorian government agency from its establishment in Dec., 1868, until Mar., 1879, when he resigned; secretary of the New South Wales government agency, London, 1st April, 1879.

YOUL, JAMES ARNELL, C.M.G. (1874).—An old and respected Australian colonist, who, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers in Tasmania, and also made the first shipment of salmon ova to Otago, New Zealand. Received a vote of thanks from the provincial government, accompanied by a handsome silver vase. Political agent for Tasmania, 1861-3; was seven years hon. secretary and treasurer to the Australian Association, which succeeded in prevailing on the Imperial government to establish a mail service to Australia, *via* Red Sea, and in getting the Australian sovereign made legal tender throughout the British dominions.

YOUNG, CAPTAIN ARTHUR H.—Late 27th Inniskillings; educated at Edinburgh Academy, Rugby, and Sandhurst; local commandant, military police, Kyrenia, Aug., 1878; assistant-commissioner, Paphos, Nov., 1878; commissioner, Paphos, Sept., 1879; ditto, Famagusta, Jan., 1882.

YOUNG, C.—Minister of water supply and agriculture, Victoria, 9 July, 1881.

YOUNG, JAMES JUDSON.—Extra clerk, department of the accountant-general of the navy, Feb., 1856, to Mar., 1857; clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, British Columbia, Jan. 1860; also acted as private secretary to Sir J. Douglas from Sept., 1861, to the date of his retirement in 1864; deputy clerk, executive council, British Columbia, 2nd June, 1876; now deputy minister of Finance.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—Educated at Charter house; clerk in government secretary's office, British Guiana, Jan., 1876; private secretary to administrator of the government, Mar., to Aug., 1877; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April to Dec., 1879; private secretary to the administrator of government of Trinidad, 1880; private secretary to lieutenant-governor of British Guiana, Dec., 1881, to May, 1882; senior clerk in charge of despatches, 1882; private secretary to governor, Gold Coast Colony, and clerk, legislative council, June, 1884; resumed duty, British Guiana, 1885.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

The following Index contains a reference to nearly every locality mentioned in the work. Particulars will usually be found in the account of each Colony of its area, climate, political constitution, currency and banking, customs tariff, defences, education, finances, history, imports and exports, industries, inhabitants, means of communication, population, public debt, revenue and expenditure, shipping, situation, statistics, towns, trade, list of former administrators, and the names and salaries of the present establishment.

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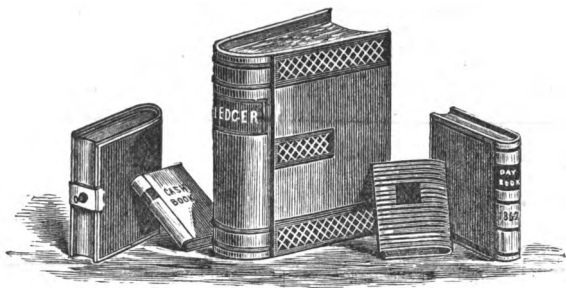
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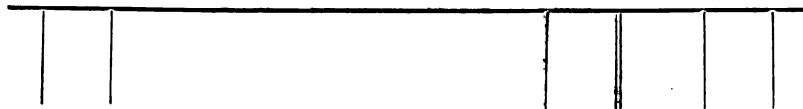
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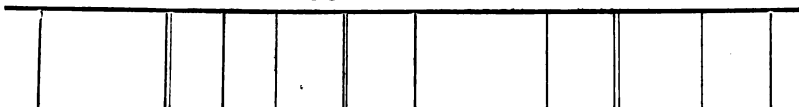
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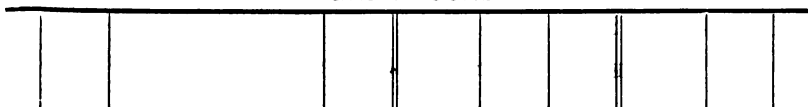
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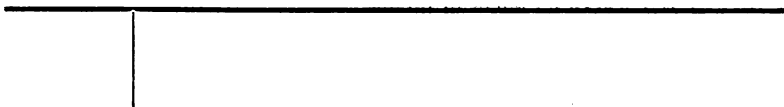


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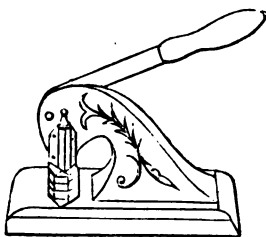
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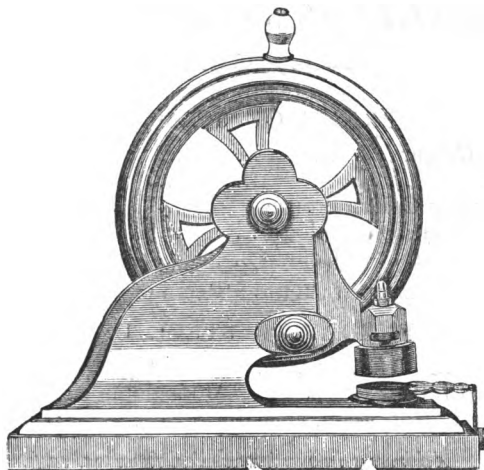
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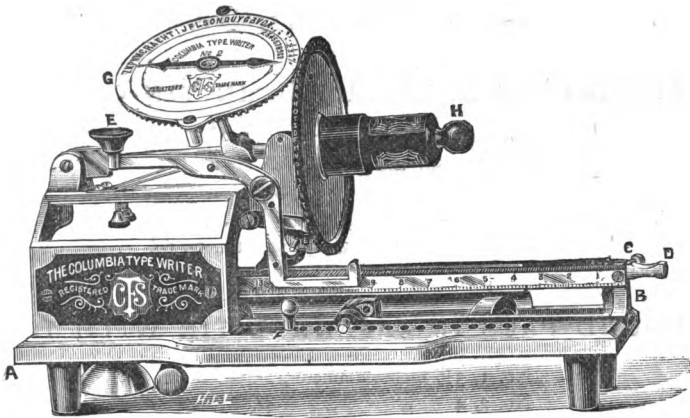
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

59, PALL MALL

(OPPOSITE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE).

59, Pall Mall, London.

THE IMPROVED COLUMBIA TYPE WRITER.



ONE THIRD ITS ACTUAL SIZE.

Advantages over the Pen:

RAPIDITY, LEGIBILITY, EASE, ECONOMY.

Advantages of this Type Writer over all other Machines:

Speed.—Is capable of writing at double the speed of any other Portable Machine.

Simplicity.—Is the perfection of simplicity and effectiveness.

Completeness.—Contains the English Alphabet in Upper and Lower Case Letters, Numerals, Business Signs, Punctuation Marks and Fractions. It can also be fitted with German Old Style Type or for the French language. Corrections and alterations can be easily made, and it is the only Machine on which the writing is visible all the time, or allowing the correct space for each letter; this, combined with printing directly from a solid metal wheel, renders the work equal to book print.

Paper.—Any size and any quality may be written on, from a Thin Post Card or Envelope to a sheet of Foolscap.

Appearance.—Is Electro-plated throughout, and stands on rubber cushions (not affected by heat).

The IMPROVED COLUMBIA TYPE WRITER, Printing Upper and Lower Case, Price £6 6s. 0d. nett, complete with Can of Ink, in Handsome Polished Solid Oak or Mahogany Box, with Handle, Lock and Key.

Full Directions sent with each Type Writer.

THE BEST AND YET THE CHEAPEST TYPE WRITER IN THE MARKET.

59, Pall Mall, London.

HAND DATING STAMPS.

Any design of arrangement or size, with 53 fittings for dating any number of years, £2 5s.
Same description of stamp, 33 figures, 18s.

MAHOGANY BOX, WITH PAD IN TIN CASE, INK AND BRUSH.

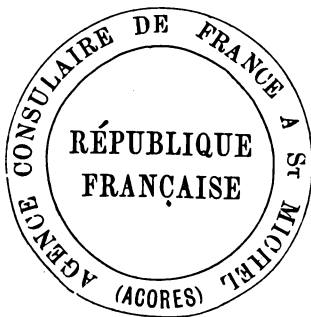
- No. 1, To hold stamp, $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, 8s.
No. 2, „ „ 9×4 , no tin, 6s.
No. 3, „ „ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$, sliding lid, 4s.
No. 4, „ „ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$, japanned tin, 7s. 6d.

ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.

- No. 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.
No. 2, 4 „ „ 4s. „
No. 3, 5 „ „ 5s. „

BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS,

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or
Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.



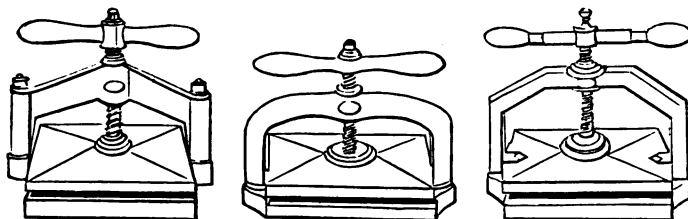
59, Pall Mall, London.

PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK—BLACK AND BLUE.

No. 1 size, Capped and Corked	...	...	per bottle,	2s.	per dozen,	18s.
No. 2 " " " "	...	...	"	1s. 6d.	"	15s.
No. 3 " Corked and Sealed	...	...	"	1s.	"	10s.
No. 4 " " "	...	...	"	9d.	"	8s.
No. 5 " " "	...	...	"		"	6s.

MAUVE, VIOLET, CRIMSON, AND RED.

No. 1, 2s. 6d. No. 2, 4s. No. 3, 2s. No. 4, 1s. 6d.

SUPERIOR COPYING PRESSES.

HARRISON & SONS beg to announce a considerable reduction in the Prices of their celebrated Copying Presses. The following is an amended List, subject to future fluctuations :—

	Size.	Cast Beams. £ s. d.	Cast Beams and Brass Balls.	Wrought Iron Beams.	Wrought Iron Beams and Brass Balls.
Large Quarto	...	1 2 6			
Do.	9½ by 11½	1 7 6			
Do.	10 " 12	1 18 0			
Do. strong ...	10 " 12	2 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Do. extra strong...	10 " 12	2 15 6	3 5 0	3 11 0	4 5 6
Foolscap	10 " 15	3 6 0			
Do. extra strong...	10 " 15	3 18 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	6 1 6
Folio	12 " 18	4 15 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 12 0

**STANDS OR TABLES FOR COPYING PRESSES.**

	£ s. d.
Polished Birch Stand for Quarto Press, with two drawers	1 0 0
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand, with two drawers	1 18 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand, ditto and flaps	2 2 0
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Foolscap Press, with two drawers	2 2 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Foolscap Press, ditto and flaps	2 8 6
Polished Oak or Mahogany Stand for Folio Press, with three drawers and flaps	3 10 0

59, Pall Mall, London.

VAN ANDEN'S PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

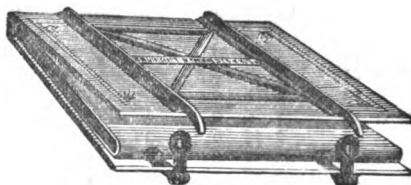


Its extreme portability renders it highly useful to Architects, Solicitors, Artists, and Professional Men generally. The Copy is taken by being placed in the Book and rolled round the cylinder.

							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto Size, with Copying Book complete	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	0
Ditto with Inkstand	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0
Foolscap, with Copying Book complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto with Inkstand	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

This Press occupies little space beyond the Copying Book; the two metal clasps have merely to be forced into their position to take the Copy.



							<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Octavo, with Copying Book, 400 leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Quarto, ,, ,, 500 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6
Foolscap, ,, ,, 500 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0

COPYING BOOKS.

CREAM WOVE PAPER, PAGED AND INDEXED.

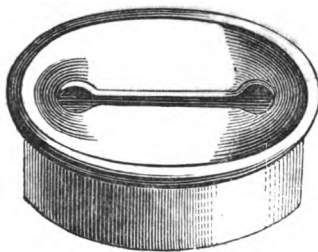
HALF-BOUND RED BASIL.								Each.	Per Dozen.			
								<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
500 leaves, Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	2	2	0
750	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	2	16	0
1,000	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	3	12	0
500	„	Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	3	3	0
750	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	4	4	0
1,000	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	5	5	0

59, Pall Mall, London.

COPYING PAPER.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Drying Paper	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	8

NEW WATER WELL



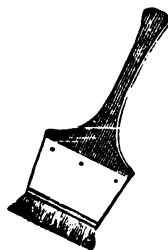
Small ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Large ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. each.

This Water Well is neat and light, and answers every purpose.

COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEL HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 each.
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 „
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 „
3½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 „
4-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 „

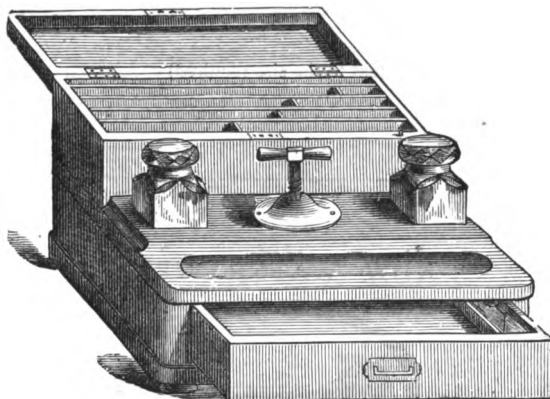


COPYING INK.

Half Pints, 1s. ; Pints, 1s. 6d. ; Quarts, 3s. ; Half-Gallons, 5s. ; Gallons, 10s.

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND,

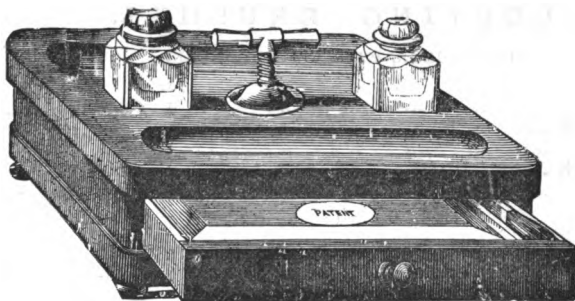
WITH STATIONERY CASE.

Entirely Novel, Perfect, and Durable.

This useful novelty, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

	Foolscap.	Quarto.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, with Patent Lock and two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps	6 6 0	5 10 0
In Black Wood ditto ditto	5 10 0	5 0 0
With Copying Book Complete.		

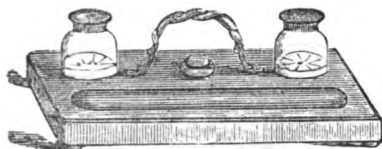
REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND.



	Foolscap.	Quarto.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps	3 12 6	2 18 6
In Black Wood ditto ditto	3 5 0	2 12 6
With Copying Book Complete.		

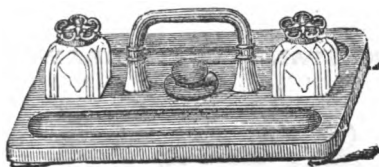
59, Pall Mall London.

INK STANDS.

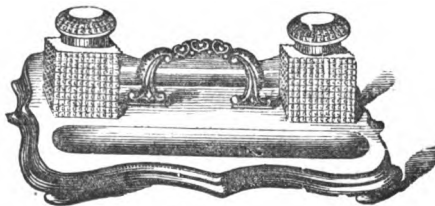


					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand	10 by 5,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Plain Inks,	Wood Caps	5	0
Ditto	ditto	„	2 Fluted Inks,	„	5	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	9½ by 5¾,	Wood Handle,	2 Plain Inks,	„	4	0
Ditto	10½ „ 6½,	„	2 „	„	5	0
Ditto	11½ „ 7½,	„	2 „	„	6	6
Ditto	10 „ 6,	„	2 Fluted Inks,	2-inch ...	8	6
Black Stand	10½ „ 5½,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks	„	8	6
Walnut „	ditto	„	2 „	„	9	6
Black „	10½ by 6½,	Wood Handle,	2 „	„	8	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	10 „ 5	Bronzed Handle,	2 Fluted Inks,	„	8	0

Bronzed Hinge Tops instead of Wood Caps, 6*d.* each Glass extra.

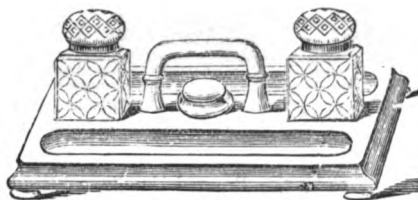


					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand ...	11 by 7,	Bronzed Handle,	2 Square Inks	...	9	0
Ditto ...	12 „ 8,	Wood	2 „	..	10	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 „ 8,	„	2 „	.	12	0



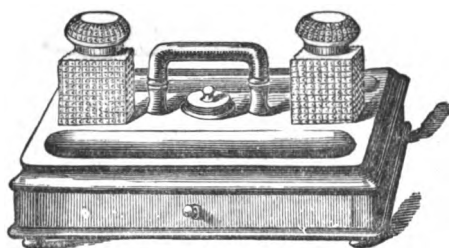
					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 by 8,	Gilt Handle,	2 Square Inks	..	0	17	6
Ditto	13½ „ 9,	Wood	2 „	...	1	0	0

INKSTANDS—continued.



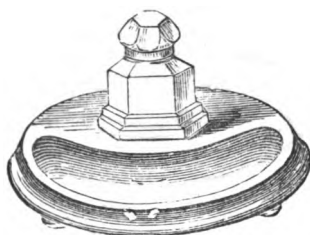
						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½ by 6½	Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6		
Ditto	12 by 8	2 Fluted Inks	...	0	16	6		
Black Stand	13 by 8	2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6		
Walnut Stand	13 by 8	2	...	0	19	6		
Walnut and Black Stand	13 by 9	2	...	1	2	6		
Black Stand	14 by 9	2	...	1	3	0		
Walnut and Black Stand	14½ by 10½	2	...	1	4	0		
Walnut Stand	14 by 9	2	...	1	10	0		
Walnut and Black Shaped Stand	11 by 8	2	...	0	15	0		
Ditto ditto ditto	13 by 8½	2	...	0	18	6		

INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.

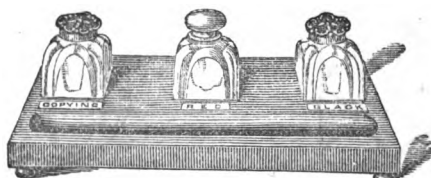


						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½ by 6½	Drawer, Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	1	1	0			
Ditto ditto	11 by 7	2	...	1	2	6		
Ditto ditto	12 by 8	2	...	1	5	0		
Ditto ditto	13½ by 9½	2	...	1	11	6		
Walnut Stand	11 by 7½	2	...	1	3	6		
Black Stand	13½ by 9½	2	...	1	5	0		
Walnut Stand	13 by 9	2	...	1	8	6		
Walnut and Black Stand	15 by 10	Taper	...	2	4	0		

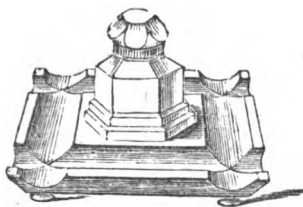
INKSTANDS—continued.



						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand,	8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	..	7	6
Black Stand	11½ ,, 9, 1 ,,	..	..	...	..	12	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	,, 1 ,,	...	...	...	...	13	6
Walnut Stand	,, 1 ,,	..	...	...	...	15	6

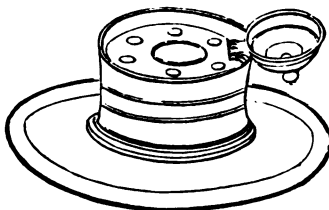


						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, with 3 Bottles	..	...	..	...	...	6	6
Ditto	,,	..	..	...	...	8	6
Ditto	,,	Square Inks	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto	,,	,,	...	...	...	12	6
Ditto	10½ by 5½, with Ivory Labels, lettered Black, Red,						
Copying	...	...	...	...	...	13	6



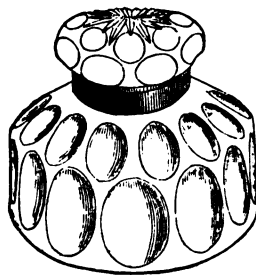
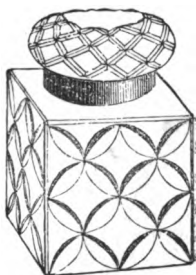
			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7		0	8	0
Walnut ,,	ditto		0	9	0
Black ,,	8¼ by 8¼		0	11	0
Walnut ,,	ditto		0	13	0
Black ,,	10¼ by 10¼		0	18	0
Walnut ,,	ditto		1	1	0

**INKSTANDS—continued.
LOGGERHEADS.**



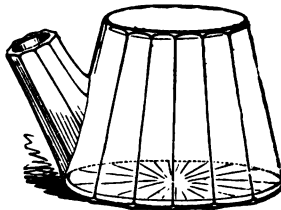
	3½-inch.	4-inch.	5-inch.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Plain	2 0	3 0	4 0
With Cap	2 9	3 6	5 0
With Cap and Plate	4 6	6 0	7 6

A large selection of Solid Glass Inks, with cut-glass caps, or bronzed metal, from 1/6 to 7/6.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each	3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each
Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „	Ditto Bronzed „ 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „

FOUNTAIN INKS.



	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Fountain Inks	2 3 each.	CUT.	
With Stoppered Ink at top ...	3 0 „	Small	1 9 each.
		Middle	2 3 „
		Large	2 9 „
		PLAIN.	
		Small	0 8 „
		Middle	0 10 „
		Large	1 0 „
		With Silver Jointed Caps, 3 <i>s.</i> each extra.	

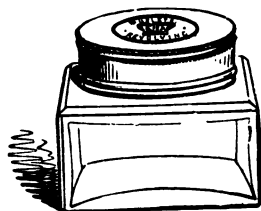
INKSTANDS—continued.

ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.



PLAIN.						<i>s. d.</i>
1½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 each.
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
CUT.						
2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "

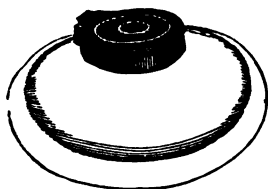
SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS,



	<i>s. d.</i>
Cut, 1½, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	... 2 0
Cut, " " " " " Plated "	... 3 0
Cut, " " " " " Gilt "	... 4 0

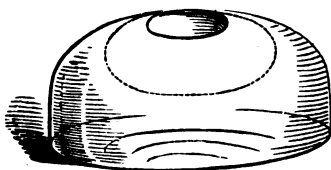
This is the most secure Ink made.

SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.



	<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	... 1 2
4 "	... 2 0
5 "	... 2 9

SOLID ROUND INKS.



	<i>s. d.</i>
2½-inch	... 1 4
3 "	... 1 6
3½ "	... 2 3
4 "	... 3 0
5 "	... 4 6

EXCISE INKS.

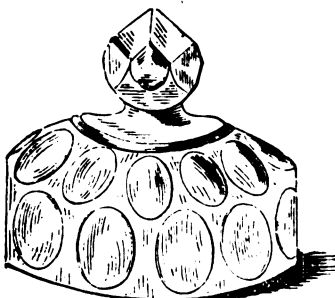
PLAIN.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Small	... 2 6 per dozen.
Large	... 3 0 "

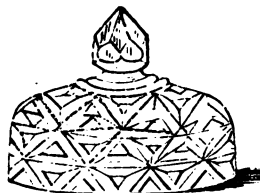
CUT.

Small	... 3 0 "
Large	... 3 6 "



GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS.

3s. each.



2s. 3d. each.

SPONGE GLASSES.

1s. 6d. each.

PATENT TRAVELLING INKS.

Best quality, covered Morocco leather,

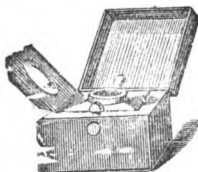
1½-inch square, 5s. ; 1¾-inch, 6s. ; 2-inch, 6s. 6d. ; 2¼-inch, 7s. 6d. ; 2¾-inch, with hook, 11s.

WEIGHT INKS.

Covered in best Morocco Leather.



2¼-inch, 14s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, 15s. ; 2¾-inch, 16s. With drawer for Lights, 3-inch, 19s.
3½-inch, 21s.

PATENT SAFETY, COVERED LEATHER.

2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 6d. each.

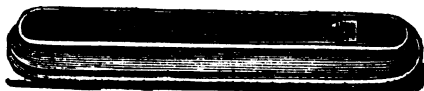
59, Pall Mall, London.

PEN TRAYS.



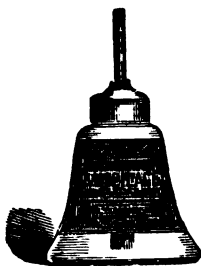
GLASS.

Plain, Blue, or Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.
								2 0



WOOD.

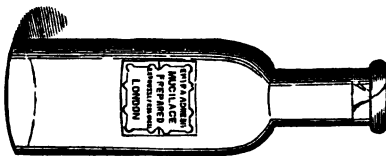
Black	...	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	...	s. d.
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	1 6
Oak	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	1 6
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	...	2 6
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	3 6



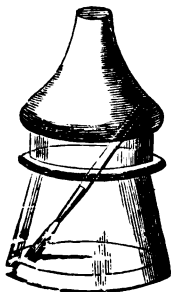
EXTRA ADHESIVE MUCILAGE.

No. 1 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and	...	...	...	...	s. d.
Cover complete	...	...	...	...	0 6 each.
No. 2 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and	...	...	...	...
Cover complete	...	...	...	...	1 0 „
Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5s. and 10s.					

CAPSULED BOTTLE OF MUCILAGE TO REFILL.



Pints	...	...	...	...	s. d.	...	...	...	s. d.
Half-Pints	...	...	...	...	1 0 each	...	...	...	10 0 per doz.
	...	...	...	...	0 6 „	...	...	...	5 0 „
Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.									

GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

2½ inches	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.
2¼ „	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 each,
Opaque Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 „
	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 „

Ditto, with Wood Cover, Brush, and Wire across
inside, 1s. each ; 10s. per doz.

INKS

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS KEPT IN STOCK.

Morell's **Black Ink**, warranted made with galls, manufactured for the use of the Government Offices, in gallon, 5s. 6d., half-gallon, 3s., quart, 2s., pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Field's **Chemical Non-Corrosive**—flows with great freedom, never becomes muddy or mouldy, and keeps the Pen surprisingly clean whilst in use, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 0d., and 6d. each.

Stephens' **Blue Black Writing Fluid**—writes a Greenish Blue colour, and chan. to an intense Black, in bottles, 3s., 2s., 1s. and 6d. each.

Red Ink, warranted to retain its colour in any climate, in quart, 3s., pint, 1s. 6d. half-pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Blue Ink, in bottles, 3s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Copying Ink, *see* page 19.

Endorsement „ „ 17.

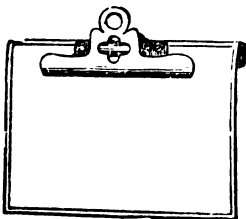
INK POWDERS.

In 6d. Packets, or 1s. Bottles.

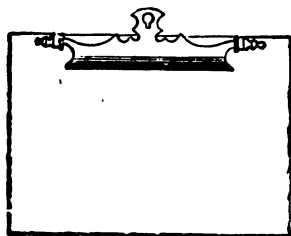
Black, Red, and Copying.

One Bottle of Powder will make from two to three pints of Ink. Strongly recommended for Hot Climates and Travellers.

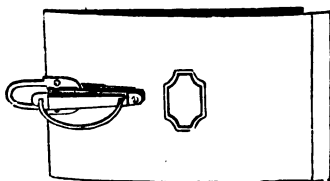
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.



	s.	d.
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	1	6 each.
Ditto „ „ fcap. ...	1	9 „

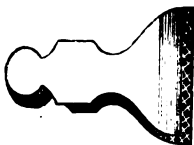


	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	2	0 each.
Ditto, ditto, fcap. ..	2	3 „

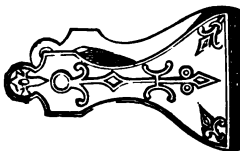


	s.	d.
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp.	1	6 each.
Ditto, leather flaps, „	3	0 „
Hook Wire File, with fcp. board, covered cloth ...	1	0 „

LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.—continued.



No. 1, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.



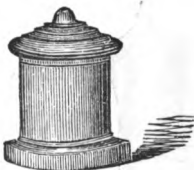
No. 2, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	each.
„ 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	„
„ 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	„
„ 5, Fancy „	4d.	8d.	1s. 1s. 3d.	„

WOOD STRING BOXES.

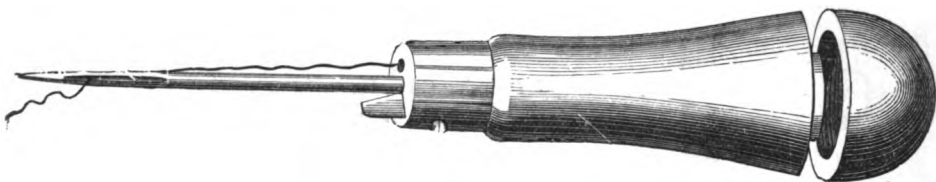


2 oz., 1s. 3d.	...	¼ lb., 2s.	...	½ lb., 3s.	...	1 lb., 5s.	each.
Polished	...	„ 2s. 6d.	...	„ 3s. 6d.	...	„ 7s. 6d.	„

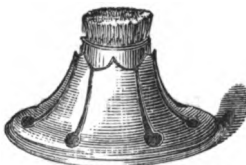
With Knife on top 9d. each extra.

Small Bee-hive Boxes	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top)	...	...	...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.	„

Fancy String, Ink, and Match Boxes, either in sets or separately, in great variety.

THREADING PIERCER.

This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle for silk cord or twine, price 1*s.* each.

BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.

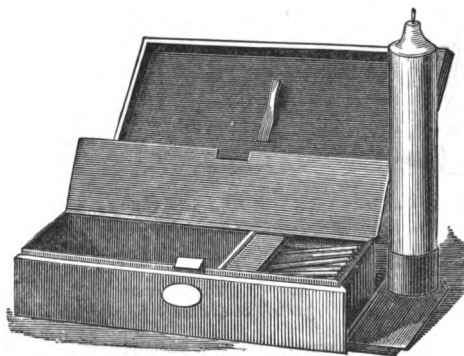
1*s.* 6*d.* each. With Back, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

BRONZE TAPER STANDS.

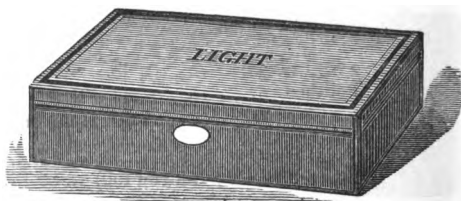
1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

LIGHT BOXES

For Travelling, covered with Morocco Leather, containing Vestas and Taper.
3½ in., 12*s.* ; 4¾ in., 15*s.* ; 6 in., 17*s.*



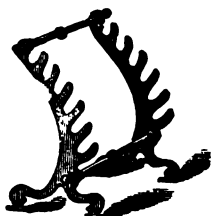
OPEN.



CLOSED.

59, Pall Mall, London.

PEN RACKS.



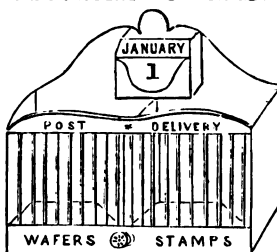
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

LETTER CAGES.



1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.

With High Backs 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

With Drawer and Date Cards 6s. and 7s. "

Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d.

CASH BOXES.



COMMON LOCKS.

	s.	d.
7-inch	4	6 each.
8-inch	5	3 "
9-inch	5	9 "
10-inch	6	3 "

PATENT LOCKS, 2 KEYS.

	s.	d.
8-inch	11	6 each.
9-inch	13	6 "
10-inch	15	0 "
11-inch	17	0 "
12-inch	19	0 "

JAPAN DATE CASES.

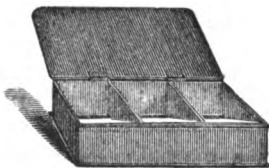


	s.	d.
No. 1, 5¼ by 3¼ inches	1	0 each.
No. 2, 7 " 5½ "	1	6 "
No. 3, 9 " 5¼ "	3	0 "
No. 4, 12 " 8¼ "	5	0 "

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



						s.	d.
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 each.
Ditto „ Tablet „ $8\frac{1}{4}$ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 „
Ditto „ Flat „ 10 „ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „
Ditto Wood Front, Tablet „ 9 „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ „	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 „
Ditto „ „ „ 12 „ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	11	6 „



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

DAVENPORT DATE CASES.

WITH SETS OF TWELVE CARDS OF MONTHS.

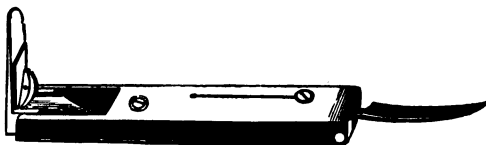


						s.	d.
Cloth Gilt	...	...	1	6	with revolving date	...	2 0
French Morocco, Gilt	...	...	2	6	„ „	...	3 0

Sets of Cards for Refilling (Annually) may be had separately 1s. each.

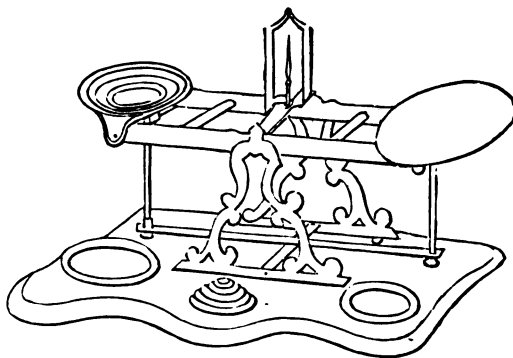
59, Pall Mall, London.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINE.



						<i>s. d.</i>
Black Handle, Brass Mount	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 each.
ditto, English Blade	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 „
Cocoa Wood Handle, English Blade	...	...	...	...	...	7 6 „
Ivory Handle, Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	10 6 „

LETTER BALANCES AND POSTAGE SCALES.



Plain Stand, with Weights, 4 oz., 5*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*; 8 oz., 10*s.* 6*d.*; 16 oz., 18*s.*; 32 oz., 27*s.* each.

Shaped ditto, with ditto, 4 oz., 8*s.* and 9*s.*; 8 oz., 12*s.*; 16 oz., 21*s.*; 32 oz., £1 10*s.* each.

Ditto „ „ Engraved, 4 oz., 15*s.*; 8 oz., 21*s.* each.

Engraved Balance and Mounted Stands, 24*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

Gilt in great variety.

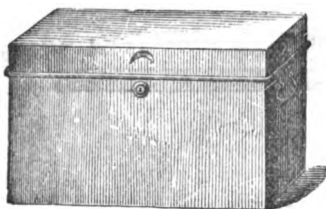
Mordan's New Pattern, with Rates of Postage engraved on plate, including $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. weights, 18*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.*, and 35*s.* 6*d.*

Ditto ditto, extra large size, Nickel Scale and Weights, and mounted on polished Coromandel block, suitable for presentation or Club Library, £2 10*s.*

Scales can be fitted with Tola Weights for exportation to India, at an extra charge of 3*s.* and upwards.

AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.

WITH PATENT SEVEN-GUARD LOCK.



									£	s.	d.
16-in. by 12 wide, 10-in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	6
18 " 13 " 11 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
20 " 14 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
24 " 16 " 13 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
28 " 18 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
28 " 20 " 16½ " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
31 " 24 " 19 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0

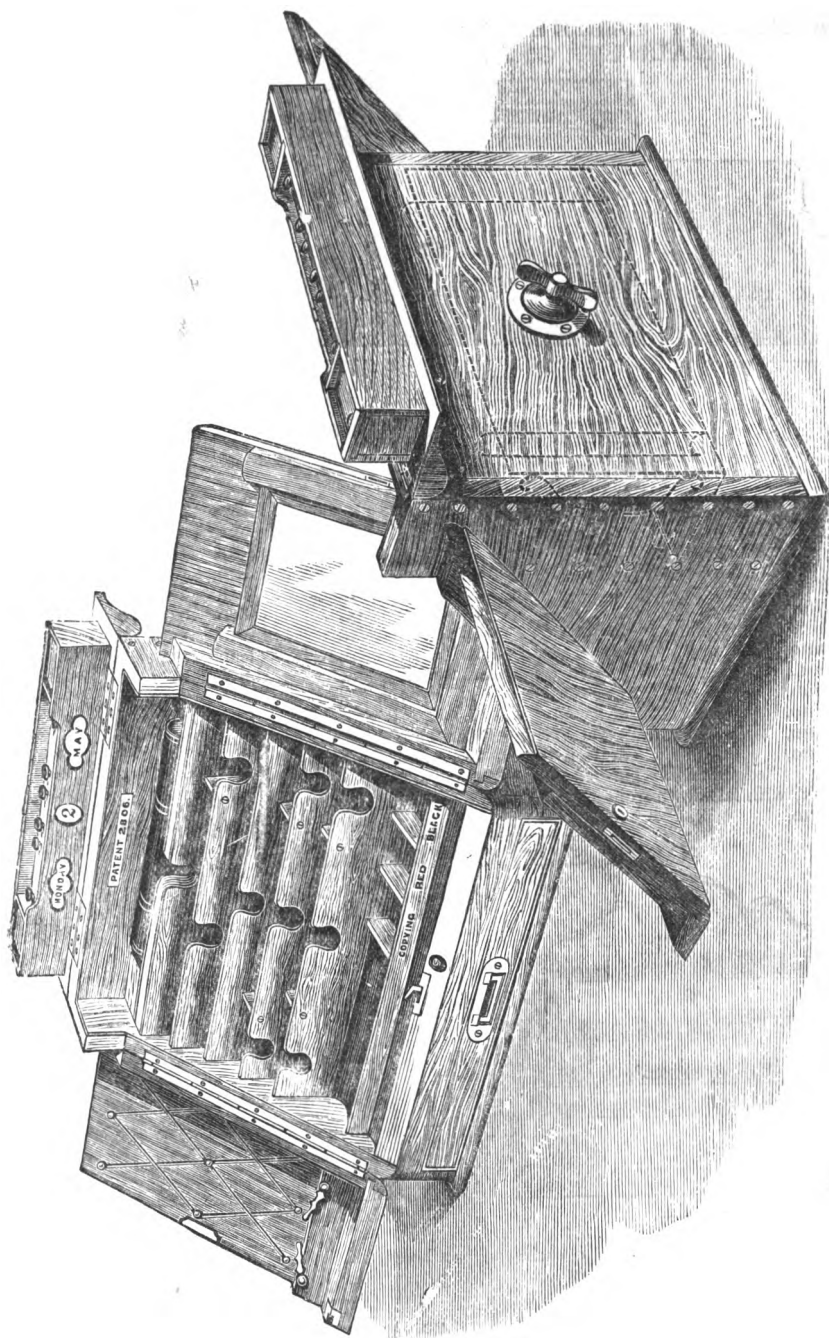
JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.



						2ND QUALITY. with Lever Lock.		BEST QUALITY Patent 7-Guard Lock.			
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12-in. by 8 wide, 6-in. deep	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6	1	3	6
13 " 9 " 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	1	6	6
14 " 10 " 9 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	1	9	0
16 " 12 " 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	14	0
18 " 13 " 11 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	18	0
20 " 14 " 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0	2	5	0
24 " 16 " 13 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	2	10	0
26 " 18 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	3	11	6
28 " 20 " 16½ "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	4	7	6
31 " 24 " 19 "	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0	5	5	0

Outside Dimensions.

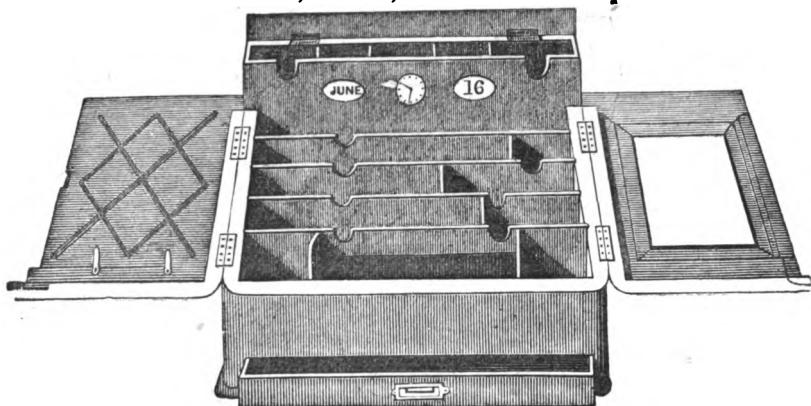
59, Pall Mall, London.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

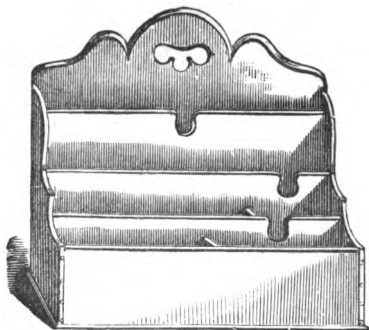
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press ; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind ; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws—it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. *oid.*

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



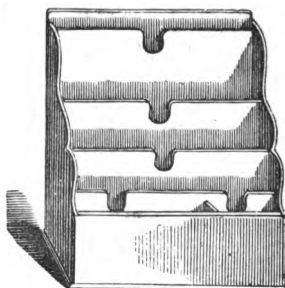
					£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	16 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7 0
Ditto, " "	with dates, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	1	17 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	2	12 6
Walnut, " "	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	18 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	3 6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	13 0
Ditto, " "	dates, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	2	5 0
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	4to.	2	12 6
Ditto, " "	" "	...	...	...	fcap.	3	7 6
Ditto, " "	draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	3	15 0
Ditto, " "	drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood	...	...	...
	edges, highly finished	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Oak, with fall-down front	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	4 0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	17 6

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

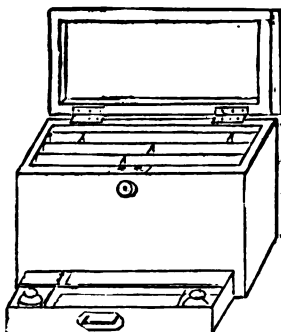
			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	9	0 "
Foolscap...	...	...	11	6 "
Double	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in	...	...
front	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "



OAK SLIP BOXES.

			s.	d.
2 holes	...	...	3	6 each.
3 "	...	...	4	0 "
MAHOGANY.				
4to.	...	...	4	6 "
4to., with Drawer	...	...	7	0 "
4to., " Ink Box in	...	...
front	...	...	7	0 "

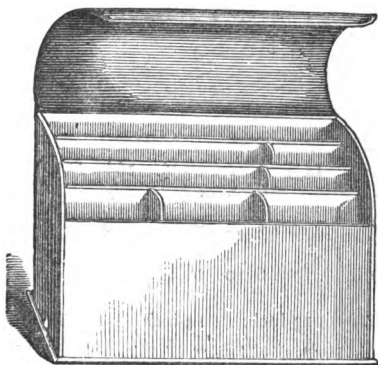
ENVELOPES AND PAPER CASES.



						£	s.	d.
Oak, flat lid, envelopes only	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Ditto, „	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	6	0
Ditto, „	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	10	0
Ditto, „	...	...	...	...	fcap.	0	15	0
Ditto, „ and drawer	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18	0
Ditto, „ „	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	1	0
Walnut, lock	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	10	6
Ditto	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	18	0
Ditto	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	2	6
Ditto, drawer, and ink range	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	1	0
Ditto, „ „	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7	0

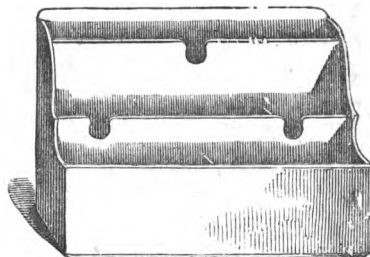
CABINETS AND CASES OF ANY PATTERN MADE TO ORDER.

INVOICE CASES.



OAK,
With Leather Flaps.

			£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	0	7	6 each.
4to.	...	...	0	13	6 „
Foolscap...	...	...	0	15	0 „
4to., with Ink Range in front	...	...	1	1	0 „



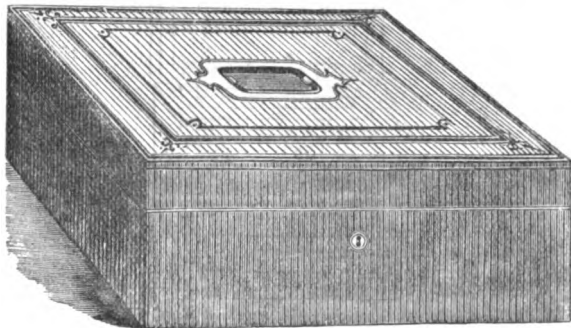
MAHOGANY.

				s.	d.
4to.	...	...	...	3	6 each.
Foolscap...	...	...	...	7	0 „
2 Pockets	...	...	...	2	0 „
3 „	...	...	...	2	6 „
4 „	...	...	...	3	0 „

59, Pall Mall, London.

LEATHER GOODS. EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

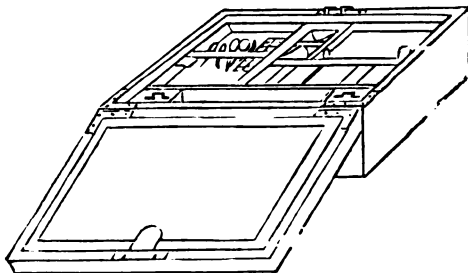
SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.



	12 by 9 by 4½.	14 by 10½ by 4½.	16 by 10¼ by 5¾.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
French Morocco, lined Roan, Lock and Key ...	1 8 6	1 15 0	2 2 0
Russia, lined French Morocco and Roan, Bramah Lock, and two Keys ...	2 4 6	2 12 6	3 0 0

DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

LOOSE TRAYS WITH PARTITIONS FOR STATIONERY, FITTED WITH SAFETY INK AND LIGHT, ETC., BRASS HINGE, LARGE LOOSE BLOTTER.

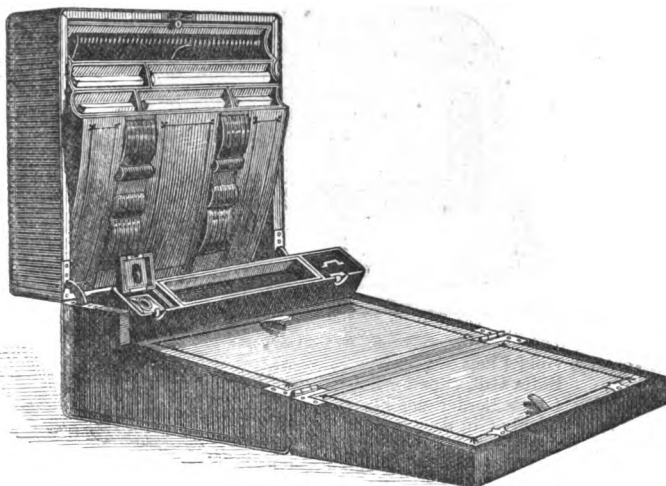


	12½ by 9 by 5.	14½ by 11 by 5½.	16 by 11½ by 7
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, patent Lock and Key	3 19 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	12-inch.	13-inch.	14-inch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined French Morocco, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	5 2 6	5 15 0	6 6 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	5 10 0	6 6 0	6 15 0
		16-inch.	17-inch.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined Roan, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	...	6 16 0	8 5 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	...	7 10 0	8 15 0
			18-inch.
			£ s. d.
			9 10 0
			10 10 0

59, Pall Mall, London.

DOUBLE FOLD DESK DESPATCH BOX.

Threefold opening in form of Desk to hold Stationery in top, Large Blotting Book, Patent Ink and Light Box, and fixed Porcelain Slates.



Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, Patent Lock and Key—

13 by 10 by 6.	14½ by 10½ by 6½.	16 by 11½ by 7.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 17 6	5 5 0	6 0 0

Russia lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock and two Keys.

13 by 10 by 6	14½ by 10½ by 6½	16 by 11½ by 7.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 6 0	6 18 6	8 5 0

Fitted with Cutlery, Ivory Paper Knife, and Rule.

15/- to 21/- extra.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO.

Handsomely finished, lined Moire Antique, Gilt Furniture, &c., &c.

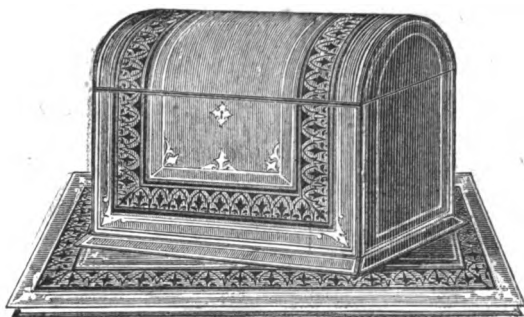
TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Lined Swansdown, strongly stitched all round, Strap and Buckle.

	10-in.	12-in.	14½-in.	16-in.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil ...	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
Solid Leather ...	1 10 0	1 13 6	2 2 0	2 10 0

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPE CASES & BLOTTERS, IN SETS.

Size of Case, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$; size of Blotter, 11 by 9.



	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold Lines	1	2	6
„ „ Extra Gilt, superior finish, top of Envelope Case lined Silk...	1	10	0
Turkey Morocco, Greek Border and Fleur-de-lys centre, Gilt ..	2	2	0
„ „ Richly Gilt design, plain centre	2	2	0
Russia, Gold and plain lines	2	7	6
Turkey Morocco, inlaid border, Gold and plain lines, extra size Blotter, with bevelled boards	2	10	0

SMALL SERIES.

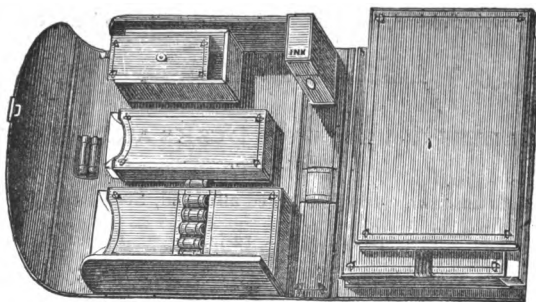
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS.

Size of Case, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$; size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold lines	0	16	6
„ „ Extra superior finish	1	4	0
Chequered Persian, Gold and plain lines	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	10	0
Russia, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.

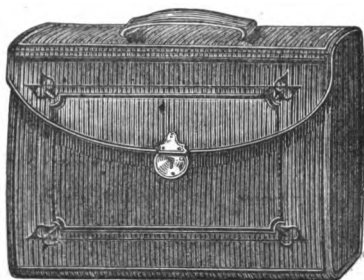
WITH SAFETY INK, LIGHT BOX, PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND LOOSE BLOTTER.



OPEN.

59, Pall Mall, London.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

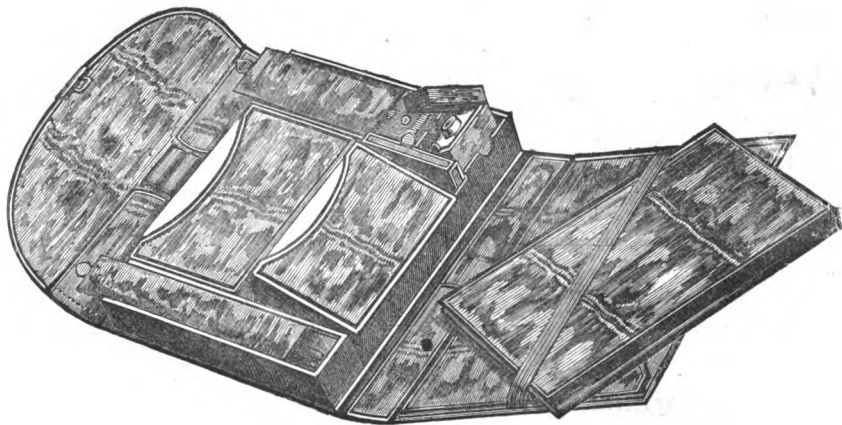


CLOSED.

		£	s.	d.
Fluted Roan, Gilt Border, Lined Fancy Paper, Double-action Lock, 8¾ by 5½		0	6	0
„ Lined Roan to-match, Gilt Border		0	8	6
French Morocco, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco	„	0	11	6
Russia „	„	0	16	0
Fluted Roan, „ Lined Roan, for large 8vo.	9¾ by 6	0	14	0
Russia, „ Lined French Morocco	„	1	3	0

BEST QUALITY.

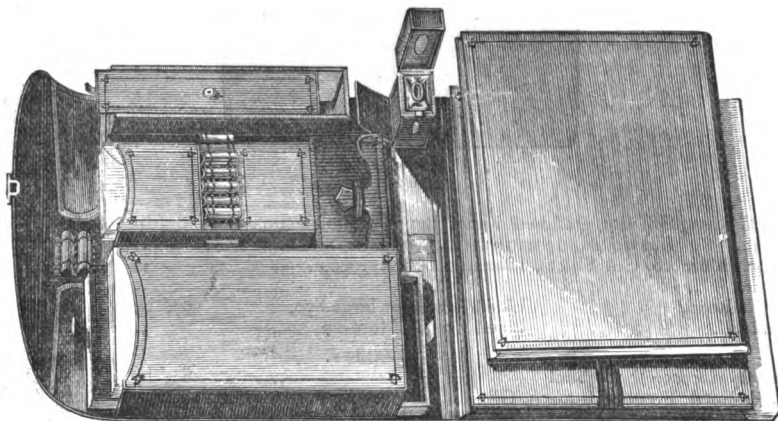
French Morocco throughout	„ 8¾ by 5½	1	3	0
Russia-lined, French Morocco, Gilt	„	1	10	0
„ Double-action Lock ... for large 8vo. Registered Handle Plates, Gilt,	9¾ by 6	1	16	0
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco, Gilt, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½	2	0	0
Russia, Green Fillets, lined Calf throughout	8¾ by 5½	2	10	0
„ „ „ Russia „	„	2	17	6
„ „ „ Calf throughout, Extra Finish, Gilt, Double-action Lock	9 by 6	3	14	0



		9 by 6 by 1¾	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	5	0
„ Gilt Fillets, Lined Fancy French Morocco, Gilt Lines, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	15	0
„ „ Lined Calf throughout, extra finish, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
„ lined Russia and panelled with finest Moire Antique, with Gilt Lines, Tooled Gold, and Blind Gilt, Engraved, Double-action Lock	4	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

QUARTO TOURIST CASES.



With safety Ink, Light and Pen Drawer, Paper and Envelopes, and Loose Blotting Book, 11 by 8 by 2.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco throughout	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-Action Lock ...	1	17	6
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French ditto ditto ditto ...	2	3	6

Improved arrangement, *Large* safety Ink, new Light Box, and increased space for Paper and Envelopes, 11½ by 8½ by 2.

	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	15	0
„ extra quality, lined Calf, Registered Handle Plates, ditto... ..	4	4	0
„ „ lined Russia, panelled with finest Moire Antique, Gold Lines, inside and outside, Gilt Engraved Lock	5	15	0

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

Solid Leather, Stitched Edges, Flexible, with Pockets for Stationery, Large Blotter, Outside Straps, Double-action Lock.

13 by 10.	14 by 10½.	15 by 11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 5 0	1 7 6	1 11 6

THE ULSTER TOURIST CASE.

This Case admits of wide expansion, and is specially adapted to the requirements of those engaged in large correspondence. It adjusts itself to its contents by means of self-acting expanding straps, so that it can be locked at any degree of thickness.

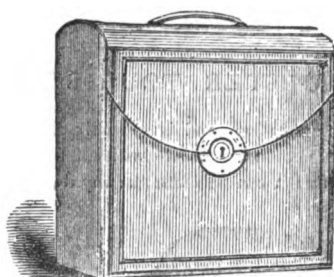


BEST QUALITY.

	Octavo. 9 by 6½ by 2	Quarto. 11¼ by 9 by 2
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Cutlery loops, loose Stamp and Card pocket, Pen Wiper, Blotting Book, Safety Ink, and Light Box. Registered Handle Plates. Gilt Double-action Lock ...	2 12 6	3 15 0

SECOND QUALITY.

French Morocco throughout, Double-action Lock ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	1 17 6	2 12 6



TRAVELLING DESKS.

	10½-in.	12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Mock Russia, cloth lined...	6 6	8 0	10 0	—	each.
Ditto leather lined	10 0	11 0	12 0	—	„
French Morocco, cloth lined	10 6	12 6	15 0	—	„
Green mock Russia	10 6	12 6	15 0	18 0	„
Mock Russia, or French Morocco, various colours, lined Mahogany, &c....	18 0	21 0	25 6	—	„
Russia, various colours	25 6	28 6	31 6	—	„
Ditto „ lined Mahogany...	28 6	33 0	37 0	—	„
Mock Russia, double	—	31 6	37 6	—	„
Russia, double	—	52 0	60 0	—	„
Note Desks, Papeteries, &c., fitted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 27s. 6d., „					
ENVELOPE BOXES ... 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. each and upwards.					

CARD CASES.

Russia or Morocco, Gentlemen's	...	...	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	each.
Ditto „ Ladies'	...	...	...	1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.	„
Ditto, Limp, two pockets, Russia lined satin	...	...	Gent's 2s., Ladies' 2s. 6d.	„	
Ditto „ envelope shape	...	...	„ 1s. 6d., „ 2s.	„	
Double ditto, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in various styles.					
Carriage Card Cases, in Russia and Morocco, containing Visiting Book, Porcelain Slate, Pencil, and spaces for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards.					

BLOTTING BOOKS.

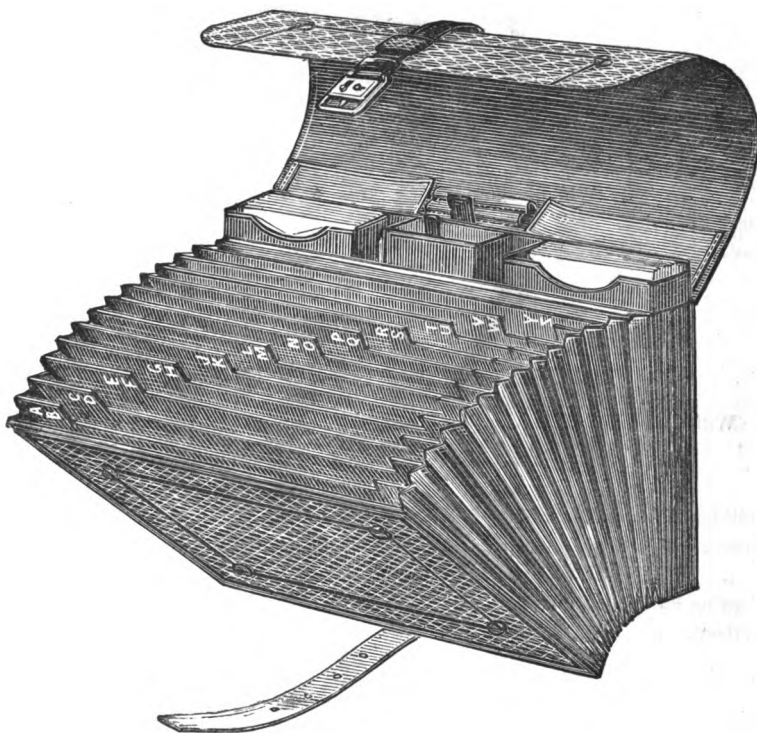
	8vo.	4to.	Fcap.	Demy.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Plain Black Roan...	—	2 6	3 6	4 6	each.
Ditto, with Lock	2 6	3 6	5 6	6 6	„
French Morocco	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Ditto „ Gold lines	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Roan, best quality...	—	5 6	—	—	„
French Morocco, or Mock Russia, best quality, Spring Lock, Gold Lines	5 0	8 0	—	—	„
Limp, stitched edges, all leather, two pockets without gussets, chequered roan	2 6	5 0	6 0	—	„
Do. stout hide, Russia lined roan	5 6	10 0	12 6	—	„
Do. Do. Russia throughout	6 6	11 6	17 6	—	„

SERMON CASES.

LIMP LEATHER WITH ELASTIC UP-BACK.

	8vo.	Large 8vo.	Small 4to.	Post 4to.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper ...	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9
„ throughout, two tight } pockets... }	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6

A B C LETTER CASES AND WRITING CASES.



These Cases have the following advantages:—The Alphabetical arrangement of the Pockets admits of immediate reference when closed, occupying very little more space than the contents itself, and being contractable. The Pockets are self-adjusting.

LETTER CASES ONLY.

	Octavo 9½ by 6.		Quarto 11 by 9¼.	
	12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.	12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Morocco cloth ...	4 6	7 0	6 6	11 0
French Morocco ...	7 6	10 6	11 6	15 0
„ „ long flap...	9 0	12 6	15 6	19 6
Chequered Persian...	16 6	22 6		

59, Pall Mall, London.

EXPANDING BILL CASES.

On same plan as A B C Cases. 12 Pockets, Long Flap, and Elastic Band.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Pockets lettered with the Months... ..	0	15	0
Russia, Leather Gussets	1	13	0

Also to order, Patent Lock Buckle Straps for Ditto.

BILL CASES.

Limp, Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.

		8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	... ..	2 6	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
" " " White Leather	... ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 6	10 0
Black Spanish "	" " "	6 6	7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0
Russia "	" " "	7 0	8 0	9 6	12 6	15 0

MANIFOLD WRITING CASES.

With Carbonic Leaves, Copying Book, Style and Metal Rest Plate, complete.

		Large 8vo.			4to.			Foolscap.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Half-bound Roan, Cloth Sides, Elastic Band	...	0	6	6	0	10	6	0	16	6
French Morocco	... ..	0	8	0	0	14	6	1	6	6
„ „ with Flap and Double-action Lock	...	0	11	0	0	18	6	1	11	6
Copying Books for Re-filling	... ..	0	0	10	0	1	6	0	2	6
Carbonic „ „ „	... ..	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0

COMBINED A B C AND WRITING CASE.

The latter being removable at pleasure.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco ... 12 Pockets, Octavo, 9½ by 6	1	2	6
Chequered Persian ... „ „ leather gussets	1	9	6
Letter Case only, Russia, best quality, leather gussets, long flap	1	7	0
„ „ and complete Writing Case combined, Russia, lined French Morocco, leather gussets, long flap	2	0	0
Russia Strap and Buckle to match	0	4	0

PATENT LOCK, BUCKLE STRAPS.

These Straps combine the security of a Lever Lock, with the adjustability of an ordinary Strap, enabling the A B C Case to be closed tightly at any thickness.

Patent Leather, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. Russia Leather, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. each.

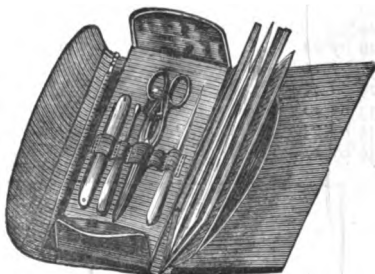
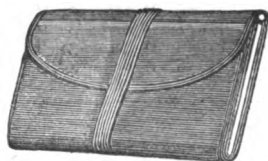
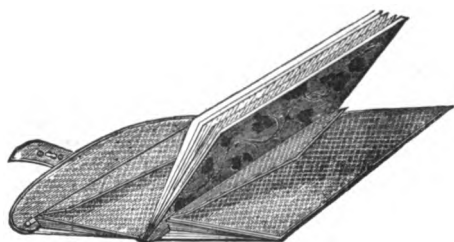
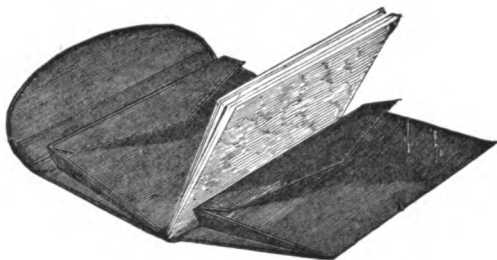
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FOR DRAWINGS AND MUSIC.

Size.	Name.	Half Roan, or Bazil.	Half Morocco.	Extra for Cloth Sides.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Music ...	5 0	6 6	0 9
10 by 8 ...	Quarto Medium ...	2 0	3 0	0 4
14 by 8½ ...	Half Foolscap ...	2 6	3 3	0 9
15 by 9½ ...	„ Crown ...	3 0	4 6	0 9
15 by 10½ ...	Quarto Imperial ...	3 6	5 0	0 9
17½ by 11½ ...	Half Demy ...	3 9	6 0	1 3
22 by 15 ...	„ Royal ...	5 0	7 0	1 3
19 by 15 ...	Crown ...	6 0	8 6	1 3
22 by 15 ...	Half Imperial ...	7 0	10 6	1 6
23 by 17½ ...	Demy ...	8 6	12 0	2 0
23 by 18 ...	Medium ...	10 0	13 6	2 6
24½ by 18½ ...	Royal ...	11 6	14 6	2 6
26 by 20 ...	Super Royal ...	12 6	17 0	2 9
31 by 21 ...	Imperial ...	13 6	22 6	3 0
29 by 25 ...	Atlas ...	14 6	24 6	3 0
33 by 26 ...	Large Atlas ...	16 6	27 6	3 6
35 by 23 ...	Columbia ...	18 6	30 0	3 6
39 by 27 ...	Double Elephant...	22 6	36 0	4 6

WALLETS AND POCKET BOOKS.

WALLETS WITH METALLIC BOOK, WITH FLAPS AND SPRING CATCH, OR
ELASTIC BAND.

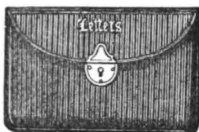


DESCRIPTION.	3½-in.	4-in.	4½-in.	5-in.	5½-in.	6-in.	6½-in.	7-in.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
French Morocco ...	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6
Best Russia... ..	3 9	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0
„ lined Silk ...	5 0	6 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	9 6	10 6	12 0
„ lined Russia and Silk ...	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 6	10 6	11 6	12 0	14 6
„ „ with divisions for Instruments*	...	9 0	10 0	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 6	13 6

* Fitted with Instruments 8s. 6d. extra.

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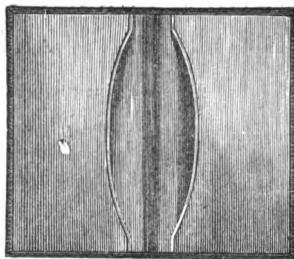
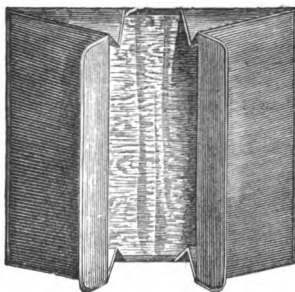
LIMP LETTER CASES.



		5½ by 3½	6 by 3½	6½ by 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, lined Imitation Calf, 1 Pocket	...	1 0	1 3	—
Turkey	„ „ „	2 3	2 6	3 0
Russia	„ „ „	2 6	3 0	3 6
Ditto	„ „ „ Gilt Lock	4 6	5 0	5 6
Ditto	„ Bellows Gusset, Round Corners	6 0	6 6	7 0
Ditto, double, Two Pockets reversed, Lettered				
“Answered” and “Unanswered,” Two Gilt Locks	...	9 0	9 6	—

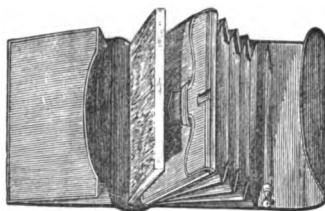
LIMP NOTE CASES.

WITH TWO OR FOUR POCKETS.



	4-inch.	4½-inch.	5-inch.	5½-inch.	6-inch.	6½-in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Two Pockets	—	—	1 0	1 3	1 6	—
Russia	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Ditto, Lined Satin	3 6	3 9	4 0	5 0	5 6	6 6
Calf „ „	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6	6 0
French Morocco, Four Pockets	—	—	—	3 9	4 0	4 6
Russia	—	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 6
Ditto Lined Satin	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6
Calf „ „	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6

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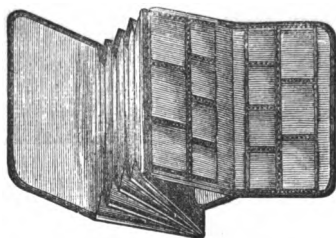


With Book, covered Silk or Satin, extra Pockets, &c.

	3½ by 2¾	4½ by 2¾
	s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf, Elastic Band	6 0	6 6
Russia ,, French Morocco, Flaps Lined Calf, do.	8 6	9 6
Ditto ,, Calf, Elastic Band	9 0	10 0
Ditto ,, French Morocco, Flaps Lined Watered Silk, Patent Slide Lock ... ..	...	10 6
Ditto, Lined French Morocco, Flaps, Lined Calf, Gilt Metal Rims, Lock, and side Rims	10 6	12 6

FLEXIBLE PURSES WITH POCKETS FOR CARDS
AND STAMPS.

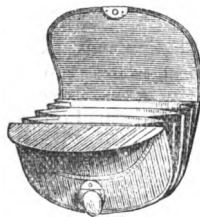
GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, ELASTIC BAND.



	Each.	
	s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf	4 0	4 6
Russia, Flaps Lined Calf	5 0	6 0
Ditto, Lined Calf throughout	7 0	8 0
Ditto, with Secret Compartment for Gold, Lined Imitation Calf ..	7 6	8 6
Ditto, Calf throughout	10 0	11 6

EXPANDING PURSES.

ROUNDED CORNERS, BELLOWS GUSSET WITHOUT JOIN, POCKETS FOR CARDS
AND STAMPS.



Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.

Ditto, Lined Calf throughout, Half Circular Shape, 8s. 6d., 9s.

Russia, Flaps Lined Calf, Elastic Band, 5s. 6d.

Ditto, with Patent Slide Lock, 6s. 6d. each.

Ditto, ditto, Lined Calf throughout, ditto, 8s. 6d. each.

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always in stock.

Purses and Portemonnaies of every kind and newest Patterns.

Cheap Purses, strongly made, with Stout Elastic Bands, in Horse Hide, Pig Skin, Roan, Imitation Russia, Real Russia, Morocco, &c., at One Shilling, Eighteen Pence, Two Shillings, Half-a-Crown, and Three Shillings; also, Portsea Purses, strongly sewn, Limp, in Pig Skin, Nine Pence and Ten Pence each, with Lock, One Shilling and One Shilling and Three Pence each.

MERCHANTS' BILL CASES,

With Metallic Book and Tuck inside, Catch with Three Snaps, or
Elastic Band outside.

PASSPORT CASES IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO.

PASSPORTS MOUNTED ON SILK OR LINEN.

Passports and the necessary Visas are obtained for any country, at the respective Embassies and Consulates, without the personal attendance of the Traveller, thus avoiding all trouble and delay. Fee for obtaining each Visa, One Shilling. Memorandum of Instructions can be had gratis, on application.

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For Accounts Paid and Unpaid, Letters Answered and Unanswered.

	8½ by 3.	8½ by 3½.	10½ by 4.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Cloth, with Elastic Bands	6 0	10 6	14 0	per dozen.
French Morocco	12 0	16 6	21 0	„
Persian	18 0	22 6	27 0	„

Pen Wipers, Circular, Leather, Stamped in Gold!—Morocco, One Shilling; French Morocco, Sixpence.

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OBLONG, BEST METALLIC PAPER, WITH PENCIL.

	3½ by 2½.	4¼ by 2½.	4½ by 3.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp	0 10	1 0	1 3
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Band	0 10	0 10	1 3
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp	0 6	0 8	0 9
	5½ by 3¼.	6 by 3¼.	6¼ by 3¼.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp	1 6	—	2 0
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Bands	1 6	1 10	—
Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp	0 10	—	1 2

A great variety in Russia, with and without Gilt and Silver Rims, Plain, Ruled Blue Lines; and also for Betting.

MORDAN'S EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, PEN CASES, PEN AND PENCIL CASES, ALSO PEN AND PENCIL CASE WITH KNIFE.

Sterling silver, plain, fluted, and engraved, from 3s. upwards. A large assortment also of ivory, silver mounted, Pencil only, Pen and Pencil, or with rule, knife, compass, and thermometer. Also in ebony and porcupine quill.

These Pencils can be had in four thicknesses of leads—

H., M., V.S., and W.

		s. d.
Boxes containing twelve Prepared Leads, H. and M.		1 0 each.
„ „ V.S. and W.		1 6 „
„ Pure Cumberland Leads, H. and M.		2 0 „
„ „ V.S. and W.		2 6 „
„ six „ V.S. and W.		1 6 „

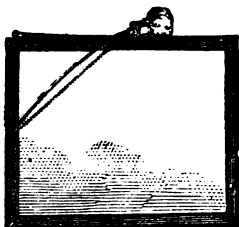
Aluminium Pen and Pencil-cases, best quality, in great variety.

ROUND EBONY RULERS.

WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6 <i>d.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> each.
Extra Thick, 9 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ,,

WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.



	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	5 by 3½	6 by 4¼	7 by 5	8 by 5¾	9 by 6½	10 by 7¼	12 by 8¾
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

BEST SCHOOL SLATES,

IN HARD WOOD FRAMES.

Sizes, 8½ by 6-in.	9½ by 6½-in.	10½ by 7½-in.	11½ by 8-in.	12½ by 9-in.
5 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	9 <i>d.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> each.
4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per doz.

RED TAPE,

BROAD, MIDDLE, AND NARROW WIDTHS.

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In great variety, Square and Oblong, with Cartridge Paper and Card Board Leaves, with Linen Joints, in every kind of Binding, from 2*s.* each; also for Newspaper Cuttings, Ruled and Alphabet for Indexing.

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Small Green String	2s. per hundred.
Orange	3s. "
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„ Green	10s. "
Pink and Blue	12s. "
Pink	14s. "
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Purple and Orange (extra)	18s. "
„ Green (super extra)	21s. "

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

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Pink and Green	30s. "
Purple and Orange	36s. "
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In Boxes of Six, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.; in Boxes of Twelve, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink	18s. per hundred.
„ and Blue	24s. "
„ and Green	30s. "
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A large assortment of GILLOTT's celebrated Pens always in stock; but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

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Best Drawing Pencils	3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.
Ditto	extra degrees	...	6d. ,, 5s. ,,
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Ditto	extra degrees	...	3d. ,, 2s. 6d. ,,
Office Pencils	1s., 2s., 3s. ,,

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Vellum Labels for Despatch Bags, with printed directions.

Parchment Luggage Labels, 4s. 6d. per 100, 3s. per 50.

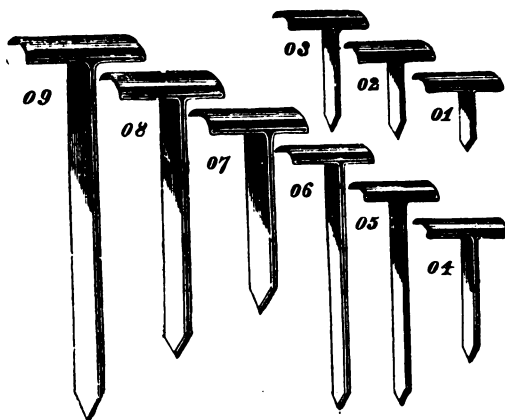
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IN GREAT VARIETY, ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

De la Rue's and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per pack.

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In Boxes with Rules and Markers for 2, 3, or 4 Players, from 2s. 6d. each.

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STENCIL PLATES MADE FOR MARKING LINEN.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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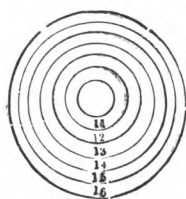
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Imperial 4to., Nicholas' Knight-hood ...	40 0	30 0	25 0	15 0	12 6	11 0	10 0
Crown folio, Pall Mall Gazette ...	45 0	33 0	27 0	18 0	14 0	12 6	11 0
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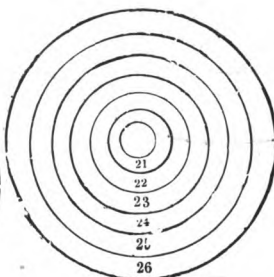
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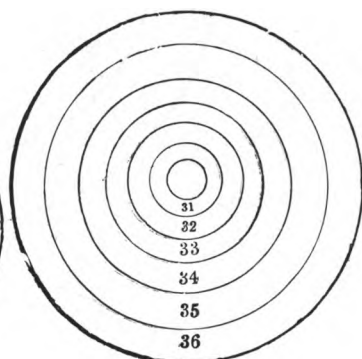
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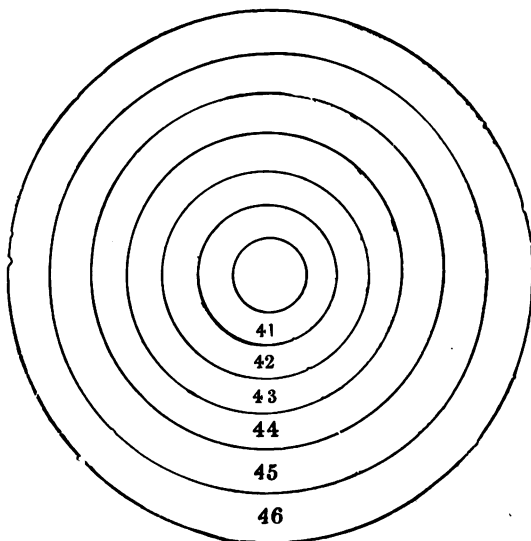
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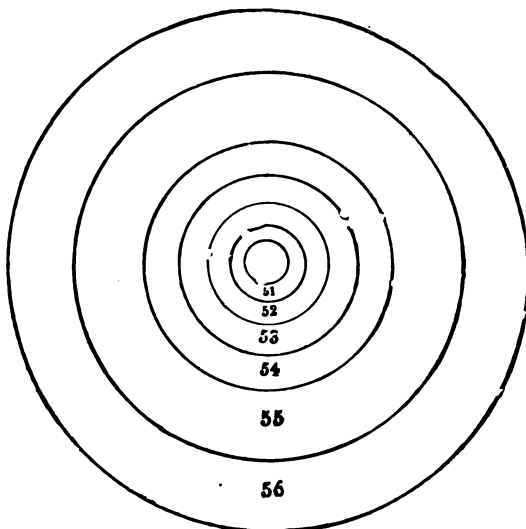


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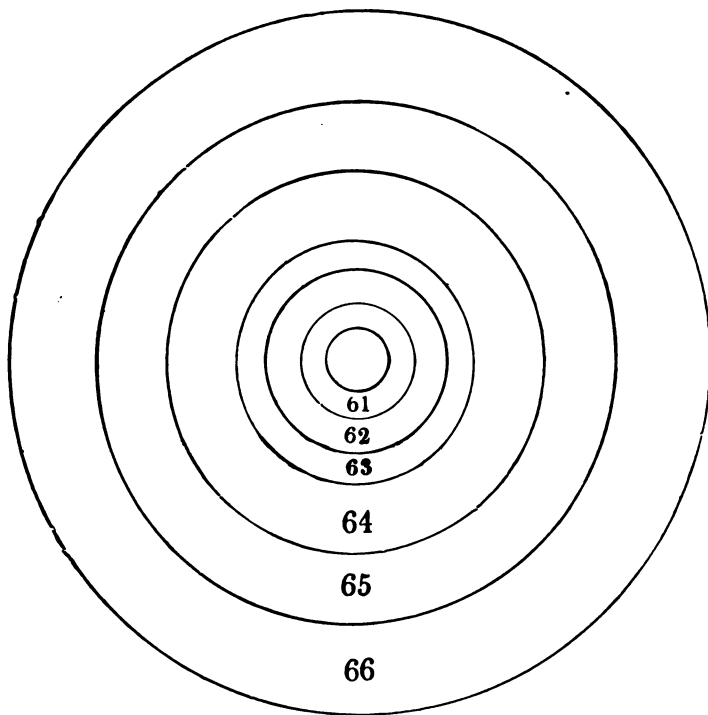


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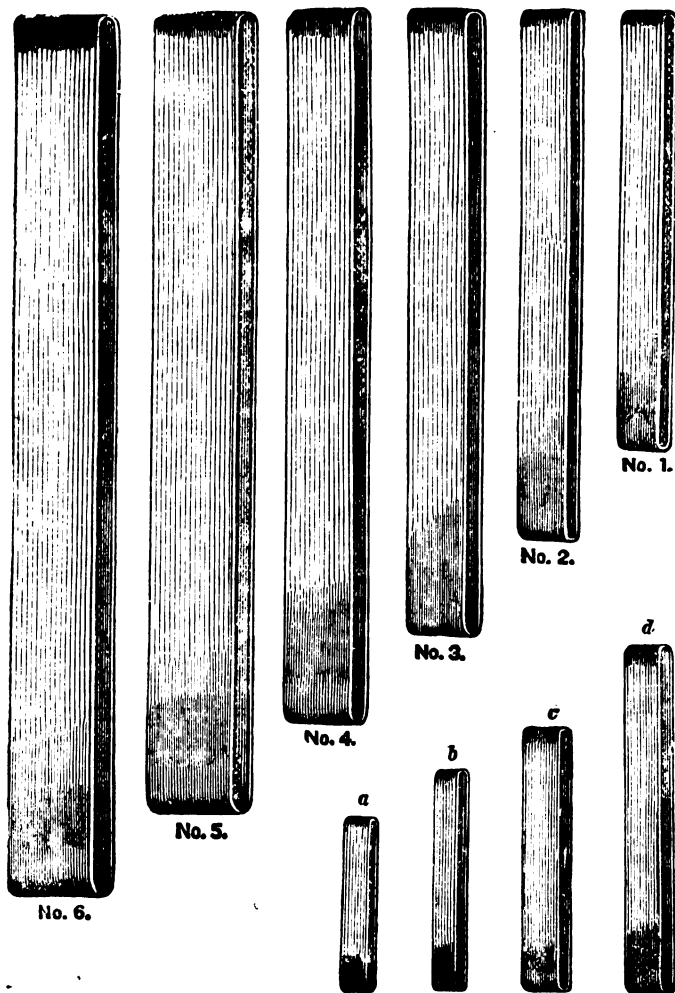
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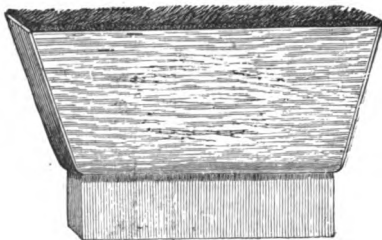
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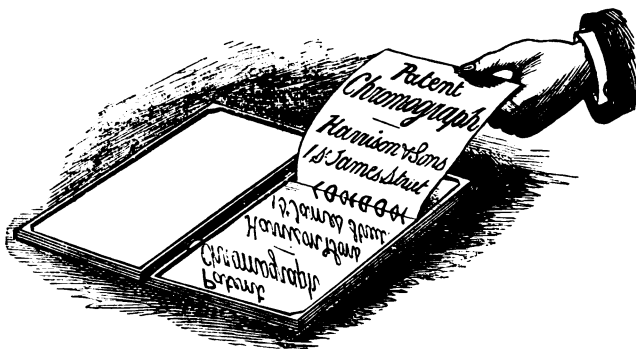


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The Right Hon. Earl Russell has graciously favoured J. T. Davenport with the following:—

“Extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H.B.M.’s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864:—  
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CAUTION.

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# CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. Browne’s. —See “Times,” July 13th, 1864.

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